





THE ANTIQUARY.



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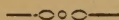
THE ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



“ I love everything that's old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.”

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. i.



VOL. XLV.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1909.

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JANUARY, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THE next Dalrymple lecturer on Archæology at Glasgow University will be Dr. George Macdonald, who will take as his subject "British Historical Medals of the Tudor and Stuart Periods."



The Chancellor of the diocese has delivered his judgment in the matter of an application by the vicar and churchwardens of Romney Abbey for a faculty allowing the erection of a porch over the north main door of the abbey. Considerable opposition was offered to the proposal on the grounds that the additions would not be a restoration, as it was doubtful if there was ever a porch there before, that the funds could be better employed in restoring the roof, and also that the porch would not be wanted, and would be a disfigurement of the abbey. The Chancellor held that to build a porch according to the best architectural design was a real and justifiable restoration, and hoped that future generations would consider that the twentieth-century style of architecture had added to the beauty of the abbey.



It is reported that remarkable discoveries have been made in the great river cavern at Wookey Hole, in the Mendip Hills, near Wells. "Recently," says the *Daily Telegraph* of December 1, "with the consent of the owner (Mr. Hodgkinson), the Mendip Research Club has undertaken the examination of the floor and recesses of the cavern, with

the result that, though the exploration has not proceeded very far, perhaps the finest known deposit of the relics of the cave-dwellers of the period which preceded and coincided with the Roman occupation of Britain has been brought to light. Practically on the surface fragments of Roman pottery, human remains, and occasional Roman coins in good preservation were discovered. Slightly deeper an interesting series of bone, bronze, and iron objects were found, mixed with pottery and human and animal bones in profusion. A large number of Celtic objects have also been found, dating from an early period down to vessels of finest Roman ware, whilst fragments of all subsequent dates occur superficially. This Celtic pottery includes sepulchral urns and cooking vessels, some beautifully decorated. There are saucers, dishes, jars, ewers of elegant design, drinking-cups, milking-pots, boiling-pots. Coins, though not abundant, are representative of nearly the whole period of the Roman occupation. Scattered human remains occur distributed in an inexplicable manner, rendering it impossible to decide whether the result of interments or otherwise."



The Rev. C. V. Goddard, of Baverstock Rectory, Salisbury, writes: "I wonder if any of your readers can suggest a meaning for the symbols figured on several cast-iron fire-backs that are met with in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. One has 'Hollandia' round the curved top, and lower down 'Pro Patria.' On the right is a woman seated, holding a pole, on which is a big hat; to left a lion facing left (on guard?) over a wattle fence that surrounds the group. Another has the top rounded in middle, with two broad shoulders, each surmounted by knobs, a cord with loops running round the edge of the whole plate. On this is a tall figure, crowned and in robes, seated, with a cross in the right hand (stem resting on a square block on the right knee), a sword in the left hand, behind which rises a hat on a pole. A lion rampant, holding in its paw a sheaf of darts (or papers), hides the left knee. The same sort of wattled fence surrounds their feet, and a label below is inscribed: 'HDFL. 1631.' Another speci-

men seems to show a combination of these emblems. It is stated that they are of Dutch origin, as the inscriptions suggest. What, then, are the political events which they record?"

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The *Builder* of November 28 contained an interesting article on "The Forum and Basilica at Caerwent, Mon. (The Ancient Venta Silurum)," the Forum of the ancient city, excavated in 1907, having been the most important discovery made since the Caerwent Exploration Fund began work in 1899. The plan of the town was rectangular, the high-road from east to west cutting it into two equal halves, each half being subdivided into ten *insulae* or blocks, by a street parallel to the highway, and by four cross-streets. The Forum, which occupied the central *insula* of the north half, consisted, says our contemporary, "of an open area, a rectangle of 100 feet by 107 feet, entered from the high-road by a gateway 15 feet 8 inches in width, and recessed 20 feet back from it. This area was, in all probability—the analogy of the Forum at Silchester, indeed, makes it almost certain—surrounded on three sides, south, east, and west, by an ambulatory, behind which were shops, though hitherto it has only been possible to ascertain this by actual excavation on the east side, and for a short distance to the west of the entrance gate on the south side. The whole of the west side lies outside the ground at present available for excavation, and it is for this reason, in the hope that it may before long be possible to examine it, and thus complete the plan of the block, that a detailed report is deferred.

"Of the ambulatory, only the sleeper wall which supported the columns has been found. The shops measured 19 feet 6 inches in depth, and 16 feet 6 inches in width, as a rule; they were open along almost their entire front for a width of 14 feet 6 inches, being separated on the front line by pillars 4 feet wide at the ends of the dividing walls, which were 2 feet thick. The open area was paved with slabs of old red sandstone in its northern portion, but in the rest no flooring could be found. In places there seemed to be a ground layer or bed, and in places only the natural bottom. That the pavement has

been removed in the southern portion is probable, for it is only in the northern part that we find the commencement of the open gutter which drained it in rainy weather, and which fell into a box-drain, to be dealt with later. This, however, must have followed the ambulatories all round."

For a full description of the Basilica we must refer our readers to the article in the *Builder*.

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Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, sends us the following note: "The great works of repair at Winchester Cathedral have produced many interesting finds, which from time to time have been recorded in the *Antiquary*. The terribly weak state of the south transept has necessitated the removal of all the dead weight stowed away in the triforium of the transept, the most ponderous being the splendid composite screen designed by Inigo Jones, which from the reign of Charles I. down to 1820 divided the nave from the choir, and had niched in it the bronze effigies of James I. and Charles. This screen, on its removal and displacement by Gillingham's Gothic substitute, was packed away in pieces in the triforium, and it has now, by the advice of the architect and engineer, been taken thence and placed about on the grass close to the Bishop of Guildford's residence. The beauty of the work is striking, and as there seems to be the greater part of the screen present, its reconstruction is simple enough, provided a suitable site is attainable outside the Cathedral. Inside it would be altogether incongruous. The noble standing statues of the Kings, crowned and in armour, in Jones's work looked from their niches to the west. They thus stood on Gillingham's structure, and on its removal to make room for Sir Gilbert Scott's oaken and open screen (memorial of Dean Garnier and Bishop Wilberforce), the statues were placed at the west end of the nave, where they now look eastward. They were the gift of Charles I., the work of Le Sueur, and, like his equestrian statue of the martyr at Charing Cross, they have had similar vicissitudes. Pulled down by the Roundheads and sold, they were repurchased by Mr. Newland, a Royalist, for £10. He buried them in his garden till rebellion was

overpast. He then sold them for £100 to Bishop B. Duppa, who replaced them on the screen. Beyond doubt Jones designed the screen for the statues, for, curiously enough, in the Calendar of State Papers of Charles I., Domestic Series, dated June, 1638, there is an agreement with Le Sueur for casting these figures, for which he was to, and did, receive £340, and £40 for carrying and erecting them at Winchester. The agreement has this attestation: 'I was present and witness in this Bargaine—Inigo Jones.' An entry in the Exchequer proves the payment. The Winchester Record Society, in the *Cathedral Documents*, vol. ii., sets out the whole history of these royal figures. There is another of Le Sueur's works in the Cathedral, the effigy of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland. Amongst the stone are fragments of some carved work of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles, doubtless utilized by those who erected the screen for 'filling in.' Jones disturbed some good ancient work to make room for his structure. The platform in front of these screens is paved in black and white, and in Ball's *Winchester* there is shown at the edge of this space a long dark break in the paving, indicating probably the grave and inscribed stone coffin-lid of Walkelin, the great Norman builder of the Cathedral, who thus rests in the centre of his vast work. Since the foregoing was written there has been found in the underpinning excavations of the north transept, at a depth of 10 feet, a block of stone worked into a circular form with a shallow hollow on the top. It weighs 6 cwt., and may be either a Saxon holy-water stoup or font from the Saxon cathedrals injured by the Danes. There are no traces of ornamentation, and the 'find' merits the inspection of an expert in fonts, etc. It is at present placed in the Norman crypt."

Mr. D. B. Spooner, Government Archaeologist for the North-West Frontier Circle in India, gives in his last report a rather glowing account of the richness and variety of the sculptures unearthed in the exploration of Takht-i-Bahi. He writes: "We have here not only one of the most valuable sites on the frontier, but, indeed, one of the most interesting of the really ancient sites in India.

In matter of style and artistic feeling, as well as of execution, the range is from the extreme of excellence to the extreme of degeneration. Apparently Takht-i-Bahi was founded in those remote ages when Gandhara art was at its very height, and occupied from that time until the school had nearly run its course. No other theory would explain the extremes met with. It is already clear that Takht-i-Bahi must always have been one of the chief centres of the Buddhist cult in those regions."

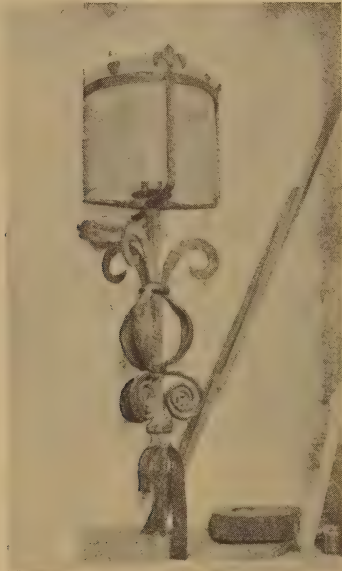
We have received the sixth annual report of the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill, S.E. Valuable additions have been made to the prehistoric collections. A representative series of implements and other specimens from the French caves has been presented by the Trustees of the Christy Collection, through Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A. An important collection of palæolithic implements from Swanscombe, Kent, has been given by Mr. James Cross, F.G.S.; while Mr. T. H. Powell, of Denmark Hill, has presented a number of palæolithic and neolithic implements, and also a set of interesting photographs of the pit at Swanscombe from which so many of the specimens now in the Museum have been obtained.

There has recently been placed on exhibition in the Anglo-Saxon room at the British Museum a very interesting series of objects discovered at West Ham, Basingstoke, Hants. The objects, which date from about the seventh or eighth century A.D., are in a very fine state of preservation. Among the most interesting in the collection is a series of bone draughtsmen, stained by contact with bronze. There is also a well-preserved bronze bowl of late Celtic style, but dating probably from the Anglo-Saxon period.

The little village of Heremence, in Val d'Herens, Valais, possesses some interesting antiquities. One is the "vidammatt" of Antoine de La Tour, about 1350, represented to-day by an old house partly in wood and partly in stone, in which are preserved the instruments of torture of the period. The principal object of interest is a pillory, together with the iron pole on which were exposed before the towns-

folk the heads of malefactors. The other antiquity is the sixteenth-century winepress of colossal proportions. Notwithstanding its great age, this primitive machine is still used to crush the grapes of the local vineyards.

Mr. D. Chisholm Simpson writes from 75, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent: "I enclose a photograph of an hour-glass stand which I was fortunate enough to find on the floor of the pulpit of Hemsby Church, Norfolk, during my holiday at Hemsby this year [1908]. As it is not mentioned in the list in Dr. Cox's



HOURLASS STAND, HEMSBY CHURCH.

book on *Church Furniture*, nor appears to have been noticed by any of the correspondents who have written to the *Antiquary* on the subject of hour-glasses, it occurred to me that it might be of interest to your readers. As you will notice, the stand has been used for holding a candle, and it has occupied its present ignominious position since the church was restored, some twenty or thirty years ago."

At the invitation of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural and Archæological Society, the Royal

Archæological Institute will hold its next annual meeting at Lincoln in July.

The Rome correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on November 29, said: "It is announced that a remarkably interesting discovery has been made in the catacombs of Priscilla, in the form of the following inscription: 'In isto loco Petrus fuit.' "Signor Marucchi, the eminent archæologist, is convinced, after a careful study of circumstances, that the Petrus is none other than the Apostle St. Peter." We have not yet seen any confirmation of this extraordinary announcement.

A very interesting lecture on a quite unhackneyed subject was given by Professor J. C. Bridge, D.Mus., F.S.A., at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on December 11. "Flutes and Recorders" was the title, and musical illustrations were given by Mr. Vincent L. Needham, a well-known flautist. Dr. Bridge maintained that the horn and the flute are the oldest musical instruments, and among the many out-of-the-way points touched upon we may name the Egyptian "nay," the invention of scale holes, the flutes of China and Japan, the use of reeds, the pibcorn, *sébis* found in an ancient Egyptian tomb, the origin of the name of "recorders," the flute in literature, the development of the modern instrument, and the music written for it. Some strange Japanese and Chinese airs were performed on the flute; and the set of recorders belonging to the Chester Archæological Society, and a small but curious collection of flutes, were on exhibition.

Our valued contributor, Mr. George Bailey, whose beautiful drawings are familiar to readers of the *Antiquary*, is also an expert with the etching needle. He has just issued, through Messrs. Littlebury and Co., of the Worcester Press, Worcester, a set of six etchings from his own original drawings illustrating the most important places of interest in Stratford-on-Avon.

The rumour with regard to the destination of Canon Greenwell's bronzes, which was mentioned in our November "Notes" (*ante*, p. 405), was confirmed by the *Times* of

November 27, which said: "We are informed that the unique and extraordinary collection of implements of the Bronze Age formed by Canon William Greenwell, of Durham, will eventually, and probably at no very distant date, find its way to the British Museum, already extensively enriched during the past thirty years with gifts of treasure-trove from the Canon's antiquarian researches. His collection of implements of the Bronze Age is regarded as the most extensive of its kind in private hands, and compares well in many respects with that already in the British Museum. It includes specimens from nearly all parts of Great Britain and other countries of Europe, and also from Asia.

"The commercial value of the collection has been estimated at a very large sum, but the burden of this will not tax the annual allowance of the Museum. A well-known and wealthy amateur, who has been a generous friend to many public institutions in London and elsewhere, is said to have undertaken to defray the cost, and the identity of the gentleman in question will probably in due course be revealed. The collection of Canon Greenwell will, therefore, come to the British Museum as tantamount to a gift."

Country Life of November 28 contained a very interesting article on "The Nooks and Corners of Wells Cathedral"—little known to, and seldom seen by, casual visitors and tourists—embellished by a number of very fine photographic illustrations.

Among the most recent exhibits in the County Museum at Taunton is the reputed watch of Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury. It is of octagonal form, and of a very rare type. The inside of one of the lids is inscribed: "Richard Whitinge, 1536." This valuable relic was bequeathed to the Somersetshire Archæological Society by the late Mr. W. Jerdone Braikenridge, of Bath. Some of the objects found during the excavations at Maumbury Ring, Dorchester (the so-called Roman Amphitheatre), are also temporarily on view in the great hall of the castle. They are the property of the Duchy of Cornwall, and will shortly be deposited in the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester. The nine picks of red deer antlers are among

the finest specimens that have ever been found.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing under date November 28, remarked: "Hitherto the British Archæological School in Rome has been at a disadvantage as compared with that at Athens, inasmuch as the Italian Government, while itself making excavations in Crete, forbids foreigners from making excavations in Italy. Malta is, however, British soil, and the school in Rome is now preparing to co-operate with the Government of the island in the important work of excavation there. In the course of the autumn Dr. Ashby, the Director of the School, visited Malta for a preliminary tour of inspection, and he reports that a large amount of valuable research is to be done there. The island possesses numerous, and in some cases unique, prehistoric monuments, as to the date and origin of which there has been much speculation. Recently a large quantity of pottery of a kind peculiar to Malta has been discovered in a large hypogæum near the capital, and Dr. Ashby believes, from the results of a short trial excavation which he made, that similar objects will be forthcoming from one of the prehistoric structures near the military prison. Other promising sites have been marked out in the island of Gozo, and the question is now mainly one of funds. At the next open meeting of the School the director proposes to give a description of the Maltese monuments."

The same correspondent, a few days earlier, wrote: "Various erroneous statements having been circulated about the Herculaneum excavations, I have ascertained from the highest authority that the position is as follows: The Italian Government cannot proceed with the excavations until the Senate has passed the Bill now before it, which declares all archæological discoveries to be the absolute property of the State. A similar law already exists for the *Zona Monumentale* in Rome, and it is now proposed to extend this to the rest of Italy.

"In consequence of the great publicity given to the Herculaneum question, the local landowners, egged on by Neapolitan lawyers, are claiming huge percentages on

the supposed literary and archæological treasures buried there. Hence the natural reluctance of the Government to proceed till the legal question has been clearly settled. Owing, however, to the vested interest of several senators there is little chance of the Bill passing."

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Under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, Mr. O. H. Leeney lectured at the Brighton Public Library on November 26 on "Romanesque Architecture." Romanesque architecture, he remarked, had been defined by Quicherat as "that which has ceased to be Roman, though it still retains much that is Roman, and which is not yet Gothic, though it has already something of Gothic about it." The various schools of Romanesque formed too numerous a family to be illustrated in a single lecture, and he contented himself with a few samples of the primitive Romanesque of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers and the more developed work of the Norman conquerors. Sussex, he said, equalled most counties, and was surpassed by none, in the number and variety of Anglo-Saxon examples. To quote some of the local instances which Mr. Leeney illustrated with slides, the tower of Sompting Church was shown as the only example which had retained its original capping of the quaint gabled pyramid variety. Worth chancel arch was the most imposing and largest extant of Anglo-Saxon character. Here, and also in the Saxon porch of Bishopstone, the stones were of great size. Worth had also a good example of Saxon window construction; while Saxon efforts in the decorative arts were seen in the crude chipping of the impost and chancel arch at St. Botolph's, and in the archaic work in the capitals of the tower arch of Sompting. But there was a higher form of Saxon art in the piece of sculpture in Chichester Cathedral, probably taken there from the old Saxon Cathedral at Selsey, the site of which had long since been covered by the sea. Saxon art was gradually blended into that of the Normans, whose building output was tremendous. In Sussex alone they had traces of the Norman builder in the chief towns, such as Lewes and Chichester; in the fishing village, such as Brighthelmston; in the seaport, as at Shoreham, Old

and New; in the Southdown hamlet, as at Pyecombe; and in the wealden village, as at Maresfield. After the Conqueror and right up to the time when Romanesque developed into Gothic this wonderful activity prevailed.

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Among the typical products of this period Mr. Leeney was able to illustrate the exterior of New Shoreham Church, with its fine example of a Norman tower, the chancel arch of Tortington, the south aisle of the nave of Chichester Cathedral, with its compound pier, the ruined naves of Boxgrove and Shoreham, and several parts of Steyning Church. Concerning the last-named, the nave revealed an interesting combination of clerestory and triforium; one of the capitals was noted for its fern-leaf design, while the removal of the galleries during the present year had shown the full beauty of the cylindrical piers in their magnificent proportions. The little damage done by the gallery timbers had been most skilfully repaired with stone from quarries at Caen, from which the piers were constructed seven and a half centuries ago, and the whole work reflected the greatest credit upon the vicar who inaugurated the reforms, and the local builder who carried them out.

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While some workmen were employed in trenching in the old rectory grounds at Puttenham, Surrey, early in December, they came upon three cinerary urns, of different sizes and shapes, and a portion of a bronze brooch or fibula, all apparently of the Romano-British period. The largest urn, which was broken by the workmen, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the others $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches. They are of lightish grey ware, with no ornamentation. Each contained cremated remains, and the earth in which they were discovered, 3 feet below the surface, and about 40 feet from the main road, has been subjected to a chemical test, and found to be largely composed of bone dust. It is hoped that at least one of the urns will be deposited in the Surrey Archæological Museum, at Guildford.

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In November an important report, addressed to the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction,

from Professor Antonio Sogliano, director of the excavations at Pompeii, was published. In it he said: "The long and patient work of excavation outside the Porta Vesuvio (the Vesuvian Gate) has been attended with remarkable success. Along the Publia road, a few yards outside the gate, three sepulchral monuments have been brought to light one after the other, the first having been erected to an ædile, or magistrate, named Caius Vestorius Priscus. The inscription shows that he died at the age of only twenty-two, that the ground for the sepulchre was granted gratuitously by the Ordo Decurionum, or City Council, which also gave the sum of 2,000 sesterces for funeral expenses. The monument itself was erected by his mother, Mulvia or Milvia Prisca, and consists of an altar decorated in stucco between four pillars, also covered with stucco, which give indications that they were originally coloured vermilion. The whole stands in a rectangular enclosure.

"The second monument, however, is the most beautiful, and consists of a slender column with two bases, a square one on which is the inscription, and under it the second, circular in form, adorned with a semicircular seat known as a schola, completed at each end by a plinth with bas-reliefs. At first it was supposed that it had been surmounted by an urn, as fragments of such a vessel were found not far off; but it has now been ascertained that it was completed by a sun-dial, emblematic of time which runs towards eternity, and which was, moreover, the original of the celebrated sun-dial to be seen in the mosaic of the Philosophers in the museum at Naples. The third monument is a square block of stone surmounted by an elegant column in tufa, which, unfortunately, is in a rather bad condition. On the front of the block is an inscription, by which it is learned that the monument was erected to a matron called Septimia by her daughter, and that the land in this case also was granted by the city, which gave the usual 2,000 sesterces for the funeral, showing that the matron was either much beloved by the people or was nearly connected with some great personage."



The Font at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich.

BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.

THE ornamentation which occurs in more or less profusion on the ancient stone fonts of our English churches is singularly varied. The variation, indeed, is not a little remarkable; there is no slavish adhesion to any set design or pattern: each font has, to a very large extent, an individuality entirely its own.

Except that a font, both in regard to its prominent position in the church, and the capabilities it exhibits for effective display, is specially adapted for the expression of scenes or devices drawn from the stores of sacred and legendary art, it is a little difficult to account for the somewhat anomalous character of much of the decoration with which we are familiar. It might reasonably have been expected that the storied representations which appear on baptismal fonts would be restricted, if not to the actual Sacrament of Holy Baptism, at least to such events of sacred history or Church ceremonial as would serve to elucidate and enforce the teaching connected with the initiatory rite. This, however, is far from being the case. There is undoubtedly a certain fitness in displaying upon the several sides of an octagonal font such a series as the interesting sculptures known as "The Seven Sacraments," all taking their rise and life, so to speak, from the Divine ordinance of Baptism. Yet this general treatment of the "Seven Sacraments" is exemplified by less than thirty examples throughout the whole of England, mostly in Norfolk and Suffolk, while the number of instances where the Sacrament of Holy Baptism, even in the remotest way, is alluded to, is infinitesimal.

All the known representations, whether of the baptismal ceremony or of the other reputed Sacraments, as carved upon fonts of this order, bear exclusively upon the ecclesiastical side as seen in the treatment of the Divine offices of the Church.* It is very

* At Thorpe Salvin the Norman font has a representation of the ceremony of Holy Baptism being administered by a priest, who is attended by others. At Kirkburn the font (Norman) shows a child in a

rarely the case that a Scripture incident—*e.g.*, the Baptism of our Lord—is depicted upon a font; of course, upon a “Seven Sacrament” font such a form of illustration never appears.

The other ways in which Holy Baptism is illustrated on church fonts include the introduction of grotesques, which seldom, however, discover their correct symbolism to us. Now and then some fragment of legendary lore is found graven upon an early font. These subjects are, as a rule, not easily grasped, but little doubt is left upon the mind that in most cases the unintelligible has direct reference to Christian Baptism. Other forms of font sculpture, such as Virgin and Child, Evangelists, angels, emblems of the Passion, etc., although somewhat related, can have but little bearing upon Holy Baptism.

Font inscriptions generally are uncommon, particularly those having reference to the baptismal rite.* Here again the lettering is often found indistinct and difficult to interpret, and in one or two cases reference is possibly made to the baptismal rite. Other fonts bearing traces of colour may have had painted inscriptions referring to Baptism. The font at Dunsby, Lincolnshire, has a somewhat enigmatical inscription in ribbon letter of this character, and seems to have reference to the regenerating influence of Holy Baptism. An inscription upon a font is of sufficient rarity to invest the least remarkable specimen with no ordinary interest. The inscribed fonts, usually Perpendicular examples, either commemorate a donor in an *Orate pro anima*, or bear legends of the *Ave Maria* type, etc. The lettering is usually of the Old-English character, and the language principally employed is the accustomed Latin. Earlier examples are often in Norman-French, and later ones appear sometimes in English.

The anagram, which reads either way—left to right, or right to left—

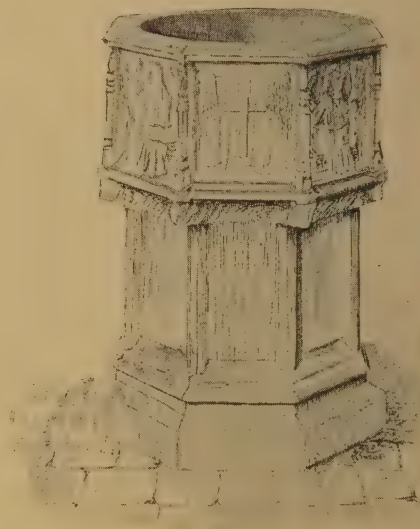
NIƆN ANOMHMA MH MONAN OƆIN

font being baptized by a priest from a shell; the Holy Dove hovers on one side. At Darenth, Kent, the font depicts the rite of Baptism. These instances are representative only.

* The Norman font at Luddington near Frome, and the fonts at Newark and Goodmanham have such inscriptions.

“Wash (away my) transgressions and not only (my) face,” is familiar to us as a font inscription which possesses at once beauty and grace.

The font of St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, is of exceptional and unique interest—not merely as an object in itself, but owing to the form and matter of the singular inscription which it carries. It is of early fifteenth-century date, if not somewhat earlier, and may be associated with the oldest parts of the present church.* The bowl is of octangular form, upon the several sides of which is a seated angel, vested in alb,



FONT, SHOWING CENTRE PANEL AS “RESTORED.”

with broad collar, having expanded wings, and holding in either hand an extended scroll. Each of the scrolls formerly carried an inscription, the character of which may, to a large extent, be inferred from the one remaining legend, which illustrates

* “Off every pece of ston entayle or marble, as of thuruys, coverclys, crossys, stonys, or funtys, and other such maner of stonys—*ob.* ‘Le Domesday de Gippswyz’ (*Customs of the Quay*).”

The above is a sufficient indication that wrought fonts in great part, if not entirely, fashioned by skilled foreigners, were in demand. A required design was followed apparently in each case, and in all probability the St. Margaret's font was “made to order.”

in a most interesting and remarkable form a long obsolete feature that distinguished the ancient ritual of the Baptismal Office. The bared feet of the angels, which are decidedly archaic in form, rest upon a ledge; they are either partially draped by the skirt of the alb or completely covered by its folds. The low seat has on either side of its front the familiar "mason's" cross, terminating with the circle at its four points. The faces of the angels are rendered shapeless by the agency of some rough tool, probably in the hands of the iconoclastic rabble that so sorely assailed the beautiful decorative work of our churches during the seventeenth century. If we may judge from William Dowsing's record, the maltreatment of the St. Margaret's font was not duly authorized, but there was amply sufficient to incur the wrath of the misguided zealots who formed the hangers-on of the militant Parliamentarians. To those of later times, whom we are wont to regard as "more reasonable men," we must, without doubt, attribute no insignificant share in the spoliation—not only of this font, but in the endeavour, far and wide, to destroy and not spare all such objects that either appeared to them to savour of superstition, or to be mere useless ornaments of a bygone period for which they had no reverence. Below the panels of the font are cherubs, with wings interlaced, each head appearing immediately under the angular projections or buttresses of the several panels, which in position accord with the corresponding divisions of the shaft. The upper and lower parts of the bowl are plainly moulded, the dividing buttresses showing some enrichment.

The font, which now stands in the open space at the west end of the nave, by the tower arch, does not occupy its original position. It formerly stood at the south entrance, either by the wall or adjacent to a nave pier. Anyhow, the font would appear to have been placed at one time with its unimpaired face to the wall. Only in this way can the fact of the one single panel having escaped the rough treatment meted out to the remaining sides be accounted for, they having been badly mutilated, the legends upon the scrolls being entirely hacked off. The panel with the unmutated inscription is of such

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extreme interest that it is not a little surprising that no particular attention had been drawn to it until the present writer specially directed attention to the character of the inscribed side at a meeting of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology in 1885.* The interest then excited led at once to diligent inquiries being made with a view to ascertain the character of the inscriptions deleted from the several scrolls, if not the exact words. The late Rev. C. R. Manning joined the present writer in following several important clues to this end, but all proved unavailing. The conjectured meaning of the



THE "SAL ET SALIVA" PANEL.

absent phrases is consequently put forth with some diffidence.

The inscription that remains consists of the three words—

Sal 2 et 2 Saliva

(*Sacramentum Salis : Sacramentum
apertionis*)

in bold ribbon letter, relieved between the words by scroll-work, as represented in the accompanying illustration.

A conjecture which has been placed before

* The late D. E. Davy has given the inscription in his Suffolk MS. Collections, but no particular mention is made of the font in any account of the church found in the histories of the town, &c.

B

the writer, that the correct reading is "Sal et Salina," may be passed by, not only as being actually wrong, but unintelligible, improbable, and absurd. The opinion of an esteemed writer on the subject of fonts (who has never seen the St. Margaret's font) was strengthened by the pronouncement of two prominent officials at the British Museum, who, examining a rubbing of the inscribed words, concluded that the last letter but one was an "n" and not a "v," unmindful, it would seem, that the style of lettering required, not the ordinary shaped "v," but the characteristic "u," having somewhat the appearance of an "n."

The legend is full of suggestion, and cannot fail to awaken the interest of Churchman as well as antiquary. Holy Baptism was, in pre-Reformation days, surrounded by ceremonial which, however impressive, must have been unduly burdensome.* "Sal et Saliva" points to those parts of the office in which occur the placing of consecrated salt in the mouth of the baptized,† and the anointing of the ears and nostrils with saliva. Upon matters of ceremonial further than may relate to a bare outline of these two phases it is unnecessary to enter. The significance of these two particular functions must, however, be noted.

Salt is recognized in a variety of ritual observances as indicating consecration, also as a symbol of wisdom and strength, purity and incorruption, etc. It is thus allegorized by the Fathers. St. Augustine speaks of being "seasoned with His salt." Salt mixed with water was of old used by the Romans as a lustration to drive away evil spirits; with no very different object, although confessedly with higher intent, the Church made use of such a mixture to sprinkle the people, to anoint the walls of a newly-consecrated church, and in a variety of other ways.‡

* Cardinal Bellarmine enumerates no less than twenty-two distinct ceremonies in connection with baptism; by some the number is thought to be much in excess of this reckoning.

† From the salt-mines of Cordona, in Cataluna, salt-sticks are exported for use in Baptism, the tip being inserted within the lips of the child (*Folk Medicine: a Chapter in the History of Culture*, by W. G. Black).

‡ The observance of the salting-day at the Eton Montem may possibly be regarded as a degenerate

Pelliccia, in his *Polity of the Christian Church* (p. 7, ed. 1883), says that the Latins introduced the additional ceremony of giving the Catechumens salt to taste into the office for their preparatory examination. Certain it is that these observances may be traced to the early ages of the Church, and while recognizing their avowedly Christian purpose and intent, it is impossible to ignore the fact that they are grounded (or, rather it would be safer to say, grafted) upon heathen practices, in common with much else that was of the nature of a compromise.

Saliva, too (partly indicative of grace conferred in Christian baptism), has been among various nations regarded as a preservative against incantation and the like, as well as from the power of serpents, epilepsy, and other forms of evil. Its use in medicinal and domestic folk-lore is well known.

All this tends to show that salt and saliva, each in its measure, have been widely recognized, both actually and symbolically, as preservatives, the one conferring direct good, the other averting evil.*

The baptismal use of salt has been sometimes referred to as "the salting of the child." This may point either to a preliminary observance on entering the church, or to an odd custom which once obtained, of scattering around the infant, in a direction contrary to the course of the sun, a quantity of common table salt, which was supposed to guard the child previous to its actual baptism.†

survival of some ancient rite in which the mystic character of salt was prominently set forward.

* The Catechism of the Council of Trent regards salt and saliva, in the control of the Church, as protection against the evil eye. Further, on the Sacrament of Baptism, Sections 66 and 67 state, that when salt is put in the mouth of him who is to be brought to baptism, it is clear this means that by the wisdom of God and the gift of grace the child will attain to freedom from the corruption of sinners and enjoyment of the savour of good works and delight in the food of divine wisdom. . . . His nostrils and ears being smeared with saliva, he is sent to the font, so that as the blind man in the Gospel, whom the Lord, after smearing his eyes with clay, bade wash in the water of Siloam, recovered his sight, so we are to understand that the virtue of the sacred washing brings sight to the mind for perceiving of heavenly truth.

† "Proofs of Age," specially owing to the fact of their relevancy to baptism, are often found to furnish illustrative references to the ceremonial, including the bearing to the church of the cleansing salt, etc.

In the *Ordo ad Catechumenum faciendum* of the Sarum and York uses (following Leofric's Sacramentary, etc.—and the rite as performed in the Roman Church is not very dissimilar) the benediction or exorcism of salt contains the formula :

Exorciso te, creatura salis, etc.

Respiciat sacerdos salem, etc.

Upon placing the salt thus exorcised in the mouth of the child (Deinde immittat modicum salis benedicti in os infantis), the priest said :

Accipe salem sapientiæ, propitiatur in vitam æternam.

Et hoc primum pabulum salis gustantem non dicitur esurire permittas.

Afterwards, touching the nostrils and ears of the infant about to be baptized with saliva (Postea sacerdos digito accipiat de saliva oris sui, etc.), the words

Effeta, quod est adaperire

were addressed to the right ear,* while to the left ear,

Tu autem effugare, diabole, appropinquabit enim iudicium Dei.

To the nostrils these words were spoken :

In odorem suavitatis,†

the touching being effected with the thumb of the right hand.‡

The Missal of Robert Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 1050) has in "Catechizandos Infantes"

"Inde vero tangat nares et aures de sputo."

The Pontificals are followed in like manner by the Sarum and Roman rituals.

* Aperite aures . . . quod vobis significavimus, cum apertionis celebrantes mysterium diceremus EPHATA.

(Ambrosius, *De Myster.*, c. i.)

† The older forms were *Signo nares*, *Signo os*, etc.

‡ Bishop Grindal (in conjunction with Horne) wrote to Bullinger and Gualter: "The Church of England has entirely given up the use of . . . spittle, clay, . . . and other things of that kind, which by the Act of Parliament are never to be restored." The mention of "clay" is a little singular, as is also the omission of "salt." The origin of the use of saliva must, of course, be referred to the occasion when our Lord healed the deaf and dumb, and when He anointed with the spittle (St. Mark vii. 32, 33).

The rubric at this point of the Church's rite was as follows :

Deinde sputat sacerdos in manu sua sinistra, et tangat aures et nares infantis cum pollice suo dextro de sputo, etc.

The plan now adopted in the Roman Church is for the priest simply to anoint with thumb placed in mouth.

The ritual of the Greek Church calls upon the Catechumen to renounce Satan by spitting at him. Tertullian refers to a like custom.

It was mainly in the direction of the statutes of Councils and Synods, the body of rubrics, etc., in the Sarum and other Church rituals that some assistance was sought by the present writer in his endeavour to follow up the clue presented in "Sal et saliva," with a view to learn the precise form of words of which they clearly were but a part; the inquiry, however, proved abortive. Some form of exorcism may have been even described. The entire words may have formed a Latin verse, but this is very doubtful. The opinion of the writer is that the words on the several scrolls indicate distinct references to the baptismal rite, which, while they might be taken as a whole, gave expression in detached form to the features of the ceremony which specially distinguished it. The several sides of the font being thus ornamented by the words engraven upon the scrolls borne by the angels would thus be associated with the actual performance of the appointed ritual in its several parts. The salt would be then ministered and the saliva applied at the particular position indicated by the precise inscription, and so with other portions of the office. The single position now usually adopted by the minister of Baptism throughout the ceremony in the English Church would scarcely have been maintained in former times. That which we thus conceive to have been customary in regard to change of position may be assumed to have influenced the allocation or choice of certain points for distinctive parts of the service.

The *instrumenta* of Holy Baptism may be thus named: (1) *Aqua*; (2) *Sal et Saliva*; (3) *Illuminatio*; (4) *Chrism*; (5) *Oleum*; (6) *Vestis Candida*; (7) *Signum Crucis*; (8) . . . (The order in which these are set down is purely arbitrary.) It is

not unreasonable to suppose that some such inscribed words found a place upon seven of the scrolls, the remaining eighth being reserved, or used for some other device. Such an arrangement need not, of course, be regarded as indicating other than local use. Fonts possessing a form of projecting bracket upon which the *salarium* (occasionally mentioned in old church inventories)* and other vessels would be placed may have been similarly connected with the suggested use of change in position on the part of the priest who ministered.

During some work of "restoration" (possibly that which took place in 1843) the font of St. Margaret's suffered an indignity which it would be hard to characterize in too severe terms. The atrocity in question is painfully conspicuous, and appears on what is now the central shield, facing east. It seems to have occurred to some officious person that the severe treatment of the seated angel by the iconoclast of the seventeenth century—so far, at any rate, as *one* of the several panels was concerned—might in some degree be mitigated by the gentle hand of the modern "restorer." The throne of the angel was accordingly transformed into a mound; the carved work of the angel effigy was reduced to a plain surface (leaving on either side a greater part of each wing), upon which a most inartistic Latin cross was cut, as shown in the accompanying illustration (No. 1).

The font has from time to time suffered in other ways. At the time when the present writer entered upon the curacy of the parish church in 1880, he found the "Sal et saliva" inscription choked with whitewash, which he was fortunately instrumental in having removed. At a subsequent period a worse fate overtook the font, for during a general cleaning† the churchwardens, on their own initiative, had caused the font to be painted a dark stone colour!

* A small silver vessel to contain the salt used in baptisms, etc. (*Parvum vas argenteum ad sal benedicendum*), is named in an early inventory of St. Paul's, London.

† It was during this same cleansing process that the fine St. Christopher nave wall-painting, of great historical value, was by the same agency again whitewashed out; unfortunately, intercession for the saint was unavailing.

The writer claimed the vicar's intervention successfully, and the paint was removed without loss of time by skilled hands.

The writer has cause, owing to a lengthened and happy ministry in St. Margaret's, to regard the font with peculiar feelings of veneration, while from the antiquarian standpoint he never wearies of extolling its singular merits. Bearing in mind the strange indifference and careless neglect of the past two or three generations, it is most satisfactory to find that, in common with other like objects, the font of St. Margaret's, Ipswich, is properly esteemed a work worthy to be praised and had in honour, and may now be regarded as safe from further spoliation.

The accompanying illustrations are from drawings made several years since for the writer by E. F. Bisshopp, Esq., of Ipswich.



"Marks," English and Foreign.

By S. H. SCOTT.

PERHAPS at the outset it will be well to explain what is a "mark" in the sense to which this article refers. It is a distinctive sign or device used by an individual to designate his property or to represent his personality, as on a seal.

Devices of one sort or another have doubtless been used in all ages and by all peoples, and to our thinking the subject is only confused by trying to trace a connection, as some writers have endeavoured, between the marks of widely differing nations—devices which have probably nothing really in common beyond the fact that every primitive people would obviously discover the practical convenience of adopting some sort of mark or brand to represent an individual.

We shall limit ourselves strictly, then, to the special type of mark which is found in Western Europe, particularly in the Teutonic countries. In their general character these marks are geometrical, being composed of combinations of intersecting straight lines, not

infrequently terminating in a triangle or circle. Animal forms are but rarely introduced, and seem hardly to conform to the true type. This geometrical form is an evidence of their antiquity, and of their use by a rude people. A straight line is easily cut in wood or stone (as anyone knows who has plied a pocket-knife as a boy), or branded upon a beast, and it is undoubtedly this consideration which accounts for the form which the mark takes.

In England we are most familiar with these figures under the name of "merchant marks"; and as a subdivision of these trade-marks, the best known is the printer's mark, such as that of the St. Albans printer or of Julian Notary. But these figures were used in reality for other purposes besides trade-marks, as will be shown later, and their origin and history are an interesting field for speculation and research, especially to the student of heraldry, with which the subject is to a certain extent connected.

Moreover, the mark had a practical use long after heraldry was given over to the antiquary, so that, whereas the interest of heraldry almost ceases when we reach the end of the fifteenth century—the period at which all over Europe its free development was arrested by the institution of officials whose tendency was to make everything regular and conforming to precedent—the mark was untrammelled by regulations and conventions, and was left to carry on unbroken traditions and to evolve naturally as time went on.

It is in Germany, where it has become known as the "Hausmarke" or "Hofmarke," that the mark has been most widely used, and is most generally understood to this day. But besides the other Teutonic countries—England, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and so on—we have examples in France, Poland, and Bohemia; all, perhaps, influenced by Teutonic neighbours. In Italy the "signa" and "firme" seem to have been generally of a pictorial character, to judge by the examples given in a recent number of the Milan magazine, *Il Secolo XX.* (March, 1908), and Homeyer in his great work (*Die Haus- und Hofmarken*, Berlin, 1890) is unable to give examples of the true geometrical type in Italy, except

from the German-speaking district of Alagna. The devices of the Italian printers must not, of course, be taken into account, as printing was practically introduced into Italy by Germans. Although the use of a mark is common to all classes, it is especially the sign of the trading classes and the yeomanry, and if it had its origin as a brand for cattle, its introduction is originally due to the latter.*

It is generally rash to attempt to trace a mediæval practice back to a remote antiquity, but there seems no reason to suppose that these marks used on the farm should not have been handed down from very early times. Homeyer points out that "signa" (to be used for the identification of horses, cattle, trees, clothing, and boundary marks) are mentioned in the *Lex Salica*, the *Edictum Rotharis*, etc., as well as in the Anglo-Saxon law. It seems to be not improbable that these brands were of the well-known geometrical type.

Homeyer connects the mark with the ancient runic forms, and shows that some of the common forms of mark are identical with these, although it is not clear whether the mark is directly taken from the rune, or both have taken the same simple form independently. Even supposing the mark to have been derived directly from the rune, as Homeyer seems inclined to think, there is the further question: Were the marks of runic form used as letters of the alphabet, so that the mark represented the initial letter of a man's name, or a combination of letters, like a cipher, which spelt his name; or were they, on the other hand, merely symbols, derived from the rune in form, but not used as letters? Homeyer inclines, chiefly on the analogy of the Scandinavian system of marks, to the former view. It appears to be fairly certain, however, that even if this was the

* There is a popular impression that the existence of a yeomanry is a peculiarity of English tenures, an impression which is quite mistaken. On the contrary, we find a class corresponding very closely to our English yeomen in pre-revolutionary France, where some of the landowners bearing the "de" were only yeomen, and also in the South, where the "mas" called after the owner's name is a sign of ancient possession. Nor is the proud "Bauer" of Southern Germany, with his family-tree and his territorial style, "the Bauer of such and such a Hof," to be confounded with the mere peasant, eking out a scanty livelihood from his narrow patch of land.

origin of some of the types of mark, they lost their character at an early period, and were regarded merely as signs and symbols, not as letters of an alphabet. There is another class of mark, which Homeyer terms "pictorial marks," consisting of marks which bear a fairly obvious resemblance to some article of common use. They are known sometimes, in fact, by the names of the objects which they resemble: the pitchfork, ladder, hour-glass, bow, anchor, spade, goose-foot, etc. Now, it seems doubtful, in the writer's opinion, whether this class of mark is in reality pictorial at all, bearing in mind that in these linear devices the so-called ladder or hour-glass and suchlike are, at any rate, very conventionalized—as indeed they must be, considering that they consist of a few simple straight lines. One might say that the resemblance is not so evident as to preclude the theory that the designation of these marks as pitchfork or ladder may have been acquired at some later date from some fancied resemblance. Thus, the pitchfork is nothing more than a combination of three straight strokes; the ladder consists of two parallel perpendicular lines joined by three horizontal bars; the hour-glass consists of two equilateral triangles placed apex to apex, and this mark, we may note, occurs as the sign of some of the Venetian printers, without any suggestion of the hour-glass. The bow is an isosceles triangle, bisected by a straight line, which is taken to denote the arrow. The theory that the so-called pictorial marks have a merely accidental similarity to some object is somewhat strengthened by the fact that we find instances in which a particular mark has changed its designation in the course of time. Thus, the old Oxfordshire mark formerly known as the "peel" (baker's shovel) was afterwards mistaken for a warming-pan; while in Sussex the same mark was called the "doter," the meaning of which is obscure.

The "hour-glass" and the "goose-foot," it may be noted, are actually runic letters. Is it not likely that a fanciful resemblance to an hour-glass or a goose-foot has been ascribed to them after their old significance has been forgotten? Now, the original rune was presumably, as all letters have been, based on some object, and served as a

symbol before an alphabet was evolved. Hence someone may say that a mark such as the "goose-foot" has actually been suggested by a bird's foot, because a bird's foot was the origin of the rune which the mark represents. This may be so, but from what has been said it is equally likely that the rune depicts some other object, and that the resemblance to a goose's foot was not noticed until the rune had been used as a mark.

We may observe that we do not come across marks which play upon the owner's name, like a canting coat in heraldry. This is perhaps another fact that might lead us to infer that any resemblance of the mark to a concrete object is accidental. Otherwise one would expect, especially in Germany, where the surnames lend themselves so much to punning allusion, that the ladder (in German, "Leiter") would, for instance, be the mark of a man of that name, and so forth.

The homestead, it is true, seems sometimes to take its name from the mark. But this may be the reverse process; the homestead on which the goose-foot mark is used comes to be called "Gänsefuss."

In England the mark seems to have gone out of use on the farm at an early period—that is to say, a mark of the true geometrical type, such as was more suitable for stamping the implements of husbandry and movable property than for marking animals.

Fitzherbert mentions the practice of marking sheep or cattle with pitch or ruddle in the sixteenth century, and, of course, it is still continued. But it is doubtful whether these marks were anything but smears of colour, or initials daubed on the animal.

In the Lake District, as in Switzerland, where large flocks are permitted to mingle together and have to be sorted, the sheep's ears are still marked, as Fitzherbert prescribes.

This "lug-mark," as it is called, is sometimes a figure "bitted" out of the ear, but more usually it consists of a cropping or halving or quartering. Of the "smit," or mark in ruddle upon the sheep's side, it may be said that it is not a mark of the kind we are here discussing, the distinctions consisting rather in the variations of position of the lines and "pops" than in the distinctiveness of the actual marks.

The marks of the eighteenth-century flock-masters of the South of England (mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, viii. 192) may have approached more nearly to a real mark. One of them, the cross enclosed by a circle, is identical with one of the marks of the cloth guild at Brandenburg on the Havel; and the crossed hooks, sometimes called "flails," are a mark which is often found on the Continent. But even these were probably not the same marks which the owners appended to their signatures. Of the use of a mark for identifying the farmer's property other than live stock there is no record, so far as I am aware, in recent times in England. Nevertheless, the yeoman's mark was well known here. It seems clear that the mark made by illiterates instead of a signature is a relic of the times when a man attested his signature with his own *special* mark which was recognized as his. "When a yeoman affixed a mark to a deed," says Williams (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii.), "he drew a signum by which his land, cattle, etc., were identified." In Sussex, we are told, the inquisitions post mortem from Henry VII. to Charles II. abound with yeomen's marks "other than crosses" as signatures.

It does not seem to be certain whether in England the mark was generally hereditary, and the same device or a slight variant used by different members of the same family. But it is probable that this was the practice here as abroad. At any rate, the heralds found it necessary to protest against the putting of a mark in a shield, asserting that "these be none arms" (Lower, *Curiosities of Heraldry*). Certainly the mark was sometimes used in this way. Lower quotes the case of a family of whom it was said in 1671 that they did not know of "any coate but a merke which they wear on a ring."

In Germany a further development is found. Homeyer gives an example of a mark, used by a family named Gau, resembling an N with the down stroke prolonged and terminating in a cross. This was for five generations the mark of the head of the house, while the junior members of each generation added slight variations to the original mark, each of the cadets of the family thus using the old mark with a "difference." The same practice is recorded

in Switzerland (Osenbrüggen, *Wanderstudien, Schaffhausen*, 1867).

By the townsman the mark was used as a seal, as a stamp for his goods, and as an emblem of possession on his house; but it is to be distinguished from the pictorial sign, carved in wood and coloured, which gave to a house its name—the sign of the Swan or the Turk's Head, and such like. Again, it must not be confused with the badge borne by great English families, or, again, with the rebus or punning device.

The burgher's mark—the "Hausmarke" of the Germans—is of the same linear character as the yeoman's brand. It is not a representation, but a sign like a kind of fixed semaphore.

But the mark is, as we have said, not used only by the middle classes. It appears with the signatures of Engilbert II. and John V. of Nassau in 1472; of Duke Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and of the Archbishop of Mainz in the sixteenth century, and naturally the examples of its use among the lesser nobility of the Continent are very numerous.

In England the merchant's mark is met with from Norfolk to Devon. In the latter county marks are to be seen carved on the benches in the churches. The masons' marks, too, such as may be seen at Fountains Abbey and elsewhere, are too well known to need description here. Homeyer confines his examples of English marks practically to Norwich, of which town he gives a fine series of marks taken from Mr. W. C. Ewing's papers in the *Transactions* of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, vol. iii. They range from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and are taken from seals, from buildings (where they are found over doorways, on window-frames of carved wood, on chimneys, at the corners of houses, on glass, and so on), and also from sculpture in the churches. From the fourteenth to the seventeenth century they occur beneath a man's signature, and as different classes are represented—ecclesiastics, merchants and tradesmen, members of Parliament and of the corporation—they afford still further proof that the mark attached to a signature is in no sense a sign of the uneducated. "Hausmarken" are very conspicuous in the old German towns,

such as Hildesheim or Limburg; and in Germany, as in England, they were often used in addition to, and not in place of, a coat of arms, the arms and the mark being frequently placed side by side—in England, the two being placed impaled in the same shield; in Germany, the usual practice being to place two shields side by side, one bearing the arms, the other the mark. Dr. Seyler (*Siebmacher's Wappenbuch*, Band A, 1890, p. 334) dates from the fourteenth century the use of armorial devices by citizens engaged in military enterprise in defence of their rights. But it is evident that arms were used by citizens at a still earlier period: in fact, within a century of the time that these essentially warlike insignia came into general use among the military classes, as one may see by the shields on the memorial stones of the citizens and tradesmen of Toulouse at the end of the thirteenth century, preserved in the cloisters of the old Couvent des Augustins.

Speaking generally, therefore, the use of arms by the trading classes cannot be said to have grown out of the use of the mark, although in many cases the arms of German families, both of the burgher and of the knightly classes, can be distinctly traced to an earlier "Hausmarke." Homeyer shows how the mark (originally enclosed by a circle or cartouche) is first placed on a shield, and then has developed into a coat of arms by a change of form. There is a curious charge, well known in German heraldry, called the "Wolfsangel," or wolf-spear. It is in reality nothing more or less than a development as an heraldic figure of the common form of mark 1 — a runic one, according to Homeyer. When it appears as an heraldic charge it is drawn as a double hook, and taken to represent this weapon of not very apparent utility. The writer himself has come across cases in which the wolf-spear charge of a certain family appears on the seals of other members of the same family as an undeniable "Hausmarke," with the characteristic short strokes across the bar connecting the two hooks as a "difference."

Cases of this kind might be quoted in great number. One of the most frequent is the development of a triangular-headed mark into an arrow as a bearing. Possibly the

crosses with the double traverse, known to later heralds as the cross patriarchal and the cross of Lorraine, may have originated in some early mark; in fact, the latter figure is found among the Erfurt marks. M. Arnold van Gennep, writing in *La Revue Heraldique* (July, 1907), has gone more thoroughly into this heraldic development, and gives some curious and interesting examples.



The Letter A.

BY THE REV. W. J. LOFTIE, B.A., F.S.A.

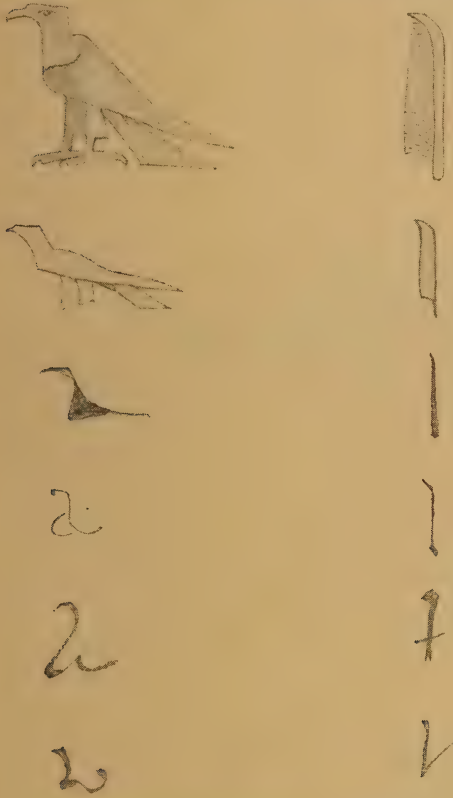


WOULD it be easier for the average child to learn the alphabet if it knew what the letters represented? The only possible answer is in the affirmative, and so we have picture alphabets without number; but while in one nursery or infant school we learn that A is an apple, in another it is an ape, and so on. There is no certainty. A, obviously, even to a child, is not more an ape than an apple, or anything else which is to be spelled with that initial. Yet the child of inquiring mind reflects that there must have been some primeval ape or apple or what not which took the triangular form of a capital A. Undoubtedly the reflective scholar would reason correctly so far, but it would only be for a very short way, and then a much more difficult question would arise. Why, if the angular A spells ape in some cases, should ape in other cases be spelled with a wholly different letter, one which does not in the least resemble A, and yet is just as correctly used to represent the initial of apple or ape? Here for the most part inquirers cease to trouble themselves; no answer seems to be forthcoming. B and b are very much in the same questionable position as A and a; and so are some of the other letters at first sight, though only A and B show such absolute difference between great and small. There must be some reason, some beginning. There are many histories of the alphabet, but very few of them attempt to answer any questions as to the forms, the original forms, of the letters. It is generally allowed that our alphabet appears letter for

letter in Roman inscriptions, and that the forms are mainly those used by the Greeks, the differences between the two systems being easily explained. Then, moreover, the story

because we know that their writing was cuneiform, or arrow-headed. There remains, therefore, only the other system—that, namely of the Egyptians. But did Cadmus or the Phœnicians bring Egyptian hieroglyphics to Europe? Most of us might at first sight exclaim at once, “Certainly not!” But suppose we find the hieroglyphics to account for great A and little a when all other answers have failed; then, if they account for those two, why not for all?

The first modern reader of hieroglyphic writing was Thomas Young, who was secretary to the Royal Society in and about 1818. In 1822 Champollion, a Frenchman, who had heard Young lecture on a sculptured stone inscribed with hieroglyphics and Greek, and saw him point out the Egyptian letters which form the name of Ptolemy, produced an Egyptian alphabet, carefully gleaned from many inscriptions. Most of the letters were correctly pointed out in their Coptic form, Coptic being assumed to have grown out of the ancient Egyptian; but, certainly at first, Champollion did not guess that not only the Coptic, but also the Greek and Roman, and not quite so directly the Hebrew, alphabets



THE CHIEF EGYPTIAN FORMS OF GREAT
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of Cadmus and his importation from Egypt may no doubt be a myth, but there is nothing inherently impossible in it, no fable underlies it; and, if Cadmus never existed, somebody else brought letters, or they may have come to Europe by way of the Phœnicians, who obtained them in Egypt. There were only two nations so ancient that we can safely assert they were civilized before the Phœnicians and Greeks—namely, the Chaldeans and the Egyptians. We can go a step farther. Writing was in use in Mesopotamia and in Egypt say 2000 B.C., or more; but it was not the writing of the Ninevites, or Babylonians, or other Mesopotamians that came to Greece,

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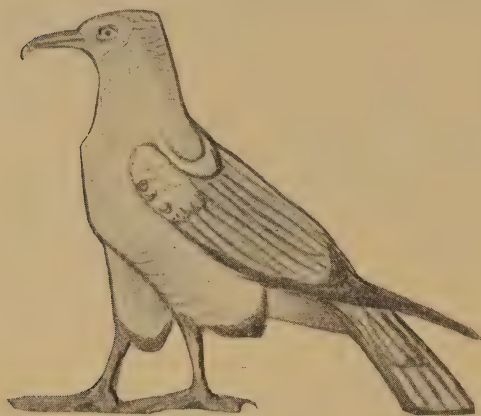


A.

were all more or less modified from the hieroglyphics. This discovery, the correctness of which is still denied by a few learned people who have pinned their faith to one or

C

other of the older systems, opened to us the whole field of Egyptian history and literature. By enabling us to read the ancient language, it revealed what was unknown even to Hero-



A.

dotus, who visited the Nile himself while the old kings still reigned. Things about which he was over and over again misinformed by his dragoman may be found now in every guide-book. The great fact established, first by Young, and afterwards much more fully by Champollion, was that, though the ancient Egyptians used in all more than 1,000 different signs, they had selected about 35 for common use, and that out of those 35 we in modern writing have selected and simplified about 31 for our large and small alphabets. The student will find the discovery of Young and Champollion fully detailed in Dr. Budge's book, *The Mummy*. The views here set forth are abundantly confirmed by Dr. Isaac Taylor's *Alphabet*, although he seems to have missed their full significance (i. 11).

It is impossible not to reflect what a field for decorative writing might be opened up if we endeavoured on occasion to put a motto on a wall, or a carving, in the original forms of the letters. For our A, B, C we might paint or carve the original birds, beasts, and flowers and other familiar objects that in the course of countless ages have been worn and polished away, much as a rough pebble is rounded by the waves of the sea, into the almost featureless, but perfectly intelligible, signs which go to make up a written sentence.

Such signs, however slight and undistinguishable as they often are in themselves, obtain beauty and interest when we see in them actual representations, such as are found in the grottos at Beni Hassan and the tombs of the Pyramid field. There, unfortunately, as at Meydoun and other of the most ancient places, the letters were often painted, not sculptured, and are perishing rapidly. Yet one still sees the sitting lion that does duty for L, and from which our modern L is modified, or the piping partridge, from which we obtain the vowel U; or the crowned cerastes, which was made into the Greek ϕ ; or the Latin F—all carefully drawn from life by some Landseer of 2000 or 3000 B.C. It is unfortunate that the Egypt Exploration Fund volumes on Beni Hassan, though four have been published, offer us no list of the lifelike alphabetical signs which are so rapidly perishing from the walls. The two forms of A which figure here were roughly sketched many years ago at Beni Hassan, while they were comparatively fresh, as well as the owl, which we know as M, and the infant partridge, which here looks like a chicken.

The question, therefore, is now not What did the people who lived under the twelfth dynasty—the last, that is, according to most authorities, of the old native royal families—



U.

mean by these zoological and botanical signs? for that we know, but Why did they select these particular forms to represent certain sounds? In our space it will be sufficient to judge of the two pictures which do duty

for A and a. For the intermediate and transitional forms Isaac Taylor's *History of the Alphabet* should be consulted, though he hardly appreciated the closeness of the con-

the bird into a, may be traced in the cursive forms of the letters, where the figure was gradually stripped of its features until only enough was left for its identification. The steps are represented in the accompanying illustration. It is curious to observe that while the Greeks adopted both forms as A and α, the Hebrews chose the bird, much modified, owing to their religious objection to representing living forms, while the Arabs preferred to accept the reed as the representative of their letter Alif.

The whole subject will be found interesting and by no means difficult, and the fact is abundantly confirmed by tracing such letters as G, K, L, M, P, and Z, to the corresponding hieroglyphs. We obtain our letters from Egypt, in common with most civilized nations—for even the blinding German type is a modern corruption of the beautiful alphabet used in Luther's time.

The knowledge of hieroglyphs was still in existence in the days of Domitian, A.D. 81-90, when an obelisk was inscribed in that Emperor's honour, yet it was absolutely extinct and forgotten little more than a century later. Hieroglyphs in the Middle Ages were connected with divination and sorcery, and their study was no doubt banned by the Church.



S.

nection between the Egyptian and the later European modifications.

Travellers who reach the Nile Valley at the head of the Delta—so called, by the way, from the hieroglyph for D or the Greek Δ—all report that in the early morning in Cairo and its neighbourhood the same bird's cry is audible, and not to be mistaken.

It seems to the ordinary ear to consist of the highly musical repetition of "Ay" or "Ae"; a very penetrating note and clear, but soft and rather sweet. It is a sound which, repeated at home, seems to bring Egypt and its sky before the mind. This, then, the cry of *Milvus Egyptianus*, is represented by the picture of the bird which utters it. He flies and circles high in the air, with an occasional swoop to lower regions in search of food; and some clever dweller in this valley, perhaps at Mennefer, "the fair city," which the Greeks called Memphis, on the other side of the river, conceived the idea of representing this, which forms now the first letter of the alphabet, by the figure of the kite, in some places represented by an eagle or a vulture. He wrote it with a reed pen, and so the picture of the pen formed an alternative letter, and others followed. The gradual alteration of the reed into A, and of



M.

There are, nevertheless, one or two medieval treatises, such as *Horapollo Nilöns*, which only go to show how utterly any correct knowledge of the subject had perished in the course of time.

Wilkins's "The Secret Messenger," 1641: A Retrospective Review.*

BY MICHAEL BARRINGTON.



HIS little volume, brought out in 1641, when England was struggling in the throes of a great national upheaval—when Strafford, the most powerful intellect of his day, had met his tragic end, and Civil War was imminent—bears no trace of its date of publication. Its tone bespeaks an easy, leisurely condition of life, and the book displays that curious uncritical scholarship so characteristic of the seventeenth century in its earlier decades.

The dedicatory epistle is addressed to George, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Segrave, and Bruce, and is signed by his lordship's obedient servant and chaplain, "I. W." This "J. W.," John Wilkins, was the son of an Oxford goldsmith. He had seen something of the world as chaplain to William Fiennes, first Viscount Saye and Sele, and now at twenty-seven he filled the same position in the establishment of a "noble patron," who eleven years previously had presented the author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* to the living of Segrave in Leicestershire.

"That which first occasioned this Discourse," says Wilkins in his preface, "was the reading of a little Pamphlet styled *Nuntius Inanimatus*, commonly ascribed to a late Reverend Bishop: wherein hee affirms that there are certain ways to discourse with a friend though he were in a close dungeon, in a besieged City," or a hundred miles away. This high-sounding promise at first inspired Wilkins rather with "wonder than belief," but, on second thoughts, the credit of the reputed author induced him to give the question further consideration. "After this I did collect all

such notes to this purpose as I met with in the course of my other studies. From whence, when I had received full satisfaction, I did for mine own further delight compose them into this method. This I have now published, *not for the publique good (which I doe not think my poore abilities can promote), but to gratifie my brother the Stationer.*" The benefits of his brother's trade, he naïvely explains, consist chiefly "in the printing of coppies"; and as "the vanity of this age is more taken with matters of curiosity than those of solid benefit, Such a pamphlet as this may be salable, when a more substantiall and usefull discourse is neglected." This frankness tempts us to explore the book concerning which its author is at once so candid and so complacent: "I have already attained mine owne ends, both in the delight of composing this and the occasion of publishing it. And therefore neede not either feare the censure of others or beg their favour. I could never yet discern that any Reader hath shewed the more charity for the authors bespeaking it. Farewell."

Among the complimentary verses prefixed to the book by various admirers and friends, there are some lines by Sir Francis Kinaston, Esquire of the Body to His Sacred Majesty, and founder of the now-forgotten Musæum Minervæ, an academy for the promotion of polite learning among noblemen and gentlemen. Verses of commendation from Kinaston, who was not only the centre of a brilliant literary coterie, but himself a poet (or by courtesy so called), were no small tribute to this then obscure young man, who within six years was to become Warden of Wadham, and who after the Restoration was to take a leading part among the founders of the Royal Society, and be widely celebrated for his interest in all matters scientific. Knowing Wilkins in his later life as Bishop of Chester and friend of Pepys and Evelyn, one looks at his early work with a considerable interest; but, turning its pages in anticipation of an essay on thought-transference (as the title would imply), it is disappointing to find instead a rambling discourse on speech and writing, signs and gestures, on the uses of metaphor, allegory, parable, and rhetoric, and on the "ænigmaticall learning" of the

* "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger: Showing How a Man may with Privacy and Speed communicate his thoughts to a Friend at any distance. London: Printed by I. Norton, for Iohn Maynard, and Timothy Wilkins, and are to be sold at the George in Fleet Street, neere Saint Dunstan's Church. 1641." (Foolscap 8vo., pp. 180.)

heathen, and the "strange and frequent ambiguities" of their oracles. Secrecy of speech, says Wilkins, consists either in inventing new words (as in "The Canting of Beggars") or in distorting those already in existence, which latter method is apparently in favour among witches and "Magitians," although (comments our author) it may well be doubted if the witches' incantations have a real significance, or "whether any understand them but the Devill himselfe." 'Tis probable he did invent such horrid and barbarous sounds that by them he might more easily delude the weake imaginations of his credulous disciples." There are, however, sundry legitimate ways of secrecy "commonly mentioned in naturall magicke." Letters written with "dissolved Allum" will seem mere blank sheets of paper till they are dipped in water; and "there be some other juyces that doe not appeare till the paper bee held betwixt a candle and the eye. That which is written with the water of putrifed willow, or the distilled juyce of glow-wormes, will not be visible but in the darke, as *Porta* affirms from his own experience"; and some say that the juice of lemons or onions makes an invisible ink which cannot be seen until the paper is warmed near the fire. To write in milk is another method. The recipient of the letter covers it with dust and shakes it, so that the dust adheres to the "glutinous moysture" of the milk.

We are given a variety of ciphers, some the transposition of words or letters, and some a series of lines, dots, or "mathematicall Figures," including a kind of shorthand "now so ordinary in practice (it being usuall for any common Mechanick both to write and invent it) that I shall not need to set doune any particular example of it." Some say it is of very ancient origin, notably one Hermannus Hugo, "a late Jesuite," who maintained that the writing on the wall, "which so puzzled the Chaldean Wizards," was nothing more or less than shorthand. The practice of secret or swift messages may perhaps "seeme very difficult at the first; but so does also the art of writing and reading to an unlettered man. Custome and experience will make the one as facill and ready as the other"

Of hieroglyphics, the most notable is the famous interlaced triangle "esteemed so sacred among the Ancients that Antiochus Soter, a perpetual conqueror, did always instamp it upon his Coine and inscribe it upon his Ensignes. . . . And there are many superstitious women in these times who beleeeve this to bee so lucky a character that they always worke it upon the swaddling clothes of their young children, thinking thereby to make them more healthful and prosperous."

From "hieroglyphicks" we pass on to the emblems "naturall and historicall," which were "usually inserted as ornaments upon vessels of gold and other matters of state or pleasure. Of this nature are the stamps of many ancient medalls, the Impresses of Armes, the Frontespieces of Books, &c." The dolphin, "which is a swift creature," when entwined about an anchor, the emblem of stability, is used to signify "*Festina lente*"; Prometheus gnawed by a vulture serves as a warning against "overmuch curiosity"; Phaeton exemplifies "the folly of rashnesse"; Narcissus typifies self-love, and so on. But these are now regarded merely as "conceits," and therefore my Lord Berekeley's chaplain passes on to matters of greater import. All the world, he thinks, must feel an interest in the various means of sending messages by land and sea or "through the open Ayre." Here we turn back to the ancients, whose histories are rich with anecdotes of secret emissaries and their adventures. We read of letters concealed in a piece of bread and delivered by "a certaine Nobleman in the forme of a begger," of a precious missive hidden in the interior of a hare and carried by a trusty servant, who in huntsman's guise passed unsuspected and unquestioned.

These, and many other stories, are related for our benefit, and we learn how carrier pigeons have been superseded by "those Kind of bullets lately invented in these German warres, in which they can shoot not onely letters, corne, and the like, but (which is the strangest) powder also into a besieged City. But amongst all other possible conveyances through the ayre, imagination it selfe cannot conceive any one more usefull than the invention of a flying charriot, . . . since by this means a man may have as free

a passage as a bird, which is not hindred either by the highest walls, or the deepest rivers and trenches, or the most watchfull sentinels."

Such an invention, though marvellous, does not, to the seventeenth-century divine, appear beyond the bounds of possibility; but he forbears to dilate upon so promising a theme, reserving his further opinions for a separate work.* The most important matter for his immediate consideration is the invention of a language that all men in the world might understand with equal ease:

"After the fall of Adam, there were two generall curses inflicted on Mankinde: The one upon their labours; the other upon their language." As to the latter, "the best help that wee yet can boast of is the Latine tongue and the other learned languages, which by reason of their generalitie do somewhat restore us from the first confusion." A universal language would "conduce to the spreading and promoting of all Arts and Sciences: Because that greater portion of our time which is now required to the learning of words might then be employed to the study of things." He suggests that the difficulty might be met by the adoption of a language "of Tunes and Musically Notes," which mode of speech (he calmly adds) is "fancied to be usuall" among the inhabitants of the Moon.†

* In 1680 he published *Mathematical Magick: or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry. In two books. Concerning Mechanical Powers, Motions. Being one of the most easie, pleasant, useful (and yet most neglected) part of the Mathematicks, not before treated of in this Language.* This was reprinted in 1694. It contains, among other curious suggestions for means of locomotion, a picture and description of a chariot (not unlike a motor-car in shape) propelled by a kind of windmill. Wilkins says: "The chief doubt will be, whether in such a contrivance every little ruggedness or unevenness of the ground will not cause such a jolting of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. . . . I have often wondered why none of our Gentry who live near great Plains and smooth Champaigns, have attempted anything to this purpose. The experiments of this kind being very pleasant and not costly, what could be more delightful or better husbandry than to make use of the wind (which costs nothing and eats nothing) instead of horses?" (p. 161).

† Wilkins afterwards published *A Discovery of a New World: or a Discourse tending to prove that 'tis probable there may be another habitable World in the Moon. With a Discourse concerning the probability*

"Five Vowels are represented by Minnims on each of the five lines." K and Q are omitted from the alphabet or "may be otherwise expressed." We are given a specimen of this new language, on which the inventor comments:

"By this you may easily discern how two Musicians may discourse with one another, by playing upon their Instruments of Musique. . . . And (which is a singular curiosity) how the words of a Song may be contrived in the tune of it." The ingenious Mr. Wilkins proposes to amplify this system, so that "these inarticulate sounds" should express "things and notions," and then (he says) there might "bee such a generall language as should be equally speakable by all people and nations; and so we might be restored from the second generall curse." He is obviously delighted with this idea, which, he says, "for aught I know has not yet been mentioned by any author, but it may be (if well considered) of such excellent use as to deserve a more full and particular enlargement in a Treatise by it selfe."

One of the quaintest sections of the book and the only one dealing with thought-transference as we understand it, is chapter xv., concerning "The impression of imagination" and "spiritual substances" such as Angels. "Amongst all created substances there are not any of so swift a motion as Angels or Spirits," who are untroubled by "any such impediment as may retarde their courses." "Now if a man had but such familiaritie with one of these as Socrates is said to have with his Tutelary Genius, if wee could send but one of them upon any errand there would bee no quicker way than this for the dispatch of businesse at all distance"; but how to command these spirits is more than Wilkins is prepared to teach us, though he does not question their existence. Men far away "in remote Countries" have known the death of their friends "even in the very

of a passage thither. Unto which is added a Discourse concerning a New Planet, etc. When the "high fantastical" Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, said to him, "Where am I to find a place for resting at on the way up to that Planet?" he replied, "Madam, of all people in the world, I never expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air that you may lie every night at one of your own."

houre of their departure . . . which though it be commonly attributed to the operation of sympathy, yet it is more probably to be ascribed unto the Spirit or Genius. There being a more especial Acquaintance and Commerce between the Tutelary Angels of particular friends, they are sometimes by them informed (though at great distances) of such remarkable accidents as befall one another." This, the germ of much psychic inquiry, only arouses a languid interest in Wilkins; such speculations, he says, are not worth while, "because it is not so easie to imploy a good anrell," nor yet is it safe to traffic with a bad one. There was once (he says) a book of magic which described "three Saturnine Angells and certaine Images, by which in the space of twenty-foure houres a man may bee informed of newes from any part of the world"; but this was "Diabolically Magick," and Frederick II., Prince Palatine, to whom the book belonged, ordered it to be burned, so that no man might lose his soul through its allurements. Talking of the devil's wiles, we must not forget those wonderful "enchanted glasses," in which "some Magitians are said to containe such familiar spirits as doe informe them of any busneise they shall enquire after . . . I have heard a great pretender to the knowledge of all secret arts, confidently affirme that he himselfe was able, at that time or any other, to show me in a glasse what was done in any part of the world, what ships were sailing in the Mediterranean, who were walking in any street of any Citie in Spaine, or the like. And this hee did averre with all the laboured expressions of a strong confidence. The man, for his condition, was an Italian Doctor of Physick: for his parts, hee was knowne to be of extraordinary skill in the abstruser arts, but not altogether free from the suspicion of this unlawfull Majick."

The miraculous and the practical elements are cheerfully intermingled by Wilkins, who, *à propos* of Pliny's fabulous horses which owned the west wind for their sire, blandly remarks: "Methinks these children of the wind should for their fleetnesse make excellent post horses"; and there is (he adds) a tradition still credited by some "Melancholicke chymicks" that there have been horses

endowed with something more than mortal strength: "The Paracelsians talke of naturall means to extract the metall and spirit out of one horse and infuse it into another, of enabling them to carry a man safely and swiftly through enemies, precipices, or other dangerous places. . . . And such Horses (say they) were used by the horsemen of the East at our Saviour's Nativity, for they had not otherwise been able to have kept pace with a Star."

A certain Covenanting worthy in the succeeding generation may have had this in his mind when he thus apostrophized the "persecutor" Claverhouse: "How thinks he to shelter himself" at the Day of Judgment? Will he be "so mad" as to hope to "secure himself by the fleetness of his Horse? No, sure. Could he fall upon a chymist that could extract the Spirit out of all the Horses in the World and infuse them into his One, though he were on that Horse, never so well mounted, he need not dream of escaping."*

But it is time to replace *The Secret Messenger* upon the shelf, for we have dallied long enough with the vagaries of the Rev. Mr. Wilkins.

"The Poets have fained Mercury to be the chiefe Patron of Thieves and trickery," he says in his concluding paragraph; "and the Astrologers observe that those who are born under this planet are naturally addicted to theft and cheating." So the title of the book may give some superficial critics the impression that it would lure unwary readers into "unlawfull courses." This, however, is to distort its meaning. "There is nothing hath more occasioned troubles and contention than the art of writing, which is the reason why the Inventor of it is fabled to have sewn serpents' teeth. And yet it was but a barbarous act of Thamuz, the Egyptian king, therefore to forbid the learning of Letters. Wee may as well cut out our tongues because that member is 'a world of wickednesse.' If all those usefull inventions that are lyable to abuse should therefore be concealed, there is not any Art or Science which might be lawfully profest."

* *The Testimony to the Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline of the Church of Scotland*, by the "glorified martyr, Mr. John Dick."

With this vindication the good divine ends his extraordinary book. And, as one closes it, one wonders what he would think could he return to see our England, in which the mental standpoint has undergone such radical changes that between him and his modern counterparts there would scarcely be a single quality in common, unless, perhaps, it may be that the love of letters, however diverse in its manifestations, forms an invisible link between the scholars of all ages. After all, these uncritical men of learning, with their keen appetites for knowledge and their too frequent inability to discriminate between true erudition and mere futile curiosity, were the advance guard of our modern scientists; and though Wilkins belongs primarily to the first half of the seventeenth century (which was Elizabethan in its atmosphere), the last years of his life were passed amidst conditions bearing on our present state of culture. "The Restoration," says Matthew Arnold, "marks the real moment of birth of our modern English prose." And many of our ideas have grown up from seeds first planted in the days when Charles II. sauntered in St. James's Park with *Hudibras* in his coat-pocket, or lounged in the laboratories of the erratic Duke of Buckingham, helping to superintend those "chymical" experiments on which His Grace was wont to squander so much time and money. For what it indicates rather than for what it actually is, we may admit "The Secret Messenger" deserves to keep its place amongst those curiosities which form the chief delight of bibliographers.



Ruined and Deserted Churches.*

MISS BEEDHAM is fortunate in her subject. Books illustrated and unillustrated, large and small, popular and scholarly, on the ruins of the old abbeys and priories of England are abundant; but the many ruined and

abandoned parish churches, guild, wayside, and chantry chapels, have not fared so well. A few of them are familiar to all antiquaries; many are known and loved locally; but in general they are not much known to the world at large. A complete account of all the ruined and deserted churches and chapels and shrines of our country would fill a very large volume. Miss Beedham has been content to make a selection of those she considers most interesting, either from the historical or artistic point of view. Each reader will regret omissions. We rather wonder, for instance—to name two examples only—that the author has not included the old church at Bonchurch and the tiny deserted church of Lullington (really only a part of the old church), which sleeps amidst its encircling trees near ancient Alfriston, in Sussex. But no selection will ever satisfy every reader, and Miss Beedham has certainly brought together a very varied and effective collection of examples of the sacred fabrics described by her title.

One thing especially we note with pleasure in this attractive volume. Books on ecclesiastical and topographical subjects, that make their chief appeal to a popular rather than an expert audience, are too often inaccurate in statement and slipshod in style. These complaints cannot be made of Miss Beedham's book. Although there are some slips—Chicksands "Abbey" (p. 30) should be "Priory"; and to say that Whiting, the judicially murdered last Abbot of Glastonbury, "had been guilty of concealing the convent plate" (p. 44) is a curious statement from more than one point of view—yet mistakes are very few in number. Moreover, no one will accuse the author of being slipshod in style. Miss Beedham writes well, and has produced a most readable book on a very fascinating subject.

It begins with a chapter on those many parish churches which have utterly vanished—sunk beneath the sea, or destroyed to make a forest or extend a city's streets—followed by a second on the early Christian oratories, of which a few remains survive, such as the famous St. Gwithian's, in Cornwall. Then come the erst consecrated buildings which now do duty as barns. The illustration on the next page shows an

* *Ruined and Deserted Churches.* By Lucy E. Beedham. Twenty illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. 106. Price 5s.

example of this class. This is a barn standing in the middle of the little village of Isleham, in the Cambridgeshire fens, which is the sole remaining relic of a religious house at Isleham, which was built as a cell to the Abbey of St. Jagitto, Brittany. The

splayed, and high up at the west end are two round openings. The pious Henry VI. dissolved the Priory and presented this building, which was the chapel of the monks, to Pembroke College, whose master, John Langthon, stood high in his favour."



CHANCEL ARCH OF PRIORY CHAPEL, ISLEHAM, CAMBS.

picture shows the fine chancel arch and the shallow buttresses which adorn the apsidal east end. The windows of this barn, which contained farm implements and sacks of produce when the photograph was taken, says Miss Beedham, "are narrow and deeply

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A chapter on "Superseded Churches of the West and South" contains many most interesting examples (to which considerable additions might be made), such as the little church of Llandanwg, near Llanbedr, the old church of Newtown, Montgomeryshire,

D



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, KIRBY BEDON, NORFOLK.



PARISH CHURCH, COVEHITHE, SUFFOLK.

the deserted Michaelchurch, Herefordshire, so picturesquely sunk in a hollow by a stream widened into a lily-dotted pond; the

roofless but beautiful old church which stands in a garden at Slebech, Pembrokeshire; and the fancifully named "St. John's in the

Wilderness" at Withecombe Raleigh, Devonshire.

In a chapter on "Ruined Churches in Norfolk" Miss Beedham has had to select typical and picturesque examples from an extraordinarily large number of ruined and deserted fanes.

Norfolk is indeed a wonderful county for churches of all kinds, used and deserted, carefully preserved and hopelessly ruined. Here may be found not only some of the most glorious of our existing parish churches, but also every variety of dilapidated, deserted church—the old tower among the beeches at Hargham; the much dilapidated great tower of St. Nicholas Church, North Walsham; the little roofless nave of St. Andrew's, Barrett Ringstead; the ruined church of St. Martin at Overstrand, and the tower at Sidestrand, both so familiar to tourists; the round-towered roofless church at Whittingham; and the ruined church of St. Mary, at Kirby Bedon, also with a round tower, which is shown in the illustration opposite.

Suffolk also has a variety of ruined and deserted churches, but the finest is that at Covehithe, of which the illustration is reproduced on the preceding page. The Covehithe ruins stand grandly on a low cliff near the sea, five miles from Southwold. Miss Beedham points out various details of interest in these imposing walls and tower—remains of the staircase to the rood-loft, corbels with angel faces high up on the inner walls, and other remains of carved stonework. The west end of the south aisle was roofed with thatch and fitted up as a church in 1672, and still remains in use.

Other chapters in this engaging little book treat of St. Helen's, Norwich, now an asylum for aged poor, but once the church to which a hospital for crippled and aged poor folk was attached; "Two Churches in One Churchyard," a curious chapter in parochial lore; "Guild, Wayside and Chantry Chapels"—a subject which by itself might have filled a volume; and "Sacred Sites."

The photographic illustrations, of which three are here reproduced, are abundant and good. Miss Beedham has written a very attractive and informing book, the perusal of which leaves the reader wishing there were

more of it. We hope its reception will encourage her to pursue the subject she has handled so pleasantly, and some day to give us descriptive sketches of a second series of Ruined and Deserted Churches.

R. W. B.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE RANSOM OF CHURCH BELLS.

DURING the later Middle Ages, after the introduction of artillery, a curious custom prevailed, which may have caused the loss of many an ancient belfry, of compelling the inhabitants of a captured city to ransom their church bells, quite apart from the general terms of capitulation, or to see them broken up and sold as old metal. M. Moët de la Forte-Maison, in his *Antiquités de Noyon*, gives a graphic account of one such incident in connection with the capitulation of Noyon after a prolonged siege by Henry IV. in the year 1591. It was one of the strongholds of the League, and its nearness to the frontiers of Flanders, whence the Catholics could easily draw their supplies or obtain assistance from the Duke of Parma, made its capture a matter of importance to the King. The siege was very disastrous to the city, and caused much damage to the buildings outside the walls, the great abbey of St. Eloy being entirely destroyed. The King was particularly incensed with the Cathedral Chapter, to whom he attributed the stubbornness of the resistance, and when eventually the terms of capitulation were arranged and the fine fixed at 30,000 *écus d'or au soleil*, or nearly £13,000, he ordered that one-half of it should be paid by the clergy. To add to their affliction the bombardiers claimed the church bells as their particular perquisite, for the ransom of which they demanded a further sum of 1,000 *écus*, threatening, if this were not paid immediately, to break them up and sell them to the Flemish and Burgundian merchants who had followed their camp. The tears and lamentations of the Chapter were unavailing, and while they were engaged in making

arrangements to raise the money by the sale of some of the church treasures, the gendarmes and merchants arrived to seize the bells. On the payment of 100 *écus* down and the promise to pay the rest within a week, for which the title-deeds of some of their estates were given as security, some slight delay was afforded, but eventually, apparently, the whole amount was paid. The tower staircases of Noyon Cathedral still show marks of the barricades which were hastily built across them to protect the belfry during the progress of the negotiations.

This custom, which the bombardiers invoked, had gradually grown up in warfare, and it gave not only the bells but the metal-work of any place which had been captured by the aid of guns to the *grand-maitre* of the artillery for himself and his officers; but with the abolition of this office the custom fell into desuetude. It was, however, revived by Napoleon at the siege of Dantzic, and so enamoured was he of the method that, by a decree promulgated September 22, 1810, he specially legalized it, and regulated the manner in which the cash was to be divided.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE outstanding features of December from the bookman's point of view were the celebration of the Milton Tercentenary and the sale of the Amherst Library. December 9 was the three-hundredth anniversary of Milton's birth; but the first event in connection with the celebration took place on November 27, when a dinner of the English Association was held, with the president, the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, in the chair, after which Professor O. Elton gave an address on "Milton and Party." On December 8 a special meeting of the British Academy was held, at which some lines by Mr. George Meredith, O.M., were read. Dr. A. W. Ward spoke on "Milton's Life and Work," and Sir Frederick Bridge dis-

coursed on "Milton's *Comus* and its Incidental Music," with illustrations by the choristers of Westminster Abbey.

On December 9, the day of the Tercentenary, a special commemoration service was held in the afternoon at St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the preacher being the Bishop of Ripon, while in the evening the Lord Mayor gave a Mansion House banquet. On the following day papers on various aspects of the poet's life and work were communicated to a general meeting of the British Academy by Professor Dowden, Mr. A. F. Leach, Mr. W. J. Court-hope, Professor J. G. Robertson, with one written by the late Sir Richard Jebb. Perhaps the most striking feature of the celebration was a performance of *Samson Agonistes* on December 15, at the theatre, Burlington Gardens, under the direction of Mr. William Poel. The Tercentary was observed in many provincial towns as well as in London.

The celebrations will probably have stimulated interest among younger readers in Milton's life and work, and this may be regarded as the most useful and practical outcome of the Tercentenary. For scholars and serious students there is Professor Masson's monumental work, while for readers with limited time and purse the biographical and critical essentials can be found in Professor Raleigh's brief study, and in the monographs by the late Mark Pattison, in the "English Men of Letters" series, and by the late Dr. Garnett in the "Great Writers" series. Professor Masson's six volumes, by the way, are becoming scarce, and increasingly difficult to secure.

The sale of the first part of the Amherst Library on December 3, 4, and 5 brought a large gathering of collectors, dealers, and bibliophiles to the Sotheby auction-rooms. Before the sale opened the splendid series of sixteen Caxtons was disposed of privately to a buyer, who is said to be Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The price has not transpired, but it must have been many thousands of pounds. The sixteen volumes were: Lefevre (Raoul), *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*, 1474. The first book ever printed in English. Cessolis, *Game of Chess*, 1475-1476. The second book printed

in English. *Dictes and Sayings*, 1477. The first book ever printed in England. Christine de Pisa, *Morale Proverbs*, 1477-1478. Boetius, *De Consolatione Philosophiae*, 1478-1479. *Mirrour of the Worlde*, 1481. Cicero, *Tulli of Olde Age*, 1481. Godfrey of Boloyne, 1481. Higden, *Polychronicon*, 1482. Voragine, *Golden Legend*, 1484-1487. Christine de Pisan, *Faytes of Armes*, 1489. Virgil, *Eneydos*, 1490. *Festivalis Liber, Quatuor Sermones*, 1491. *Chastysing of Godde's Chyldern*, 1491. *Tretyse of Love*, 1493. Voragine, *Golden Legend*, 1493.

The first day's sale included many rarities. A copy of the Mazarine Bible, which came from the Gosford library, was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch at £2,050. The so-called Mazarine is the first edition of the Bible in any language, and the first important specimen of printing with movable metal types. It was printed at Mentz in 1455. King Charles's own copy of the celebrated Cambridge Bible was well competed for. It was a splendid specimen of royal binding, and, according to the auctioneer, of historic value. The opening bid was £350, which was soon displaced by one of £500. Mr. Quaritch's final offer of £1,000 was accepted. The *Apocalypsis St. Joannis*, the original Block Book of the Low Countries, printed in Holland in 1455, was run up from £300 to £2,000, the latter figure being four times the amount realized for the book at the Crawford sale in 1887. The auctioneer bought it on behalf of a private collector. Five leaves of the Block Book were next sold for £150, while a copy of Aristotle's *Ethics*, the second book printed at Oxford (1479), brought in the same amount. Another example of great rarity, the first edition of Balbus de Janua's *Catholicon*, printed by Gutenberg in 1460, was bought by Mr. Baer, of Frankfort, for £530. A volume from Caxton's successor, Wynkyn de Worde, Dame Juliana Barnes's *Treatise Perteynyng to Hawkyng, Huntyng, and Fysshynge with an Angle*, 1496, was secured by Mr. Quaritch for £600.

On the second day, December 4, copies of the fifth and sixth editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1680 and 1682, fetched £52 and

£76 respectively, while, rather curiously, a first edition of Bunyan's autobiography, printed in 1666, which is even scarcer than his immortal "Dream," sold for only £20. A rare little thirty-page treatise on dogs, printed in 1576, sold for £68, and an apparently unique volume concerning the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, 1524, went for £45. An illuminated manuscript of the *Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers* (the first work printed by Caxton), in the original French, dated 1473, realized £240. It is interesting to note, however, that as much as £1,320 was paid in 1897 for Lord Ashburnham's copy of the printed edition.

Among other early English presses represented was that of the "Schoolmaster" of St. Albans, and keen bidding took place for the excessively rare first edition of the *St. Albans Chronicle*, which was the second book printed there. It was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for £400. The top price of the day was obtained for an *editio princeps* of Cicero's works, 1465, the first classic ever printed. After a spirited duel between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Baer, of Frankfort, the former carried off this gem for £700. A second edition, printed upon vellum, in the following year, made £290; while a copy of the first issue of the first edition of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* brought in £100.

On the third day, December 5, some illuminated manuscripts on vellum of great beauty fetched high prices. A thirteenth-century Gradual, which cost Lord Amherst £500, was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch at £1,650. The total amount realized in the three days was a little over £18,000. The remainder of the library will be offered for sale in March.

The annual meeting of the Henry Bradshaw Society took place on November 12, under the presidency of the Bishop of Salisbury. The report of the council showed that the work of the Society continues to make good progress, and that its numerical strength is well maintained. The two volumes for 1908, which are now nearly ready, will be Dr. Wickham Legg's edition of the *Second Recension of Quignon's Breviary*, and a volume of

Facsimiles of the Creeds in Early MSS., edited by Dr. A. E. Burn. Good progress has been made with the preparation of several other works, including the *Exeter Ordinale*, the second volume of the *Hereford Breviary*, and the *Magdalen College Pontifical*.

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The Scottish History Society is about to issue to members a volume of *Selections from the Forfeited Estates Papers, 1715-1745*, edited by Mr. A. H. Millar, and *The Records of the Commissions of the General Assemblies, 1650-1653*, edited by Dr. Christie, with an introduction by Lord Guthrie. A volume of *Papers Relating to the Scots in Poland*, of which Miss Baskerville is editor, is in preparation.

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There are probably a good many bookmen who are unaware of the wealth in manuscripts and early printed books of some of our less well-known provincial public libraries. Members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club paid a visit to the Bristol Reference Library on November 20, when they were greatly interested by a paper on the books and manuscripts in the library, read by the City Librarian, Mr. Norris Mathews. With regard to the manuscripts Mr. Mathews said: "The manuscript books, if comparatively few in number, are of great interest, and probably, with the exception of the Corporation Bible, were part of the collection belonging to Archbishop Mathew, and given by him to the Bristol City Library between 1613 and 1628. The *Biblia Sacra* in manuscript, known as the "Corporation Bible," is the most recent in point of accession. My next illustration is a fine copy of an English Missal, or Mass Book, which in all probability belonged to the Austin Abbey of St. Austin, the Apostle of the Englishmen, outside the walls of Bristol. Its date is about 1420, and the ornamentation characteristically English. The next three works to submit are specimens of the thirteenth century. (1) A volume of miscellaneous treatises given by Joselyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, between 1206 and 1242, to the Convent of the Grey Friars of Bristol. There are manuscript marginal notes in various hands, and on folio 2 a table of contents, written probably by a seventeenth-century hand. (2) *Libri Sententiarum* Quat-

tuor of Peter Lombard, which has the capitals in red, but otherwise without ornamentation. (3) A Latin dictionary with illuminated initial lettering. Another one in the collection is probably of the early fourteenth century. The next example, although much later, possesses some local interest, as it was written at the house or hospital of St. Mark, Bristol, perhaps better known as the Mayor's Chapel. The last example, and probably not the least interesting of the manuscripts, is a work on Surgery, by Guido Chauliac, or Guy de Chauliac, who lived between 1300 and 1368—an eminent physician and author of an esteemed treatise on Surgery, and physician to both Popes Clement VI. and Urban V. The interest of this manuscript (according to a recent description given by Dr. Nixon of Bristol) lies chiefly in the fact that it is not mentioned in the work *Guy de Chauliac*, edited by Dr. Nicaise in 1890, and consequently the existence of this manuscript at Bristol was unknown to him."

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Referring to the printed books, Mr. Mathews said that the Bristol Library contains between 400 and 500 volumes, printed up to the year 1628, and of these thirty-one are *incunabula*. Among local books is one dated 1643, entitled *Certain Observations upon the New League or Covenant*, but the King's Printers, said Mr. Mathews, left the city on the entry of Fairfax and Cromwell, and it was not until half a century later that a local printing-press was definitely established.

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At the last meeting of the French Académie des Inscriptions, said the *Athenæum* of November 28, M. Léon Dorez announced the interesting discovery of an inventory of a professor of medicine and philosophy of the name of Marcanova, who lived at Padua and Bologna from 1440 to 1467. This professor was the owner of 520 manuscripts, a remarkable number for one collector at that period. The inventory, which is to be published, is full of curious details of his property, ranging from manuscripts down to clothes and cooking materials.

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It is a little remarkable that the *London Gazette*, although the oldest newspaper still

existing in England, has only recently been registered as a newspaper. It is worth recalling that the first number was printed and published at Oxford in November, 1665, when the King was at the University town. Number 21 was the last printed at Oxford, but the title of *Oxford Gazette* was retained for two numbers after the printing was removed to London.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded at their house, Wellington Street, Strand, a two-days' book sale of the library of a well-known collector. Some good prices were realized. Apperley's Works Relating to Hunting fetched £22 10s. (Hornstein); Burton's Arabian Nights, £21 (Shepherd); Cruikshank's The Comic Almanack, £12 10s. (Shepherd); Ackermann's History of the University of Cambridge, coloured plates, £20 (Quaritch); Berlinghieri's Geographia in Terza Rima, Lib. VII., rare first edition, £32 (Quaritch); Botanical Drawings, £34 10s. (Quaritch); Brazilian Flowers, drawn from Nature, £21 (Wesley); Flora Danica, Icones Plantarum Sponte Nascentium in Regno Danicæ, £68 (Lazarus); Lewin's List of Birds of Great Britain, original manuscript, with water-colour drawings, £18 (Forrester); Bartholomæus Anglicus de Proprietatibus Rerum, manuscript on vellum, fourteenth century, £25 5s. (Maggs); Bartholomæus de Glanvilla's De Proprietatibus Rerum, rare first edition, with rich decorations, £35 (Nutt); Ptolomæus's Cosmographia, the twenty-seven maps only printed on stout vellum, £61 (Quaritch); Ptolomæus, Liber Geographiæ, £38 (Leighton); and Redoute's Les Liliacées, coloured plates, £84 (Bumpus).—*Globe*, November 25.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week a collection of *incunabula* and examples from the early German, Italian, and French presses. The most important book was a copy of the *editio princeps* of Homer (with the rare preliminary leaves), 2 vols., Florence, 1488, which realized £250. Other prices were: The Comedy of Acolastus, translated by J. Palsgrave, 1540 (see *Athenæ*, November 21, p. 655), £49; The Decretals of Gregory IX., Schoeffer, 1473, £25 10s.; Fuchs, Neu Kreuterbuch, 1543, £19; Parkinson's Paradisus, 1629, £15; Sir Thomas More's Works, 1557, £15 5s.; Boccace, Vertu des Nobles Dames, Verard, 1493, £18; Sarum Breviary, Pars Estivalis, F. Regnault, 1535, £17 10s.; Hain-Copinger, Repertorium Bibliographicum, 5 vols., £11 12s. 6d.; Dugdale's Monasticon, 8 vols, 1817-1830,

£30; Cokayne's Peerage, 8 vols., £25; Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1793-1871, £39; English Historical Review, 1888-1906, £16; a series of Gould's Ornithological Works, 32 vols., £230. The total amount of the two days' sale was £1,922.—*Athenæum*, December 5.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE latest publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society are two parts (Nos. 1. and li.; price 5s. net each) of *Proceedings*, and *Outside the Trumpington Gates before Peterhouse was Founded* (price 5s. net), by the Rev. H. P. Stokes, LL.D. The greater part of No. 1. of the *Proceedings* is occupied by the second part of Mr. H. G. Fordham's study of "Cambridgeshire Maps," dealing with those of the nineteenth century, with several illustrations. There are appended some additions and corrections to the part treating of the maps of 1579-1800, and full indexes of titles of topographical works, etc., and of authors, engravers, and printers. Mr. Fordham has made a very valuable contribution to the county cartography of England, and incidentally to an important branch of bibliography, for the whole of the topographical works which contain a map of Cambridgeshire are catalogued. The part also contains an interesting illustrated paper on "The Rings under the Eaves of Old Houses"—connected with the use of firehooks, no doubt—by Mr. G. E. Wherry; accounts of wall-paintings discovered in Lolworth and Babraham Churches, with illustrations, and other matter. No. li. contains reports of excavations in the "War Ditches," Cherryhinton, where burials of pre-Roman date were found and examined; of a tumulus at Lord's Bridge, near Cambridge, where many Roman relics were unearthed; at the Barton earthwork; and of a tumulus on Newmarket Heath. The reports are illustrated by a number of good plates. There is also an outline account of the "Rood-Screens in Cambridgeshire," with illustrations, by Mr. F. Bligh Bond. *Outside the Trumpington Gates before Peterhouse was Founded*, one of the Society's octavo publications, is described in the sub-title as "A Chapter in the Intimate History of Mediæval Cambridge." In it Dr. Stokes considers the question of the position of the Trumpington Gates, and describes the dwellers along the King's highway without the Gates, discussing the bounds of the properties and tracing their ownership. The result is a careful study based on the original documents, which forms a substantial addition to our knowledge of mediæval Cambridge. At the end Dr. Stokes summarizes the casual references to University members and officials and matters. There is a good index.

The new part, No. xii., of *The Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, contains an account of "The Forgotten Manor of Exley," in the parish of Keighley, by Mr. W. A. Brigg; "The Laycocks of Kildwick," with two folding pedigrees, by Dr. J. A. and Mr. J. B. Laycock; the continuation of the late Mr. C. A. Federer's "West Riding Cartulary"; and a reprint of a local

Civil War tract, the "Memoirs of Captain John Hodgson," which presents a vivid picture of military service and of life in Civil War times.

The thirty-first volume of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* (being vol. viii. of the third series) contains fifteen papers, and six shorter ones under the heading of "Miscellanea," besides numerous illustrations. Mr. H. B. Walters continues his valuable notes on "The Church Bells of Shropshire," and deals with those in the deaneries of Edgmond and Shifnal. Mrs. Baldwin Childe edits the "History of Kinlet," by the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, and gives much information about the Blount and other families. The Rev. J. E. Auden contributes a long but most valuable paper, which he calls "Documents Relating to Tong College," and he has translated the long statutes of the college from the Latin given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Incidentally, in this paper, he has corrected some errors in the pedigree of the Vernon family, many of whose monuments are still extant in Tong Church. The Rev. Alfred M. Auden contributes an historical paper, "Clun and its Neighbourhood in the First Civil War." The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher edits "The Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas Eyton, Knight," a prominent Shropshire Royalist, who was captured at the surrender of Conway Castle; and he also contributes a paper on "Shropshire Royal Descents," showing the principal families through whom the royal blood flowed, and the families descended from them. The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater has edited some interesting "Muster Rolls," 1532-1540, and his appendices give careful analyses of names, etc. Miss Auden has given a paper on Alberbury, and Mr. J. A. Morris one on Poynton Chapel. Major Heber-Percy contributes a valuable paper on "The Last Stand of Caractacus," and gives military reasons for fixing the spot at Coxwell Knoll, and not at the Breidden, as has been generally received. Some extents of manors, institutions of incumbents, inquisitions post-mortem, and charters from the Public Record Office, complete the volume. The most valuable item in *Miscellanea* is one on Haughmond Abbey, and the recent excavations there. There is an excellent index, subdivided into numerous sections after the manner of those in Jewitt's *Reliquary* in the old days.

The *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. v., No. 4, in "The Defection of John Scanfield," gives a curious chapter in early Quaker history, Scanfield having been guilty of various misdemeanours which much tried his brethren. Curious also are the minutes of a Lancashire "Monthly Meeting" of 1728-29 concerning the purchase of a horse for one Agnes Tomlinson. The first is: "2 ii. 1728. Agnes Tomlinson hath laid before this Meeting that She hath a Concern upon her minde to visit friends in the South, and also desires friends to assist her with a hors." Money was raised, the "hors" was bought, and later on was sold again "for £4 3s. 6d., being 3s. 6d. more than he cost." Mr. Norman Penney's bibliographical notes on "Friends in Current Literature" are always good, and the miscellaneous notes and anecdotes contain much matter worth recording from the byways of biography and history.

The most important paper in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxviii., part 3) is Mr. G. H. Orpen's well-illustrated study of "Motes and Norman Castles in County Louth," in which he applies what may be conveniently termed the Norman theory of motes to the county, and seeks to discover how far it is borne out by the historical and archaeological evidence here presented and discussed. The results are deserving of careful study by archaeologists, whether they accept or reject the theory. Other papers are a second by Mr. T. J. Westropp on "Promontory Forts in Co. Clare"; "Music-Printing in Dublin from 1700 to 1750"—a quite fresh subject—by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood; "Another Greenhill Ogam, Co. Cork," by Sir John Rhys; "Notes on Ardee, Co. Louth," by Mr. J. T. Dolan; and "Description of a Carved Stone at Tybroughney, Co. Kilkenny," by Mr. H. S. Crawford.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—November 26.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Dr. Alfred C. Fryer read a paper "On the Wooden Monumental Effigies of England and Wales," of which the following is an abstract. As far as can be ascertained, there are ninety-three wooden monumental effigies in England and Wales, and these are distributed over twenty-six counties. The greater proportion are military personages; but there are, however, as many as twenty-four ladies, as well as one judge, three laymen, an archbishop, and three priests; while two of the effigies have cadavers. Authentic records exist of twenty-two wooden effigies which have now been destroyed. The exposure of the actual dead at the time of the funeral was followed, towards the close of the fourteenth century, by the practice of bearing in the funeral procession the hastily made "lively figure" of the dead person "in the very robes of estate." These "lively figures" were closely allied to wooden effigies, and may have been suggested by them, as their foundations were of wood, while the face and hands were of wax, or fine plaster tinted to life. In 1296 we find that a tomb was erected in Westminster Abbey to William of Valence. This had a full-sized wooden figure covered with a number of plates of copper, some of which were enamelled. Even before this date there were wooden effigies, and the earliest appears to have been to Martin or Caducan, Bishop of Bangor, who died as a monk at Abbey Dore in 1241. This effigy is destroyed, but it was actually existing in 1786, and was then in excellent preservation. The wooden effigy to Robert, Duke of Normandy, in Gloucester Cathedral, was most likely carved about 1280; a fine effigy to John de Pitchford at Pitchford, Shropshire, a few years later; and a priest at Clifford, Herefordshire, a few years earlier. Besides these, there is one to Archbishop Peckham in Canterbury Cathedral; and a few others were carved in the closing years of the thirteenth century. A large number were carved in the first half of the fourteenth century; but there is none after 1350 until we find two beautiful wooden effigies to Michael de la Pole, second Earl of Suffolk, and his Countess, which were

carved in 1415. It would seem as if the frightful devastation of the Black Death had killed off most of those carvers in wood who executed effigies. Fine wooden effigies exist at Brancepeth and Staindrop, in Durham, at Worsborough and Thornhill in Yorkshire, at Burford in Shropshire, Chew Magna in Somerset, Goudhurst in Kent, and other places; and the latest are three in Brading Church, Isle of Wight, to three members of the Oglander family. The effigy to Sir John Oglander, the author of the famous *Oglander Memoirs*, was carved about 1640. When the mediæval artist had carved his effigy, he hollowed out the portion of the board with the effigy upon it, as well as the animal at the feet and the cushion under the head, and then filled in this space with charcoal to absorb moisture. After this he would size the figure, and pieces of linen would be placed over the cracks, and then the decorator would give it a coat of gesso, with a thicker coating for those portions he desired to decorate in relief. Various stamps of diverse patterns—some being for mail, and some for decorative purposes—were impressed on the gesso before it hardened. All the painting on the figure was done in distemper, and it was finally covered with a coat of oleaginous varnish. This was needful, but, alas! did not prove a sufficient protection, for the constant changes of temperature caused contraction and expansion of the wood, and the consequent fretting of the surface upon which the colouring was laid. Although large numbers of wooden effigies have been destroyed, and many that remain have suffered from neglect, sanding, injudicious "restorations," relentless scrubbing, shrouds of whitewash, and destruction in village bonfires; yet, out of this havoc a remnant has been preserved from which it is possible to study the technique of the arts employed in carving and painting these effigies in wood. We may, indeed, be thankful that the relentless hand of the modern restorer and the ravages of time have still left us some treasures which we may consider representative of a great national school of mediæval handicraft.—*Athenæum*, December 5.

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, December 3.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The President called attention to the magnificent large folio manuscript, of late fifteenth-century work, known as the *Antiphonarium ad usum Ecclesie SS. Cosmæ et Damiani* at Rome, which had lately been bequeathed to the Society by Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart. It was specially noteworthy for the superb illuminations by the brothers Andreas and Franciscus de Mantinea, and other illuminations by Jacobus de Mantua.—The Rev. D. H. Lathbury, Mr. D. G. Warrand, and Sir Hugh Bell were admitted Fellows.—A ballot was taken for the election of a member of Council in the room of the late Sir John Evans, and Mr. Edwin H. Freshfield was declared unanimously elected.

Antiquities discovered in excavating ironstone at Desborough, Northants, were exhibited by Mr. Jesse Marlow through Mr. Reginald Smith, who dealt especially with a bronze mirror of the Early British period. This remarkable example of Late Celtic art consists of a kidney-shaped plate, engraved on the back with eccentric scrolls and basket-pattern, and furnished with a delicately moulded handle with loop

at the end. It rivals the specimen found with personal ornaments in a woman's grave at Birdlip, Gloucester, the latter being less finely engraved, but decorated with red enamel. Both are of the size and shape of an ordinary palm-leaf fan. Several other examples of engraved mirrors dating from the same period were cited and illustrated, and attention called to their distribution in Britain, where alone they are found. From associated objects a date about 50 B.C. to A.D. 50 might be deduced for the majority, and it was suggested that they were native editions of Etruscan specimens. The Birdlip find was exhibited by the committee of Gloucester Museum, and earlier mirrors from Italy by Dr. Allen Sturge, the President, and Mr. Prætorius. Dr. Laver exhibited an enamelled Late Celtic "terret" found at Colchester, and the Secretary exhibited for Mr. O. G. Knapp an iron currency-bar of pre-Roman date found with many others on Meon Hill, Gloucester. Mr. Reginald Smith added that specimens from the same site in the Ashmolean Museum averaged 5½ ounces, or half the lowest denomination hitherto recorded. The bar on exhibition weighed 10½ ounces.

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema exhibited a Roman bronze portrait-bust. He said that this bronze head, found in the spring of 1907 in the River Alde in Suffolk, was one of the finest specimens of Roman portrait-sculpture discovered since the Roman occupation. The sculptor must have been one of the foremost amongst the many who worked in Rome during the Augustan era, and the head appears to be a portrait of one of the princes of the Augustan family, for it shows all the characteristics of the portraits accepted as representing members of that stock. The way in which the head was poised upon the neck suggested an equestrian statue, and the rough manner in which it was separated from the body that it may have been destroyed and divided amongst the chieftains of some raid, each receiving a more or less equal quantity of metal as spoil. The Viking ship carrying the head may have been wrecked in the sands on the Suffolk coast, and the head through tidal action have found its way up the river to the spot where it was discovered.—*Athenæum*, December 12.

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The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell presiding. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, and the report for the past year was read. It was stated that, commencing the year with a membership of 704, the society had lost by death and other causes during the year 42 members, but the number of new members added had been 45, so that they began the new year with a slightly increased membership of 707. The papers read at the ordinary meetings during the year had been of varied interest, and the volume of the *Proceedings* containing them, of which an advance copy was on the table, would shortly be issued to the Fellows. The excavation of the Roman fort at Newstead, begun in 1905, under the supervision of Mr. James Curle, Melrose, had been continuously carried on during this year with satisfactory results, as would be seen in the very remarkable collection of relics from it, now numbering over 2,000, which were exhibited in the museum. Ex-

clusive of these, the museum had received additions during the year of 1,430 objects by donation and 73 by purchase, while the library had been increased by 165 volumes by donation and 52 by purchase. The most important of the donations received during the year was presented by the representatives of the late Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart., consisting of about 1,400 objects, chiefly obtained during his extensive excavations of the brochs on his estate of Keiss, in Caithness, and in the surrounding neighbourhood.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on November 25, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding. Mr. Philip Spence was thanked for a coin cabinet, containing 603 Roman coins, a portion of the Walbottle find. The chairman said they all remembered what a very generous donor to the society Mr. Spence's father, Mr. Charles Spence, was, and the fact that the gift came from Mr. Spence's son would give it additional value in the minds of the members. The chairman read a paper entitled an "Epitome of extracts from the De Banco Rolls relating to Northumberland from 1 Edward II. (1307) to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary (1558), contained in vols. vii., viii., ix., x., xi., and xii. inclusive, of General Harrison's Genealogical Notes, now in the Public Record Office." Mr. Dendy said the extracts threw new light on the most ancient families and estates in Northumberland.

Mr. R. J. Johnson, a member of the society, explained a project for a suggested pageant, founded on the Roman occupation of the North of England, at Chesters or elsewhere, in the summer of 1909; but it was not favourably received. Mr. R. O. Heslop explained that the matter had been before the council of the society, and, after giving it very careful attention, they were unanimous in regarding the project as one outside the province of the society. They could not, therefore, see their way for the society to take any part, or even to connect its name with the pageant.

An evening meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 24, Mr. J. R. Garstin in the chair. Mr. G. H. Orpen read a paper on "The Castle of Rath" (identified with the Castle of Dundrum, County Down). He traced, as far as it was possible, the early history of the castle, but said that there was no positive proof that the Castle of Dundrum was the Castle of Rath. As to the early history of the castle, nothing was known about its first three centuries. According to tradition, it was built by John de Courcy for the Knight Templars. Mr. Orpen described the donjon, or keep, of the castle, which, he said, was the most perfect example of the Anglo-Norman architecture of the time. Mr. Orpen then described the Castle of Killeedy, in County Limerick. A paper entitled "The Mitchelstown Caves—Desmond's Cave," by the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., Vice-President, was, in the absence of the writer, read by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, honorary secretary. The paper stated that early in September a small party of Englishmen, accompanied by a gentleman from

Dublin, came to Mitchelstown for the purpose of making a survey of the celebrated caves. These caves were accidentally discovered in 1833, and soon after were partially surveyed by Professor Apjohn. In 1892 they were visited by a French "Speleologist," named Martel, who rushed through them in six hours, and collected materials for a greatly improved map of them, which he drew himself. They had since been much more carefully surveyed by a competent committee. It was not, however, to these "new caves" that he wished to direct special attention, but to an old cave which had been practically rediscovered by this party of explorers. This cave lay about 500 yards to the west of the "new caves," and had been popularly known as Desmond's Cave since the reign of Elizabeth. The paper then gave something of the history of the Earls of Desmond and of the White Knight.—Mr. Henry S. Crawford exhibited straw crosses from County Roscommon (used as charms). Dr. Cox, Lord Fitzgerald, and other gentlemen mentioned that such crosses were used in other counties in Ireland—Donegal, Kildare, King's County, etc.

The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 2 was "A Note on a Leaden Font at Haresfield," by Dr. A. C. Fryer, and this was followed by an exhibition of slides of St. David's Cathedral, with explanatory notes, by the Rev. H. Bedford Pim.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on December 9, Mr. F. Legge read a paper on "Egyptian Chronology and its Astronomical Foundation."

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, November 30.—Anniversary Meeting.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and Treasurer were read, and respectively disclosed a total of 523 members, including 19 royal members, and an accumulated balance of £535. The office-bearers for the coming year were elected, Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., being the new President.—The President read a paper on "The Gold Mancus of Offa, King of Mercia," a celebrated coin which he acquired by purchase in 1907.—Herr Haakon Scherelig, the Curator of the Bergen Museum, contributed through Dr. Auden an interesting paper on a coin of Offa recently disinterred from a grave-mound of the Viking age near Voss, Norway.—Towards the close of the proceedings the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Carlyon-Britton on his retiring from office after filling the chair for five years, the limit prescribed by the rules of the Society. In putting the motion, which was seconded by Mr. J. B. Caldecott, and carried with acclamation, Dr. Cox referred in terms of fitting appreciation to the services of Mr. Carlyon-Britton, and very truly said that the success of the movement set on foot by him and his colleagues in 1903—a movement which has resulted in a society of 500 members, and the publication of four volumes, comprising over 2,000 pages, of numismatic interest—was remarkable and

unparalleled, and was largely due to the skill, tact, and judgment of the retiring President.

A meeting of the EAST ANGLIAN SOCIETY OF PREHISTORIANS was held on December 7 at Norwich, Mr. H. H. Halls presiding. — Lieutenant-Colonel Underwood (Ipswich) read a paper on "Animistic Forms of Palæolithic and Other Flints found in the Ipswich and Dovercourt Districts and Other Places." He said that the specimens shown were found by him during the past four years, some on the surface, and some *in situ* in two gravel-pits, one at Dovercourt and the other at Ipswich; in the former case associated with the remains of many extinct animals, together with palæoliths of Mousterian type, and in the other in a much older gravel (mid-glacial), containing some eoliths and pre-palæolithic forms. About thirty specimens were shown, all of which showed signs of human flaking. Some were distinct implements, such as crushers, bone-splitters, etc.; but just as the savage of the present day beautified his paddle or his club, so it was more probable that our prehistoric ancestors did the same. All art must have had a beginning, and the evolution of art doubtless sprang from early man noticing the remarkable likenesses of flint nodules to animal forms, and improving these likenesses by a chip here and there, thereby producing an eye, a snout, or a pedestal. He contended that this supposition was infinitely more probable than that all these fractures in the proper places were purely accidental coincidences. Doubtless much harm had been done to the case for animistic worked flints by many enthusiasts with perfunctory knowledge of the evidences of man's work, putting forward specimens of purely accidental fractures and holes in the flint, and claiming for these not only man's work, but declaring them to be gods, totems, etc. In France a considerable literature has arisen in connection with this subject, and a quotation was read from M. Durdan's article in the *Revue Préhistorique*, and also from Dr. Munro's recent work, entitled *Archæology and False Antiquities*, in both of which these distinguished archaeologists strongly supported the theory of early man's working up flints, already showing animal-like features, into more life-like forms, at the same time in some cases making them into good working tools. The features of the different specimens were then shown in groups of various types, and also some sketches and photos kindly lent by Mr. F. J. Bennett, F.G.S., of East Malling, Kent, a member of the society.—Colonel Fancourt, C.B. (Stowmarket), also sent an interesting series of flints illustrative of the same subject, and his descriptions thereon, and the subjects relating thereto, were read by Mr. W. A. Dutt.—Miss Nina F. Layard (Ipswich), whose remarks were illustrated by several hundred specimens, then read a most interesting paper on her recent discovery of palæolithic implements in Ireland. She pointed out that so long ago as 1867 palæolithic implements were noticed in a few of the raised beaches which occur at intervals from the north-west of Ireland as far south as Dublin Bay, but the discovery seemed to have attracted but little attention. She hoped that the rich find she was fortunate enough to make last October might revive the memory of the early discoveries, and that the

existence of palæolithic man in Ireland might be recognized beyond dispute. After describing how she found the spot while waiting for a train at a wayside station, Miss Layard said she picked up palæolithic tools on the borders of the lough—of which she might be forgiven for not disclosing the locality—at the rate of one a minute. One found on the first occasion was a beautiful spoon-shaped specimen of most uncommon type. On the occasion of her next visit she found 400 palæolithic implements in eight and a half hours. Sorted out by the water, the smaller flakes were mostly found high upon the lough shore. They had a thick white patination, probably the result of moisture and sun-bleaching. A little lower down larger-sized flakes were generally found, many of which were of a creamy colour. Still nearer to the water the large implements lay, thickly covered in many instances with green slime and decaying seaweed. Where a certain seaweed was growing thickly the flints were dyed a rich reddish-yellow, a deep-red iodine colouring matter apparently exuding from the root and entering the once white patina. The types of implements found included loaf-shaped (flat at the bottom, and shaped for the hand-grasp), perhaps used for pounding food or polishing skins; cores; side-scrappers; hollow scrapers; a triangular implement; small implements; with innumerable rough shapes, to which it was impossible to give a name. There were also sharp-edged tools, with part of the crust left on, large and small flakes, evidently shaped for some express purpose, and points almost resembling arrow-heads. All were worked on one side only—a feature that would not be found even in the roughest neolithic workshop. It might be that these implements belonged to the terrace gravels, but on that point she hoped to make further investigation.

Other meetings have been the monthly gathering of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 16, when Mr. H. B. Wheatley discoursed on "The Greatest Inhabitant of Hampstead"—i.e., William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; the annual meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 1; the annual meeting of the subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME on November 17, when Mr. T. E. Peet spoke on "Early Relations between Greece and Italy"; the first annual meeting of the BYZANTINE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION FUND on November 18, when Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. Freshfield, Sir Rennell Rodd, and others spoke; the meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on November 18, when Miss Roper read a paper on "The Young Monuments in Bristol Cathedral," and Dr. Fryer contributed "Notes on Leadon Fonts in Gloucestershire"; and a meeting of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on December 7, when Mr. C. W. Catt gave an account of excavations at the Botolph Valley Mounds, near Bramber, in August last, and Mr. H. S. Toms spoke on the original entrances to Hollingbury Camp.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

MEMORIALS OF OLD LONDON. Edited by P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A. Many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1908. Two vols. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 240, and viii, 242. Price 25s. net.

The pleasant "Memorials of the Counties of England" series would certainly have been incomplete without London, and we are not surprised that the usual single volume has in this case grown into two. Mr. Ditchfield must have had a difficult task in choosing from the multitude of possible topics, from the innumerable facets of the London life of the past, such as should be included in these volumes. On the whole, we think he has succeeded remarkably well. There is very little overlapping, while some of the chapters are quite masterly monographs in little. The editor has been fortunate in his contributors. Many of the chapters are written by expert authorities on their several subjects. It is sufficient to name Dr. Woods on "The Temple," of which he is Master; Mr. C. Welch and "The Guildhall"; Mr. H. B. Wheatley and "Pepys's London"; Mr. Fairman Ordish and "Elizabethan London"; and Mr. Philip Norman and "The Inns of Old London." The volumes are comprehensive, as these titles suggest. The Rev. W. J. Loftie gives a clear sketch of "London in Early Times—Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Norman"; which is followed by "The Tower of London," a well-digested summary of a long chapter of history, by Mr. Harold Sands, with a good plan of the Tower, about 1597, drawn by the author. Mr. Tavorner-Perry contributes no less than four papers—"St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield," illustrated by a number of the writer's own clever drawings; "London and the Hanseatic League," a too brief sketch of a remarkable London episode; "The Arms of the City and See of London"; and "The Old London Bridge," a capital subject, briefly but pleasantly treated, also illustrated by the author's own drawings. We have named some of the leading contents of these beautiful volumes, but we are far from having exhausted their varied riches. One of the best papers is a learned account of "Holborn and the Inns of Court and Chancery," by Mr. E. Williams. Mr. G. L. Apperson shows how many parts "The Old London Coffee-Houses" played in London life; while Sir Edward Brabrook similarly describes "The Clubs of London" and "The Learned Societies of London." The editor, himself a mine of information on London matters, supplies chapters on "Crosby Hall," "The Pageant of London," and "The City Companies," and jointly with Mr. George Clinch, gives "Glimpses of Mediæval London." Other articles are "The London Charterhouse," by the Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson; "The Palaces of London," by the Rev. R. S. Mylne; and "Literary Shrines of Old London," by Miss Elsie Lang—too

long a theme for a meagre sixteen pages. It will be seen that the editor has not only secured sketches of a large number of characteristic aspects of the pageant of London life and history, but, as was said above, has been fortunate in his contributors. The two volumes are handsomely produced, well illustrated, and well indexed.

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SOME SCULPTURAL WORKS OF NICHOLAS STONE, STATUARY, A.D. 1586 TO 1647. By Albert Edward Bullock, A.R.I.B.A. Many illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1908. Folio, pp. iv, 32. Price 5s. net.

This slim folio, in its handsome cream-coloured cover, gold-lettered, contains a reprint of the four articles on Nicholas Stone and his work which Mr. Bullock recently contributed to the *Architectural Review*. It was a happy thought to issue this carefully written and lavishly illustrated monograph in separate form. Stone's work is to be found in Westminster Abbey, in many country churches, and elsewhere. Stately dignity, and often sumptuousness of design, and elaboration and beauty of detail, are characteristics of many of the monuments which proceeded from his chisel. Bier-tombs, canopied tombs, and mural tablets are among the leading types of his work. One of the finest examples is also one of the most familiar—we mean the monument to Sir Francis Vere in St. John's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The bier, borne by four kneeling knights, carries the armour, while the effigy of Sir Francis lies below. Of like type is the monument to Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, in Hatfield Church, though here the kneeling figures are emblematic; the Earl's effigy lies on the bier, while below is a skeleton. Mr. Bullock and his publisher are to be thanked for issuing this interesting study, with its abundance of beautiful photographic illustrations, in so handy and comely a form. There is a good index.

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THE GILDS AND COMPANIES OF LONDON. By George Unwin. With thirty-seven illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co.*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 397. Price 7s. 6d. net.

There have been books published not a few on the history of the various London gilds, both separately and collectively, but no one of them has been written from the standpoint taken by Mr. Unwin. Starting with a chapter on "The Place of the Gild in the History of Western Europe," some knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the development of English and Scottish Gilds, Mr. Unwin proceeds to give "an outline of the continuous organic development of the gilds and companies of London from the days of Henry Plantagenet to those of Victoria." "Whilst not losing sight of individual peculiarities, I have endeavoured," he says, "to lay the main stress on the significance which the gilds and companies as a whole have had for the constitutional history of the city, and for the social and economic development of the nation at large." It is this method of treating gild history organically, discussing the development of the gild in its life and aims as a whole, and in relation to other aspects

of both municipal and national history, that differentiates Mr. Unwin's work from the many more or less popular books on the City companies and gilds which have preceded it.

The farther we read in the volume the greater grew our sense of the value of Mr. Unwin's work and method. Anyone with the most cursory acquaintance with gild history knows that the relations between the gilds and the Church, especially their earlier days, and between the gilds and the Lord Mayor and Corporation, were close and intimate; but Mr.

especially when the King took to issuing commands to them through the Mayor, are subjects which Mr. Unwin discusses with knowledge and insight. But every aspect of gild history is here well set forth and described from a wealth of well-digested knowledge. Mr. Unwin has clearly mastered an immense mass of material, and presents the results in the well-ordered chapters of the scholarly study before us. The volume seems to us to be one of the best yet issued in the excellent series of "The Antiquary's Books." As a contribution to social and municipal, and espe-



A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BROADSIDE.

Unwin sheds fresh light on the whole subject. Particularly interesting are his remarks with regard to the relation of the gilds to the Lord Mayor. The authority of the Mayor over the companies grew steadily from the close of the fourteenth century until, in the time of James I., the Lord Mayor claimed to be master of all the companies. The actual extent of his authority, which was very considerable, including frequent interference in their domestic concerns, the reasons for its development and exercise, and the growth of resistance on the part of the companies,

cially economic, history its value is very considerable. Appendixes contain a list of parish gilds, and a very useful list of sources for the history of the existing London companies. The index is particularly full and good. The illustrations, as usual in this series, form a noteworthy feature of the volume. Their subjects are varied—views of halls, figures from processions and pageants, workers and tools, etc. That reproduced on this page by the courtesy of the publishers, is one of the smaller text illustrations, and is taken from the Thomason tracts.

SYLVA. By John Evelyn, F.R.S. With an Introduction by John Nisbet, D.(Ec. Portrait. A Reprint of the Fourth Edition. London: *Arthur Doubleday and Co., Ltd.* [1908]. Two vols. Royal 8vo., pp. cxvi, 335 and 287. Price 21s. net.

The elder Disraeli declared epigrammatically that Nelson's fleets were built from the oaks that Evelyn planted. A touch of exaggeration may perhaps be suspected here, but the suspicion would not be just; for there can be no doubt whatever that the publication of *Sylva*—first read as a paper before the Royal Society, and later extended and elaborated by the author—had an enormous influence on British arboriculture. And the attention drawn to the subject by Dr. Hunter towards the end of the eighteenth century was closely associated with new editions of Evelyn's book. John Evelyn was a diffuse and copious writer, but of his many books and tracts—leaving the *Diary* out of consideration—the *Discourse of Forest Trees*, happily christened *Sylva*, is undoubtedly the best, and had by far the most effect. It is most appropriate that at a time like the present, when the question of afforestation is "in the air," and is so frequently discussed, that this beautiful reprint of the best edition of Evelyn's great book should be issued. The text of the reprint is prefaced by a full and ably written Introduction, biographical and critical, by Dr. John Nisbet. We can hardly agree with Dr. Nisbet in all that he says of *Sylva*. To speak of it as a "master-piece" of "our national literature" savours, to us, of exaggeration. *Sylva* had a great and far-reaching effect, and much of it may still be read with profit and pleasure by those who love the literature of leisure, and who are not deterred by the diffuseness and little affectations, as they seem to us, of the author's style. But the book is not to be placed, as Dr. Nisbet seems inclined to place it, with the masterpieces of John Bunyan and Izaak Walton. *Sylva*, however, will always have readers, and no lover of the book or of the trees that form its subject could wish for a more beautiful presentment of Evelyn's work than that contained in the two handsome volumes before us. The pure rag paper, the tasteful *format*, and the beautiful typography, all combine to recommend these stately books to the bibliophile. Since their publication the business of the firm whose name is on the title-page has been incorporated, we understand, with that of the Saint Catherine Press, Limited, who now issue the work. We can only say that if the Press continue to publish books in this style they will soon achieve an enviable reputation for beauty of production, combined with reasonableness of price.

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AN IRISH PRECURSOR OF DANTE. By C. S. Boswell. London: *David Nutt*, 1908. 8vo., pp. xiv, 262. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The subtitle explains that this volume—No. 18 in Mr. Nutt's invaluable "Grimm Library"—is "A Study on the Vision of Heaven and Hell ascribed to the Eighth-Century Irish Saint Adamnán, with Translation of the Irish Text." The legend, which may be regarded as the root idea of both this Irish Vision and the *Commedia*, is extremely ancient, and may be traced under many forms in various directions.

Mr. Boswell shows that, although the Vision is attributed to St. Adamnán, who flourished in the seventh century, it is clearly of a much later date, and the name of the saint is used apparently because the writer was influenced by a tradition of Adamnán's own teaching. The translation of the Vision itself is extremely interesting—no complete translation has hitherto appeared in an accessible form—and fully justifies the title. Mr. Boswell, by the way, is careful to point out that he claims the author of the Vision as a "precursor," not as a "progenitor," of the great Italian poet. His study deals very thoroughly with the whole field of traditions and myths—classical, oriental, ecclesiastical, and the local Irish—which embodied the ideas presented in the Vision. This study is followed by a discussion of the structure and details of the Irish treatise, and of the influence which it exerted upon later developments of the theme. A good index completes a work which is one of those scholarly and lastingly valuable studies in the region of folklore and tradition which we have come to associate with the publishing house of Mr. Nutt.

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RICHMONDSHIRE. By Edmund Bogg. More than 230 illustrations and 7 maps. Leeds: *James Miles*; London: *Elliot Stock*, 1908. 8vo., pp. xxiii, 696. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Bogg is an enthusiast. He both knows and loves well the valleys of the Swale, the Tees, and the Yore, which form the Richmondshire of which he treats; and in the compilation of this volume, which he tells us was a labour of love, and which has grown to double the size originally contemplated, he must have had a very delightful time in traversing the beautiful Yorkshire vales and breezy hills. Mr. Bogg writes evidently from personal knowledge of the scenes he describes; and to many readers the names of such places as Leyburn, Middleham, Aysgarth, and Bedale; Barnard Castle, Hawes, and the Tees country; Catterick, Richmond, Kirby Ravensworth, and Reath will bring back recollections of lovely scenes and most enjoyable days. It is pleasant to retrace our steps in Mr. Bogg's company, and to listen to his interesting talk about the historical associations and the natural attractions of the countryside. Those who may be thinking of visiting this beautiful district during the coming summer should get Mr. Bogg's portly volume, and go prospecting under his leadership. They should be cautious, however, with regard to his excursions into the regions of archæology and the etymology of place-names. In neither of these matters is he at all a safe guide. The book is abundantly and well illustrated from photographs and from wash and line drawings. The plans and sectional maps will be found useful, but the index is rather scanty.

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF GEORGE CRABBE. Edited by A. J. Carlyle and R. M. Carlyle. Portrait. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1908. Large crown 8vo., pp. xxii, 600. Price 3s. 6d.

Edward FitzGerald, whose love for "old Crabbe" was lifelong, was accustomed to lament over the little attention paid to his favourite by the great world of readers. But although the crowd have

passed him by, Crabbe has never been without a band of faithful lovers, and there must surely be a fairly large public still who will welcome very warmly the inclusion of the works of the "Poet of the Poor" in the admirable series of "Oxford Poets." Here we have the whole of Crabbe's works arranged chronologically, including the posthumous volume of tales which was left practically ready for publication by the poet, in one substantial, comely volume, in clear print on good paper, with a competent introduction, at the modest price of three-and-sixpence. Leslie Stephen concludes his carefully balanced but rather chilly essay on Crabbe, defending his right to the title of poet: "But the power of touching readers by down-right pictures of homespun griefs and sufferings is one which, to my mind, implies some poetical capacity, and which clearly belongs to Crabbe." The author of "The Borough" was a homespun poet, it is true; but the grudging phrase, "some poetical capacity," does not do justice either to Crabbe's gift of picturesque narrative, or to the genuine tragic power which in more than one of his tales grips the reader, and holds him with the ineluctable fascination of the ancient mariner. There is much in this volume, no doubt, that even the student of poetry will hardly care to look at twice; but, on the other hand, there is also much that will remain for ever an integral part of our literary heritage. The "Oxford" Crabbe should gain for the poet of Aldeburgh many new readers, while for handy reference the volume is most welcome.

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THE EDINBURGH PERIODICAL PRESS. By W. J. Couper, M.A. Vol. ii., Bibliography, 1711-1800. Two facsimiles. Stirling: *Eneas Mackay*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 285. Price 5s.

The high standard of work attained in Mr. Couper's first volume, noticed in the September *Antiquary*, is fully maintained in this second and concluding part. The volume begins with the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 1714—a restart of the 1699 journal—and ends with the *Farmer's Magazine*, of which No. 1 appeared in January, 1800, as an eighteen-penny quarterly, and the last, probably, in November, 1825. Mr. Couper's bibliography is no dry list of issues and dates. He traces the history, so far as it can be ascertained, of each journal or periodical from the date of its first appearance until its death, and incidentally gives an immense amount of information relating to the history of journalism, which indirectly often throws much light on contemporary life and social conditions. We have found many of these journalistic biographies, if they may be so styled, most interesting and amusing. Some of the earlier papers went through strange vicissitudes, the reasons for which cannot always be discovered. Occasionally, Mr. Couper points out, the form of the journal suddenly changed, or the quality of the type or paper deteriorated shockingly for an issue or two; or sometimes a longer or shorter gap in the issues would occur, a more or less lame explanation being given on the journal's reappearance. Mr. Couper also exposes some not very creditable attempts to claim an earlier date of establishment than was correct—claims usually based upon the date of an earlier but quite different publication of the same

name. The whole book is most interesting, and Mr. Couper deserves thanks for having made a contribution of the first importance to the history of journalism. The volume, which is clearly the fruit of prolonged and enthusiastic labour, is handsomely produced, and is provided with indexes of titles and persons. Two facsimile plates are given, which show the front page and *verso* of the single sheet, No. 1, *Edinburgh Gazette*, 1699.

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STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE. By E. A. G. Lamborn. Three maps and twenty-five illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. 96. Price 1s.

Like the companion book on *Oxfordshire*, which was noticed in these pages in 1907, this little volume is intended for the use of younger school-children, and is well calculated to engage the attention of bright young pupils, and to give the dawning intelligence an inclination to learn more of the story of the district and county in which the children live. The Berkshire abbeys and historic scenes and prehistoric relics afford Mr. Lamborn abundant material for his stories and suggestive comment, and we should be glad to see the experiment which has now been made with the counties of Oxford and Berkshire extended to other parts of the country. Mr. Lamborn's method is sound, and his books deserve success.

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Among the pamphlets before us is *The Hartfordshire Wonder; or, Strange News from Ware*, price 1s., reprinted from the original of 1669, with an introductory note by Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, in his series of "Hertfordshire Folk-Lore" pamphlets. It contains a curious account of a fasting girl who was "haunted by Imps or Devils in the form of several Creatures here described." The combination of fasting and witchcraft is unusual, and Mr. Gerish has done well in reprinting this remarkable narrative. We have also received a copy of a revised edition of Mr. Bryan Corcoran's useful and well-illustrated little *Guide to St. Olave's, Hart Street, in the City of London* (B. Corcoran, 31, Mark Lane, E.C., price 1s.); No. 55 of the *Hull Museum Publications*, being the twenty-sixth *Quarterly Record of Additions* (price 1d.), illustrated with several plates of Staffordshire pottery figures, and of some prehistoric relics found at Middleton-on-the-Wolds; and Part 8 (Dowall to Enwright) of Mr. H. Harrison's useful *Dictionary of Surnames*, price 1s.

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Portugalia, Tomo II., fasc. 4, has reached us in a fragmentary condition. It is a substantial issue of more than 200 freely illustrated quarto pages. The contents—anthropological, archaeological, ethnographical, and folklore—are varied and scholarly. Anthropologists especially know the value of this publication, the quality of which reflects the greatest credit on our Portuguese fellow-students.

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The *Journal of the Gypsy-Lore Society* continues to be extraordinarily good. No. 2 of Vol. II., October, contains A Gypsy's Letter to George Borrow in 1838; Old German Gypsy Word Lists; Welsh

Gypsy Folk-Tales; a very curious vocabulary collected by Whiter, of eccentric philology notoriety; German Gypsy Melodies (with music); a chronicle of the "Affairs of Egypt, 1907," written by Mr. H. T. Crofton; and a number of original sketches by Mr. Joseph Pennell. With this part is issued No. 5 of Vol. I., containing a striking frontispiece by Mr. Pennell, title-page, contents, etc., and a most elaborate index, for which all possessors of the volume will be very grateful.

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The *Architectural Review* for November, published mid-monthly, reached us too late for notice last month. The contents are chiefly of professional interest. There are views and measured drawings of the Roper Gateway, Canterbury, and Queen Anne's Walk, Barnstaple; and a pleasant article, illustrated, "Round and About in Paris," by Mr. Francis S. Swales. The *Expert*, November, also a mid-monthly, has, *inter alia*, freely illustrated notes on Georgian Furniture, Cameos, Old Needlework, Pilgrims' Bottles, Greek Glass, Old Sheffield Plate, and a variety of other topics. The new issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, which has been appearing irregularly, includes the parts for May and August last. It contains papers on "Drumgolán Cross, Co. Down," and on the "Mac Suibhne of Banagh and Fanad," by Mr. F. J. Bigger; notices of a Belfast schoolmaster and a Lisburn Presbyterian minister, both of the eighteenth century; and a variety of other contributions on Ulster men and matters. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, November; the *East Anglian*, November, containing, besides the continuations of various documentary serials, a letter of 1682, which shows how Quaker prisoners then fared in Norwich Gaol; a fine catalogue of valuable and out-of-the-way books from Messrs. Ellis, of New Bond Street; and a good catalogue of second-hand books, many of bibliographical and topographical interest—there is a long list under Bath, and a curious collection of the works of Richard Graves of "Spiritual Quixote" fame—from Messrs. B. and J. F. Meehan, of Bath.



Correspondence.

YEW-TREES.

TO THE EDITOR.

CAN any of your readers kindly help me to clear up two points concerning yew-trees? (1) It is stated in G. Hansard's *Book of Archery*, 1840, p. 330, and in Dr. J. Lowe's *Yew-Trees of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1896, p. 103, that in the year 1483 a general plantation of yew-trees was ordered for the purposes of archery. (2) J. G. Strutt, in his *Sylva Britannica*, 1826, p. 28, asserts that in the reign of Elizabeth it was ordered that yews should be planted in churchyards. Other writers have repeated this statement.

I cannot find any support for either statement in the *Statutes of the Realm*. Perhaps someone can give a reference to a decree, ecclesiastical or otherwise, in support of the assertions. Or are these time-honoured beliefs groundless?

WALTER JOHNSON.

5, Berber Road,
Wandsworth Common, S.W.,
November 21, 1908.

CHURCHES AT YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR.

CAN any of your readers tell me where I can obtain the names, etc., of two churches which formerly existed in Yarmouth, Isle of Wight? The first church was built on the ground of the now-called cemetery at the east end of the town, which was destroyed about 1377 by the French. The second church stood on the ground now occupied by the castle, and was destroyed in 1544, also by the French.

HARRY GUY.

Solentia,
Yarmouth,
Isle of Wight.

"GUY" SURNAME.

TO THE EDITOR.

In *The Norman People* may be read: "GUY (see Gee)."—"GEE, the French pronunciation of Gui, Guy, and Wido. Robert Guide lived in Normandy in 1180, also William Guilo in 1198 (see the 'Magn. Rotul. Scarrarii Normanniæ' in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie*, t. xv.-xvii.). Majester Guido and Robert Gy resided in England c. 1272 (see 'Rotuli Hundredorum,' Record Publication)."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter,
December 2, 1908.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries early in January, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Dr. M. R. James, Provost of King's (proposed by the Council *honoris causa*), Sir William E. Davidson, K.C., and Messrs. J. N. Bankes, Philip M. Johnston, Harold C. Smith, Frederick William Bull, E. O. Pleydell Bouverie, Edmund C. R. Armstrong, C. Lethbridge Kingsford, A. P. Maudslay, and Ralph Griffin.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin, dated January 11, says that: "The *Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft* publishes interesting details of excavations which it has carried out on the supposed site of the ancient Jericho, a collection of mounds in the vicinity of the village of Ericha, near the Dead Sea. The site investigated was a plateau 400 yards long by 180 broad, containing seven mounds. After a week's digging the exterior wall of the vanished city was encountered at a depth of 8 feet below the surface. The excavators were astonished at the technical excellence of the construction. The wall consisted of three parts. The natural rock foundation is overlaid with a filling of loam and fine gravel a metre or so deep, upon which a sloping rubble wall, heavily bulging externally, is superimposed to a height of 20 feet, the breadth being from 6½ feet to 8 feet. The wall is built of well-laid rubble, which becomes finer towards the top. Enormous blocks are partially employed for the lower

part of the wall. Every interstice is most carefully filled in, so as to offer no advantages to the implements of destruction of a hostile force. Finally, upon this imposing foundation is the fortification wall, properly built of clay bricks. In one place this part of the wall reaches a height of 8 feet, but it would seem to have been considerably higher. The whole must have been a most striking structure which dominated the whole plain without the city, and must have been visible for miles. The only advantage which in point of technical perfection modern construction possesses over the walls of Jericho is, the excavators state, the use of mortar, which was unknown to these early architects. The walls are estimated to have extended 900 yards; 450 yards have already been laid bare with the aid of 200 workmen employed by the expedition. To the north the fortifications are breached by a large heap of rubbish, which would seem to indicate that enemies must have penetrated here on some occasion."

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., writes from Newby Grange, Carlisle, under date December 26: "With reference to the note in your last issue on 'The Ransom of Church Bells,' it may be of interest to mention that, on the recapture of Carlisle from the Jacobite rebels in 1745, a claim was made by the artillery train of the Duke of Cumberland's army to the cathedral bells, as appears by the following extract of a letter from Prebendary Wilson to Dr. Waugh (Chancellor of Carlisle), dated January 9, 1745-46: 'A demand made by Major Belfour, in the Duke's name, of the bells of our Cathedral, as a perquisite to the train of artillery, was a surprise upon the members of the Chapter here, and very ill-relished by them. Mr. Birket, Mr. Head, and myself waited on the Duke to desire his protection, alleging that the bells were the property of the Dean and Chapter, and given to them in their charter; that the Chapter was not conscious of any behaviour in themselves but such as became dutiful and loyal subjects, and that the town had not any right in them. The answer given us was that the Duke would not interfere in it, that if it was a perquisite to a train we could say nothing against it. A moderate composition,

I believe, would pacify the claimants, but I'm firmly resolved at present, as are my two brethren, not to submit to any.' I cannot find that any composition was paid, but the bells hang in the cathedral tower at this day, and it would seem that the claim was abandoned, as in a further letter, dated January 27, Mr. Wilson says: 'No further demand has been made of our bells, and from your and other letters we are encouraged not to fear any.' The letters from which I quote are printed in the late Mr. G. G. Mounsey's *Carlisle in 1745*, a book which contains much interesting information."

The *City Press* of December 26 says that "Antiquaries will learn with interest of a discovery which has recently been made at the Charterhouse Hotel. In the cellars is now to be seen a beautifully moulded water tank bearing the date 1720. The relic was discovered in the basement of what was, many years ago, one of the dwellings of the Carthusian monks. The tank is rather more than 5 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches deep, and 18 inches wide. In the centre appear the date 1720 and the initials A.B., while below is a representation of St. George and the Dragon, with cherubs on either side, and an escallop shell underneath. In the side-panels are the Prince of Wales's feathers, a crown and thistle, and a trident and shield, with other designs. The tank is in an excellent state of preservation, and everything on it is as distinct now as when it was first made. It is ten years older than the one in the lobby at the Guildhall, while among the tank fronts preserved in the Guildhall Museum there is only one bearing an earlier date. Even more interesting, however, than the tank itself is a 'hopper,' a smaller receptacle for catching the water from the roof of the old house. We believe that there is no similar relic in the Guildhall Museum at all. In shape it is somewhat like an old-fashioned magic lantern. It bears the date 1718, together with the initials S.T., and a W. in the centre. It will be a matter for regret if these interesting examples of eighteenth-century workmanship are allowed to fall into the hands of some American curio-hunter. Cannot the authorities of the Guildhall Museum negotiate for their acquisition?"

Lord Howard de Walden has presented some very fine sixteenth-century carved oak panels to the Saffron Walden Museum. They came from an old house at Wethersfield, Essex, and were purchased by Lord Howard in order that they should not be taken away from the district. The carving is very similar to the fine work upon the screen of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which bears the monogram of Henry VIII.

Several leaden bullets have been found embedded in the rocks adjoining Dartmouth Castle. They have been extracted, and are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Dartmouth Castle. Judging from their shape and the position in which they were found, they must have been fired by the Parliamentary troops under Sir Thomas Fairfax during the Civil War of the seventeenth century.

The New Year's number of the *Builder* contains the usual extra budget of illustrations. Among them are the first examples in a reissue of the series of illustrations and plans of the English cathedrals which were published in our contemporary about fifteen years ago, and are now all out of print. These examples are the view of St. Paul's by Mr. H. H. Statham, with a ground-plan which has been revised and brought up to date. The separate illustrations also include a view of the Roman Forum as it was before the excavations of recent years, by Mr. A. C. Conrade, and some views of Old London—Fetter Lane and its neighbourhood—from drawings in the Crace Collection. The number contains an architectural and historical description, with several illustrations, of the Priory of Serrabona, in Roussillon, the province which once formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Majorca.

By the demolition of some old houses at the corner of Leicester Square there has come to light an interesting reminder of the rural London of days gone by. This is an old red-tiled building in Whitcomb Street, which suggests an association with the neighbourhood at a time when the thoroughfare in question, which led from Pall Mall into Coventry Street, was known as Hedge Lane.

This, at any rate, was the name by which it was designated in the middle of the seventeenth century, and Coventry Street adjoining dates back to the same period, taking its name from the then residence of the Secretary of State to Charles II. The rural character of the neighbourhood was still further heightened by the Royal Mews, which were in the immediate vicinity, and the memory of which is to this day preserved in Orange Court, so called from the colour of the stables, just as Green Street and Blue Street perpetuated other branches of the same establishment.

Professor Sayce, who returned to Khartoum towards the end of December, has made the following communication to Reuter's correspondent: "An interesting discovery of early Christian remains has recently been made at Wad-el-Hadad, on the Blue Nile, a few miles north of Sennar, while the foundations of a rest-house for the Irrigation Department were being dug. A number of graves were found containing skeletons, with feet to the east. Round the head of each was a quantity of pottery, consisting of bowls and jars, all in a good state of preservation. The bowls are for the most part of dark clay, and decorated with Nubian patterns. On one of them is a Coptic processional cross, and the same emblem is scratched inside the lips of the jars, where it is associated with two other Christian emblems, the fish and the palm-branch. On the neck of one of the jars is a mason's mark, and another of the jars, which are of red ware, has a spout as well as a handle. A comparison of the pottery with that found on Nubian sites between the First and Second Cataracts makes it probable that it should be dated in the seventh or eighth century A.D. The pottery has been sent to the Khartoum Museum. The chief interest of the discovery lies in the fact that it is the first time that Christian remains have been met with so far south, and it is thought that other early Christian remains may be found in the neighbourhood of the Blue Nile. At present very little is known of the history of Christianity in these regions. A quarter of an hour's walk from the graves are two mounds called by the natives Beyt-el-Anak—The

House of Anak (or pre-Mahommedan people)—which doubtless mark the site of an old Christian church and monastery. Excavation would probably bring to light early Christian inscriptions."

A curious result of the Separation Law in France is given by a recent decision of M. Briand, the Minister of Justice, in answer to an inquiry from the Municipal Council of Châteaudun, that communes cannot be held responsible for expenses rendered necessary by the repair of churches, even if the churches are officially classified as historic monuments. Châteaudun possesses three historic churches, and the Council refuses to repair more than one, while M. Briand assures it that it need not repair any. The *Temps* remarks that this shows a serious lacuna in the new legislation. Granting that the expenses of the repair of ordinary churches should fall on the worshippers, it is inadmissible, the journal declares, that works of historic or artistic interest should be allowed to fall to ruin merely because they are places of worship.

At the December meeting of the American School in Rome, Mr. J. Stuart-Glennie read a paper on a tomb at Quinto Fiorentino, near Florence, which he believes to be of Pelasgic origin, and which, in his opinion, points to the existence of a Pelasgic period between the Ligurian and Etruscan epochs of Roman history.

What is probably the finest flint axe found recently in East Yorkshire has just been added to the prehistoric collection in the Hull Museum. This is of a yellowish-brown flint, of somewhat mottled appearance, provided at one end with a curved, polished, cutting edge, 2 inches in width, from which it tapers down to a blunt rounded point. The total length is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is roughly lozenge-shaped in section, and shows on one side the skilful way in which it has been chipped; the other side is not so well worked, and for some portion of its length shows the original surface of the flint nodule from which the axe was worked. This is an exceptionally fine example of prehistoric workmanship, and in the hands of a strong man must have

been no mean weapon. It was found at Flamborough. In the museum collection there are examples from Wawne, Withernsea, and Leven Carrs made of similar brown flint.

Mr. J. Starkie Gardner had a capital article on "Ancient Forks" in *Country Life* for December 26. It is not always realized that although knives and spoons may be the older implements, yet forks are of a very considerable antiquity. Mr. Gardner points out that "there is an Assyrian fork in the British Museum. A Roman fork with two prongs and a handle like a deer's leg was found in the Appian Way, and another in the gardens of the Luxembourg in Paris, while a five-pronged fork was found in a tomb at Pæstum, and is in the Naples Museum." The paper was enriched by a number of fine

the massive walls enclosing a plaza. In the central room there is a seat called by the Pima Indians "The Seat of Montezuma."

The Brussels correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on December 26, remarked: "The art of the counterfeiter has now been extended to Egyptian scarabæi, to judge from the experience of the Royal Museum of Brussels. Some time ago the museum authorities acquired from the widow of an Egyptologist for £400 two granite scarabæi, which were said to have come from Bubastis. The inscription bore reference to the voyage round Africa by the sailors of King Necho, and their astonishment at seeing the sun rise on their right, as related by Herodotus. The scarabæi were examined by several savants, whose doubt as to their authenticity was



ANGLO-SAXON SILVER SPOON AND FORK.

photographic illustrations, one of which we are permitted to reproduce above. It shows an Anglo-Saxon silver spoon and fork (now in the British Museum), which were discovered in 1834 at Lavington, Wiltshire, with seventy coins dating from A.D. 800 to 890. The spoon is worked with runic patterns; the fork is two-pronged.

An American Pompeii is gradually being brought to light, according to the annual report of Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution. Under a special Congressional appropriation, the work of excavating a pre-historic buried city at Casa Grande, near Florence, Arizona, has been conducted by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, and already a number of structures have been discovered. The largest one excavated during the year was a building 200 feet long, with eleven rooms,

strengthened by the remembrance of the so-called 'tiara of Saitaphernes.' The museum authorities then communicated with similar bodies at Paris and Berlin, and finally the matter was relegated to a committee of experts, who found that the relics were not genuine antiques. As the result, the museum authorities sued the widow for the return of the £400 paid for the 'scarabæi,' and the civil tribunal has found in their favour."

A telegram from Paris dated December 15 stated that "what are believed to be the oldest human, or quasi-human, remains ever discovered have been unearthed near Chapelle-aux-Saints, in the Department of the Corrèze, and acquired for £60 by the Paris Museum of Natural History. M. Perrier, director of that institution, in a

communication to the Academy of Sciences, assigns the remains to the Pleistocene or Glacial Period. From description they appear to be the long-sought missing link, being neither man nor ape, but having characteristics of both. The skull more resembles that of a human being, but the shape of the limbs indicates that the creature walked on all fours rather than erect. In close juxtaposition to the skeleton were found the teeth of a rhinoceros.*



In a letter, dated December 26, Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, writes: "I am engaged upon the compilation of a biography of Nathaniel Salmon, born 1675, died 1742, who was in turn divine, herbalist and historical writer, and in the latter capacity became the third in chronological order of the historians of Hertfordshire. His *County History*, in folio, was published in shilling parts in 1728. For some years I have been collecting material for Salmon's life, and I am now anxious that the work should assume a definite shape, but the details of his struggle for existence are singularly meagre. One would much like to learn more of his life at Westmill, where he was the ill-paid curate-in-charge, performing all the duties of the Rector, whilst that person drew the rich stipend and resided elsewhere, probably contenting himself, like very many of the clergy of that period, with an annual visit to his 'cure-of-souls.' Then, having resigned his curacy and become a non-juror because he could not conscientiously take the Oath of Supremacy, he came to Bishop's Stortford (after a short sojourn at St. Ives), and obtained a precarious livelihood as a dispenser of drugs and herbal specifics. He is said to have 'practised medicine,' but, having had no special training, he could hardly have acted either as an apothecary or doctor, even at that dismal period of knowledge of the art of healing, and must have been treated with disdain by the pharmacists and regular practitioners. And—last stage of all—his life in London, applying, for the most part unsuccessfully, for subscribers to his *County Histories*, and finally drudging as a publisher's or bookseller's hack (as Gough says, 'his last shift to live'), writing for a bare subsistence upon antiquarian and historical

subjects, eventually dying in dire poverty, probably more than half starved, in a garret in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.*

"I am anxious to obtain copies of any letters written by him, other than those to Beaupré Bell, R. Gale, Dr. Grey, the Earl of Oxford, Dr. Wilkes, and Rev. F. Wise, which have already been printed. I also wish to ascertain whether his portrait, which Dr. Rawlinson owned and left by will to the Society of Antiquaries (but, disgusted by the shabby treatment he had received from that body, revoked the bequest), is still in existence, and if so, where. Salmon's will is not in the great national repository (it is scarcely conceivable that he made one), nor can I find any record of his burial, although it is stated that he was interred in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street. Poverty doubtless prevented any monument being placed to his memory. He left, it is said, three daughters, but whether they married and left issue, and if any of their descendants are living, I am unable to discover.

"Any facts, however trivial, which relate to this worthy but unfortunate man, a martyr to his political convictions, will be gladly welcomed by me."



During the last few weeks the *Times* has contained several articles and communications on archaeological subjects of importance. In the issue for December 11 was an account of "Excavations in the Roman Forum," in which it was stated that "near the Arch of Titus, where the foundations of the line of fortifications are carried to a considerable depth, they are found to cut through a building whose brick walls of *opus reticulatum*, with corner-stones of tufa, evidently belonged either to the later republic or the very beginning of the Augustan era. The ground-floor of this republican house still retains some of its mosaics. The most remarkable feature of the house, however, is its underground portion, divided into numerous small corridors and courts and tiny chambers whose floors still preserve the brick ridges that once supported beds. In one of these chambers the walls, which were filled with nails, showed traces of at least twenty coats of paint and

* "I possess a holograph letter from him to Dr. Wise written from this address."

whitewash; some traces of an inscription in red letters can still be discerned, and, more clearly still, a painting of three Bacchic *thyrsi*, with thick handles, bound together with red ribbon. Another room—or, rather, series of rooms, of strange and complicated shapes—contained baths. Below these cellars are passages of yet older construction. A large quantity of interesting fragments of pottery was found in this house; some 200 pottery lamps, many of which were painted as well as decorated with figures; a great many Aretine vases of the finest type, none of them whole, though some can be put together and mended; cups with curious protuberances, imitation silver ware, and many fragments of glass." The issue for December 26 contained a long and authoritative account of the "Excavations at Maumbury Rings," by Mr. St. George Gray; in that for December 31 Mr. Thomas Ashby, the director of the British School in Rome, described the progress of archæological work in Italy during the period from the summer of 1907 to that of 1908, and gave many details of importance; while the issue of January 8 contained an account of "Excavations at Caerleon," by Mr. H. G. Evelyn White.



Other recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics have been "Man and the Cave," by Mr. T. Hannan, in the *Scotsman*, December 22; "Smithfield: 1,000 Years a Mart," in the *Daily Telegraph*, December 24; "West Wales Cromlechs"—a noteworthy record—in *South Wales Daily News*, December 26; "Antiquarian Oldwomanries," a characteristically light and cheerful defence of the antiquary's pursuits, by Mr. Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, January 1; a sixth and last chapter on the descent of the Manor of Rugby in a series of papers on "History and Antiquities of Rugby," by Mr. A. E. Treen, in the *Tamworth Observer*, January 2; "Pewter Church Flagons," illustrated, by Mr. A. de Navarro, in *Country Life*, January 9; and "The Hittites," by Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe*, January 8.



The Scottish Ecclesiological Society met at Edinburgh on the afternoon of Saturday, January 9, when a paper by Mr. G. Watson,

Oxford, on "The Coronation Stone," was read by the Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow University. The writer dealt with the Scottish coronation ceremonial, and showed that from a very simple Celtic function it developed into a very formal ceremony. It was not till 1249, when Alexander III. was crowned, that the stone was mentioned in trustworthy record, when it was put outside the high altar in Scone Abbey Church, and was then taken for coronation. Edward I. carried off the stone in 1296, and it was afterwards set in a chair for the celebrant priest in St. Edward's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. This chair had since been used as the coronation chair for the English Kings. Geological evidence showed that the stone was such as was found in Argyllshire, Perthshire, and Forfarshire, and the paper argued that that settled the theories put forward that it originally came from Egypt. A prophecy was in existence in the early years, according to which it was believed that whoever carried the stone with them would obtain wide dominions. This prophecy was read in such a way that the Scots believed they would eventually obtain dominion over England, and this in a way influenced them in assenting to the Union in 1603. The Scots and the Irish regarded the accession of James VI. as the fulfilment of the prophecy.



Some Notes from the Court Rolls of a Shropshire Manor.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



THROUGH the kindness of the Lord of the Manor, I am enabled to give a few extracts from the fourteenth-century Court Rolls of the Manor of Bletchley, in Shropshire. Bletchley is a small township lying on the road from Newport to Whitchurch, in the parish of Moreton Say, and it contains only a few farms and quite a small population. It is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey, but was at that time a member of the Manor

of Mortune, which was held by Roger de Laci under Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. The Says shortly afterwards held Bletchley under the Lacys, and they in turn enfeoffed the Bletchleys, who, towards the close of the thirteenth century, sold their interest in Bletchley to the Corbets, who were found in Inquisitions to hold the vill of the de Verdon. The seignury of the de Verdon passed in due course to the Ferrers by the marriage of Isabel de Verdon to Henry, Lord Ferrers. There is no lord named in the earlier of the Court Rolls until 1381-82, when Roger Corbet, of Morton, was the lord; but no doubt the Corbets were the lords throughout the fourteenth century. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the Hills occur as Lords of the Manor.

The Court Rolls of Bletchley are extant for the years 1351 to 1354, 1377 to 1390, 1504 (?), 1513, 1579, 1602, 1613, 1629, and 1640.

The earliest Roll contains the proceedings at the court held on February 16, 1351-52, and is thus headed:

"Court of Bletchele held on Friday next after the feast of St. Valentine, martyr, in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward III., after the Conquest."

Then follow the proceedings at the court, under the several headings of "Esson.," "Lex," "Dies," "Dis.," "Misericordia," and "Vill."

Essonium, *essoine*, is an excuse upon any just cause, as sickness or any other impediment. "Robert Parlebon excuses himself appearing against William le Muleward in a plea of trespass, by William, son of Robert." That is, he sends his son to court to make an excuse for his non-appearance. I imagine that in reality he had no case, for at a court held a month later he withdrew from his suit against Muleward.

Lex. "Eduth, daughter of Thomas, and others his sons, complain against Adam Purdeux, the executor of Joan his wife, that he unjustly detains an overcoat with hood, a 'kerchyf,' and a chest, and two 'disues' [dishes], bequeathed by the said Joan," etc.

Dies. "Hugh de Mittele made fealty, and has a day," etc.

Dis. "The heir of William Phypote and

John de Puyledon for a heriot and fealty." I take "Dis." to mean *distringas*, distraint.

Mia. iiijd. "Adam Purdeux is amerced [four pence] for a trespass against William Holdye."

Misericordia is an amerciamment, and Purdeux was amerced in the suit.

Vill. "[The jury] present that William fitz Hugh Cort, who held nothing of the lord, died in the house of Richard Goghe, whence one cow for an heriot. Also that Isabell, daughter of Robert Parleben, who held nothing, died, whence five shillings for the loss of an heriot. Also that Eleanora Parlebyn is guilty of leyrwit. Sum 5s. 4d., besides one cow and leyrike."

Vill is evidently an abbreviation for *villata*, the township. The foregoing constitute the proceedings at this court, the first court on the Rolls before us.

"Leyrwit" is the penalty for adultery, *multa adulteriorum* (*Fleta*), and as it occurs very frequently in the Court Rolls, the moral tone of this little township could not have been very high.

On September 9, 1352, Aliva le Colier is presented for leyrwit; on January 15, 1352-53, Alyva, widow of William Nichol, is presented for leyrwit; on March 13, 1352-53, Margery le Soustere is presented for the same; on July 19, 1353, it was presented that Eleanor, wife of William de Cotene, was guilty of leyrwit before she was married, also that Margaret, daughter of Hugh, was guilty of the same. In later Rolls there are many similar entries, and they sometimes give the name of the male offender; thus, in 1378 Alice le Tineat was presented as guilty of "clear leyrwit, and John le Malier is the fornicator with her," and they were fined 2s.

Surrenders of land to the lord, and its regrant to new tenants, occur, of course, very frequently, but it seems to me that the fines paid on entrance were very high. At a court held on May 16, 1352, Hugh Guggol and Margaret his wife pay 31s. to the lord, when they bought a messuage and half a virgate of land from Adam Purdeu; and at the same court John le Seingle and Margery his wife pay 26s. 8d. on their purchase of a messuage, garden, and half an acre of land from Richard Goghe, and at their decease their best beast for an heriot. William, son of John de Coten,

and Eleanor his wife pay 53s. 4d. on the surrender to them of a messuage and half a virgate of land, which Henry Parleben formerly held. Richard Goghe and Agnes his wife pay no less than 100s. on their entrance on lands bought from John de Kent. The sums received by the lord from surrenders must have come to a considerable amount, and considering the relative value of money the fines paid on surrender were higher in the fourteenth century than those often paid by copyholders to-day.

All kinds of actions were brought before the lord's court, which was held five or six times a year, but pleas of trespass (*placita transgressionis*) were perhaps the most common; and in certain cases the defendant had to bring sureties (*plegii de lege*) when he was going to defend the suit. Many cases were dealt with summarily, and the fines were small: sums of 2d., 3d., 4d., or 6d. frequently occur. In December, 1352, Richard Goghe was amerced 3d. for unjustly detaining twelve sheaves of rye from Richard Scob, and 3d. for unjustly detaining 20s. from John de Kent. At the same court Richard Goghe sued John de Kent for not mowing his meadows or carrying his hay, and he gave as his sureties John de Seingle and one Hales. In this little township there were endless squabbles, and the neighbours were continually going to law one against another.

The "hayward" was an important individual in the village; he was the man who kept the common herd of the town. To assault him was contempt of the lord, whose servant he was. In December, 1352, John le Seingle was amerced "for contempt of the lord, in striking the hayward." An entry occurs the same year, "De: Atach: Hayward . . . xviiij^d." It may mean that the hayward was arrested, but it is not quite clear what the meaning is.

Under the heading "Atach:" (*attachiamentum*) there are numerous entries relating to cattle—e.g., Philip Ontelake for "j affr: de blad:"; Richard Wade for two beasts (*averiis*); Hugh de Hethe of Mittileg for six beasts "de defenso," etc. And there are small fines of 1d., 2d., or 3d. written over each name. "Affri" are beasts used for ploughing, whether horses or oxen. These may be fines laid upon tenants whose cattle

strayed beyond their proper bounds. Sibill, Richard Goghe's servant, was fined 2d. for breaking and carrying away hedges.

In 1353 William de Cotene's cattle trespassed in Hugh Guggle's hay, and the damage was assessed by the neighbours at 8d.; and when the case was brought into court he was amerced 12d. Guggle, however, appealed to the court, because William de Cotene did not make a sufficient road through his grass, as the court had required. In the end they were each fined 4d.

William de Cotene was evidently of a quarrelsome nature, for he was presented in July, 1353, for striking the bailiff, and so incurring a penalty of 20s. His wife, Eleanor, assisted him in this assault, and attacked the bailiff with threatening words, for which she was liable to a fine of half a mark. At a court held only four months before, "it was forbidden, with the assent of all the homage, that any wife of a tenant should be quarrelsome, or use scurrilous threats to any neighbours, under a penalty of half a mark." This local law Eleanor had now broken.

The jury presented in March, 1377-78, that William Holdeye, a tenant, was in court, but refused to be sworn on the homage, and for this he was fined 2d.

These items are no doubt typical of the proceedings in the courts of many other small manors in the fourteenth century.

The later Rolls are not quite so interesting. In that for 1613 we get a list of "The Fee Tenants of the manor who owe suit of court." These were Sir John Perssall, Knight; Robert Dodd, Esq.; the heirs of John Bostock, Esq.; John Iremonger, in right of his wife; John Ryder; Ralph Ryder; John Hynton, gent.; Thomas Chamberlayne; Lawrence Ince; and Thomas Jennyns. Of these, Sir John Perssall, Robert Dodd, Bostock's heirs, and Thomas Chamberlayne did not appear at court, and were fined 6d. each.

We can, however, glean some valuable genealogical information about some of the old families of Moreton Say. One of these was the family of Bostock, a scion of the Cheshire family of Bostock of Bostock, whose pedigree is recorded in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, iii. 259, though that of the Moreton Say branch has never yet been carefully worked

out. There is a fine monument in Moreton Say Church to John Bostock, who died December 21, 1611, aged thirty-four. He was son and heir of Hugh Bostock, who died 23 Elizabeth, and was four years old at his father's death. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Haslington, who, after John Bostock's death, married for her second husband, on May 25, 1614, Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, Esq. (who died September 18, 1619); and in 1623 she erected this monument in memory of her two husbands. The Bletchley Court Roll of March 30, 1613, shows that "John Bostock, Esq., who held of the lord freely by charter one messuage with the appurtenances in Blecheley by the annual rent of 1d., and suit of court, died since the last court, And that John Bostock, gent., uncle of the said John Bostock, deceased, is the next heir of the said John Bostock, Esq., and is 80 years old and more, And he ought to give to the lord for a Relief for the premises 1d., And the Bailiff is ordered to distrain for the same Relief." In 1629 Jane Grosvenor, widow, is stated to be a free tenant of the manor, and to owe suit of court, and was fined 6d. for non-attendance. The jury also present that John Bostock, gent. (evidently the uncle), died since the last court, and that before his death he conveyed his messuage in Bletchley to his kinswoman, Mary Puleston, lately the wife of Thomas Puleston, of Lightwood Greene, in Flintshire; and that Mary is also dead, leaving two daughters, and having before her death conveyed the premises to her younger daughter, the wife of Sir Philip Oldfeild, Knight. And that two reliefs are due, 1d. after the death of John Bostock, and 1d. after the death of Mary Puleston. There is also much valuable genealogical matter in the Court Rolls about the old families of Dodd, Eire, etc., but I must now bring my notes on these Court Rolls to a close.



Crows-an-Wra, the Beehive Huts, and St. Euny's Well, Cornwall.

By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A. (CANTAB.), F.L.S.
(Illustrated from Photographs by the Author.)

THIS particular spot at the Land's End district of Cornwall is so rich in antiquarian remains, Celtic curiosities, and delightful intellectual puzzles, that the archæological Jack Horner can scarcely fail in pulling out an antiquarian plum each time he puts in his exploring thumb.

Crows-an-wra (or Crowz-an-wra) is the name of the spot at cross-roads where the highways branch off to Penzance, Land's End, and St. Just. The place is five and a half miles from Penzance, four and a half from Land's End, and three from St. Just, which hard, prosaic, but useful facts are plain for all folks to see on the milestone there set up.

Crows-an-wra is just ancient Cornish or Celtic for "Cross by the wayside," and the interesting old Christian veteran which here has braved wind, weather, and devastating storms for so many centuries at once explains the origin of the name. This old Celtic monument, typically Cornish, consisting of an oblong block of granite dilated at the top into a circular and flat disc, stands boldly out in the highway on a granite pedestal of two steps. It is grey-lichened, much weather-worn, and mutilated. My measurements make it to be 4 feet 6½ inches in height from the top of the pedestal or platform upon which it stands; the diameter of the rounded head 2 feet 4 inches. On the front facing the road the mutilated head has embossed upon it a Celtic cross of the Maltese type, rudely cut, of four equal arms. On the back of the monolith, facing the little Wesleyan chapel, a Latin cross has been cut, or incised, into the granite. This Latin emblem, I imagine, was graven at a much later date than the other.

Cheek by jowl with this relic of prehistoric times is the comparatively quite modern milestone or directing granite block, which is more ornate than usual. Even this would be old

enough to merit the epithet "venerable" in America, and it is not without interest. Evidently the cutter or maker of this way-farer's blessing expended some loving, artistic labour in its production over and above the minimum recording work required of him, and for which he was paid. The angle of the stone towards Penzance is

deeds. The stonemason who wrought this stone evidently had some knowledge of legal documents, and he must have lived at a happy time when workmen took pride in their work.

But perhaps the main object of interest at this most interesting spot in Penwith is the collection of Celtic beehive-huts, which the



CELTIC CROSS AT CROWS-AN-WRA.

somewhat elaborately embossed with a cable pattern, a piece of work which must have entailed considerable toil on so hard a material, and the word "Miles" on the "St. Just" side is embellished with some fine, flowing flourishes, deeply cut in the stone, such as one is accustomed to see around the word "debenture" on parchment

Ordnance Map, with a bold assumption of knowledge, records as "Ancient British Village." I may here at once say that the Ordnance Map of the Land's End district is little, if any, real use to the antiquary. It is impossible to find these absorbingly interesting antiquities without a guide; and as a good deal of walking is necessary over

rough ground, through fields with crops growing in them, brambles and high bracken, gaiters are desirable for the legs, and strong boots for the extremities. Mr. Charles H. Eddy, of Breane Farm (which, as far as I can make out, is the "Bran" of the Government Map), very kindly showed me the way and accompanied me.

And here let me record how pleasant it is to travel about in the country districts in Cornwall. Few of the people you meet cross your path without passing the time of day. If you ask the way, you are invariably answered civilly. You are not told to go straight on, and then ask again. No, you are directed with great minuteness of detail as to the proper course you should take. The turnings to the right, to the left, the hedges to walk upon (for you walk *upon* hedges in Cornwall), the rocks to keep on this hand or that, are impressed upon your memory with painstaking particularity. Often an informer will shout after you some further particulars as you leave him to prevent you making any mistakes, and keep repeating them till you have turned the corner. As likely as not, so I have found it, your casually picked up friend will say, after an elaborate explanation of the right way, that you will never find it alone, and set off with you to the point you wish to gain.

The "beehive-hut" style of architecture is probably one of the oldest. The circular form was convenient for those who were unable to shape the quoins for the corners of a rectangular building, and who used the "beehive" method of roofing, which is known as encorbelment. By this system the stones are laid dry, no mortar being used of any description, in successive layers or courses, each layer or course projecting slightly beyond or over that beneath until the narrowing and narrowing circle could at last be closed at the top by one flat stone. Often this final stone was omitted to allow the smoke from the hearth to make its exit. The old-fashioned circular country beehive of straw which gave the name to this primitive style of Celtic architecture is itself being replaced by a far less artistic but more practical rectangular wooden structure with elaborate apiary arrangements inside.

This particular and most perfect "beehive-

hut," as it is called in this neighbourhood, lies quite isolated from all others in the far corner of a field removed from roads, foot-paths, or any easy mode of access. This isolation has fortunately been its salvation during the terrible iconoclastic periods which dilapidated similar structures. When first approached, one sees merely a high rounded mass of vegetation rising from the level ground of the field amidst, when I saw it, a fine crop of turnips. Trees, ferns, and brambles completely covered it. The casual observer might pass it by and think it was merely a heap of stones collected from the



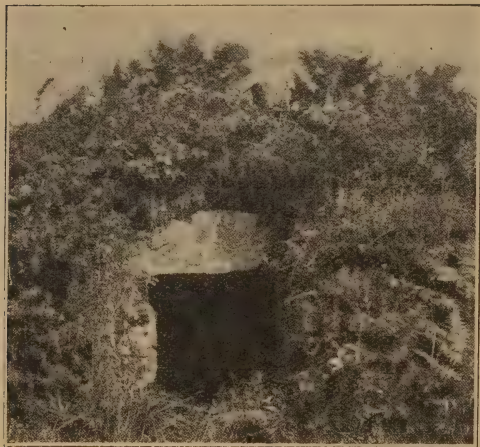
THE "BEEHIVE" HUT NEAR CROWS-AN-WRA AS IT NOW IS, SHOWING IT COVERED BY RANK GROWTH OF VEGETATION.

surface of the land to aid agriculture, over which rank vegetation had run riot. The destructive effect of this rank growth of vegetation is obvious, but I have already called attention to this subject in the *Antiquary*,* so need not here further dilate thereon.

The outside measurement of the umbrageous mound I found to be about 8 feet in height with a diameter of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The entrance is small and square—3 feet 1 inch across, 3 feet 2 inches high, and 5 feet in

* See *Antiquary*, July, 1908, p. 279.

depth. The sides of the opening, or cupboard-like orifice, are composed of two large granite stones, one on either side, and the top or covering of the entrance of two



ENTRANCE TO THE "BEEHIVE" HUT.

stones. As the "hut" is now, it could not have been used for human habitation; there is practically no room in it at all, for with the exception of this oblong small entrance, the structure is composed of stones, and is apparently quite solid. It stands quite solitary; no other similar remains are near it that I could see, and if ever used for living purposes, its interior must have been filled up since. Perhaps it is really the burial-mound of some great departed chieftain. If so, why was this square entrance left?

I think most probably this mound, arising sharply from the field where it lies, is a tumulus which has been opened and rifled, none knows when, and its present state of preservation is due to the opening having made an excellent shelter for cattle. How many similar "huts" or tumuli in the vicinity have been ruthlessly levelled with the ground because they interfered with ploughing operations it is impossible now to say. I do not think for a moment that this "mound" many years ago stood in singularly isolated solitude. Man is, and always has been, a gregarious animal.

A long tramp from this curiosity, over many stiles, hedges, and fields, brought us

to the remains of a connected series of what once were several grouped beehive huts, all roofless, but with a regular wall or mound enclosing the lot.

The antiquarian remains of this part of Cornwall can only be seen by the pedestrian after long tramps over very rough ground. Even the rider will have to leave his horse at the inn, and often have to set out on foot to visit some of the tumuli, rings, cromlechs, and crosses in very inaccessible places over the country.

You can get down and see the circular structures opening one into another on some kind of regular plan, but the trees and bracken overgrowing the whole spot makes it very difficult to make out the exact delineations of such. It is a great pity some antiquarian society does not have all the vegetation cleared away, so that visitors may properly see these unique relics of the past. An immense amount of valuable antiquarian research and tidying-up remains to be done in this part of Cornwall.

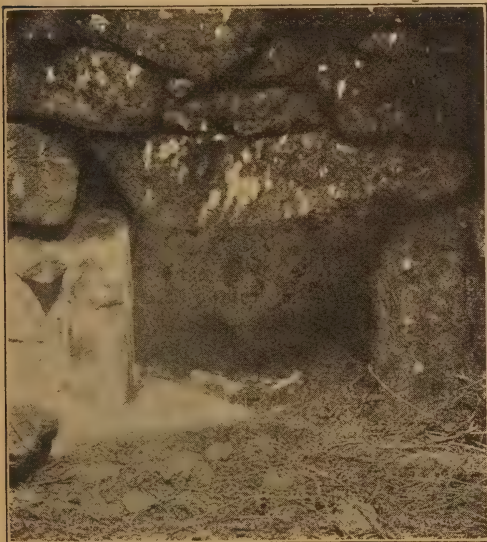
I crept down below the surface of the ground, some 5 feet, and entered the main hut, which was perfectly circular, having a diameter on the ground of 15 feet. The



FIRST VIEW OF ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGE, NEAR CROWS-AN-WRA, SHOWING ITS OBLITERATION BY RANK VEGETATION.

circular wall is composed of roughly hewn granite stones, and facing the entrance—a mere square opening about 4 feet each way—was a square recess in the wall looking very

much like a fireplace, but without any chimney. If this hearth-looking spot was so used, the smoke must have filled the interior, unless the top of the beehive structure



CURIOUS HEARTH-LIKE RECESS IN ONE OF THE BEEHIVE HUTS AT ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGE, NEAR CROWS-AN-WRA.

had an opening to allow it to get out. A passage from this main hut, running south-west, conducts to another hut, also with a fireplace-looking recess, but which has an inclined square narrow passage leading up to the level of the ground above.

Now, who lived in these beehive huts? Who erected these ancient crosses? In the present condition of our knowledge and our methods of thought and research regarding these monuments of the past, one result, one verdict, only is obtainable—not known. Are all the most interesting problems concerning the very ancient inhabitants of these islands—those primitive races who are our predecessors in title, if not in actual blood—to remain essentially insoluble? Is the antiquary to be always in the position of a scientific Tantalus, doomed for ever to thirst for a knowledge which he cannot obtain? The reverse is devoutly to be hoped, but in the present state of our knowledge it is quite impossible to indicate the

source whence the desired elucidating help will come. The public is continually asking for bread, and here, as in many other instances, the antiquary can only offer ideas and theories.

The other object of antiquarian interest close at hand is St. Euny's Well (or St. Uny's Well), one of those ancient sacred wells so associated with early Celtic civilization.

On the way to St. Euny's Well, Mr. Eddy pointed out a spot on the heath where a gruesome murder was committed not many years ago. A man named Oates there killed his brother with a shovel, and when caught was found to be raving mad. Mr. Eddy tied him up with some reins, and kept him in his kitchen till he was removed, and he is now in a lunatic asylum. It was common talk in the neighbourhood that this man was out of his mind, but he was, unfortunately, allowed to remain at liberty too long.

St. Euny's Well is reached by seven stone steps leading to a little covered recess surrounded by ferns. Some large granite stones are ranged around the opening, two of which show evident signs of having been graved, and as if they formed part of an arch.

Beyond this slight indication no signs are visible of the hermitage or oratory of the saint. The destruction of this chapelry is of



ST. EUNY'S WELL.

quite modern date. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1844, I came across the following above the signature "P" dating from Penzance: "Chapel Uny is now totally

ruined, though it is said to have been used for divine service four times in the year within the memory of persons but recently dead, and was certainly not long ago in tolerable preservation." How very, very sad is this ever-repeated tale of the wanton destruction of Cornish antiquities!

A little modern, quite solitary, and most unpicturesque chapel close by is a branch worshipping-place for Bible Christians. The water in the well, about 1 foot deep, is clear, pure, and deliciously cool. I asked the young farmer who lives at the farm in the vicinity if he knew of any legends or customs associated with the well, but he did not. Still, not so very long ago, on the first Wednesday in May, it was customary to bring crippled or maimed children to the well in order that they might benefit by the miraculous virtues of the spring. Each child was stripped, and then made to drop a pin into the well itself previously to being immersed three times in the water. From what I hear, people still take their children to St. Euny's Well—on the quiet, of course—for the popular religious feeling nowadays is—openly, at any rate—against such superstitious rites.

Dr. Borlase, the antiquary and county historian, visited this well once upon the last day of the year, upon which, according to vulgar opinion, it exerts its principal and most salutary powers. He says: "Two women were here who came from a neighbouring parish, and were busily employed in bathing a child. They both assured me that people who had a mind to receive any benefit from St. Euny's Well must come and wash upon the three first Wednesdays in May. But to leave folly to its own delusions, it is very gracious in Providence to distribute a remedy for so many disorders in a quality so universally found as cold is in every unmixed well-water."

Another well in the west of Cornwall is also sacred, and is associated with a curious old reputation. On the first Sunday in May young people go to Madron Well, a mile and a half from Penzance, where they pray and seek information, by the dropping of pins into the Saint's baptistery, as to their future. No doubt the heathen well-worshipping (as well as stone-worshipping) was in

later times diverted to the service of God. In King Edgar's reign a canon was made forbidding "well-worshipping, and necromancies, and divinations, and stone-worshippings,"* but all to no avail; even to this day, in out of the way parts of Cornwall, remnants thereof are extant.

The views from St. Euny's Well are grand. Buryan Church is seen silhouetted against the sky-line, far away in the due south, and all around the moor and snug farm-houses scattered about at great intervals compose a picture of sweet rural loveliness. The well is 480 feet above sea-level, and, except for the little chapel of Bible Christians, is quite solitary.



Monumental Brasses in the City of London.

BY ANDREW OLIVER.

THE churches in the City of London in which brasses are to be found at the present time form but a small proportion of those which formerly possessed this class of memorial, and in some instances we find brasses which have been moved owing to the destruction of the churches in which they were originally replaced, in others with which they never had any connection.

The churches in the City containing brasses are as follows: All Hallows, Barking; Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate; St. Andrew, Undershaft; St. Dunstan-in-the-West; St. Martin, Ludgate; St. Olave, Hart Street; and St. Peter, Cornhill.

In the Church of Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate, there are three brasses from the destroyed Church of St. Martin, Outwyche; two at St. Olave, Hart Street, from St. Mary, Staining; and at St. Martin, Ludgate, there is one from the destroyed Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street.

In addition to the churches within the City, there are two others outside the boundary—St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield,

† Quoted by Stuart, preface to *Sculp. Stones of Scotland*, vol. i., p. iii.

and Holy Trinity, Aldgate, each possessing one brass. A third example, now in the chapel of the Hospital of St. Catherine, Regent's Park, was originally in the chapel of the Hospital of St. Katharine by the Tower.

In addition to the foregoing, there are in the Guildhall Museum (1) a palimpsest fragment of part of an inscription, with the upper portion of a shield of arms on the reverse side; (2) a corner plate of a marginal inscription bearing a coat of arms; and (3) a small shield.

The total number of brasses, including inscriptions and fragments, amounts to 38, which may be classified as follows: Priests' effigies, 2; knights' effigies, 3; civilians' and ladies' effigies, 16; civilians' only, 3; ladies' only, 2; inscriptions without effigies, 12.

I. ALL HALLOWS, BARKING.

(1) 1389.—William Tonge. South aisle.

Inscription round a shield bearing *Per pale a fleur-de-lis within a bordure engrailed* for Tonge: *Prieſt p laſme Willm Tonge q'ayt nry ky dieu de xonn alme eyt mercy.*

(2) 1437.—John Bacon and wife.

Heart with scroll over figure and foot inscription. North aisle.

These two brasses are very good examples, although small in size. The man is dressed in a long gown, with deep furred sleeves and a collar of the same material. A belt is worn round the waist. The feet are placed on a woolpack, and in laced-up boots. The hair is worn cropped close. The wife is dressed in a high-waisted dress with furred sleeves, similar to those worn by the husband. A belt is worn round the waist. She wears the horned head-dress, with a long veil. Over the figures is placed a heart, bearing the word "*Mercy*," encircled by an inscription bearing the words *Mater Dei miserere mei* proceeding from the woman, and *Ihu fili dei miserere mei* from the man. The foot inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet Iohes Bacon quondam Civis & Wolman London qui obiit XI die Mense May A. dñi Millmo, CCCCLXXXVII. et Ioha ux eius Quor aiaba ppiciet de Amen.

Maskell, in his *Chronicles of Barking Church*, says: "The following arms are depicted in the brass: 2 chevrons in base, an annulet for difference." These are now lost.

(3) 1454.—To Thomas Vyrlly. North aisle.

Placed at the foot of a slab which bears an incised figure, with a canopy of much earlier date. At the upper end are three worn fragments, but it is quite impossible to say what they were intended to represent.

The inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet dñs Thomas Vyrlly quondam vicarius istius ecclie qui obiit Secdo die mense Decembris Anno dñi millmo CCCCLiii.

(4) 1477.—John Croke and wife, sons and daughters, and one scroll and one shield. A scroll, shield, and marginal inscription lost. North aisle on altar-tomb.

It represents the alderman with six sons kneeling before a desk and facing his wife, who also is kneeling at a similar desk on a tessellated pavement with books on it. He is in a furred gown, open in front, with an under-dress. The sons are all dressed alike—viz., a long flowing gown, secured by a belt. Issuing from the hands of John Croke is the matrix of a lost scroll, and over the sons' heads a shield, bearing *Azure, a fess argent, between three eagles displayed or, for "Croke."* The wife is represented in widow's attire—viz., mantle, hood, and wimple. The daughters, placed behind her, all wear the butterfly head-dress. A scroll issues from the mother's hands.

(5) 1489.—Inscription to Thomas Gilbert and wife and two evangelistic symbols. Nave.

Hic jacet Thomas Gilbert quondam Civis et pannam london ac meator staple ville Calisie et Agnes ux ei nup ux Iohis Saunders Civis et pannam Civitatis dicti ac meator staple ville calisie q, q'dm Thomas obiit xxvii die Aplis A. dñi mcccclxxxiii et pdea Agnes obiit xiii die Februarii Ad 1489.

(6) 1498.—John Rusche. South aisle.

This is a well-designed and boldly-drawn figure in a long furred gown and deep collar. The hair is worn long. From the belt round

the waist hangs a gypcière and rosary. Between the feet is placed a very minute representation of a dog. The inscription is as follows :

Hic jacet Johannes Rusche Generosus qui obiit Octavo die Mensis maii Anno Domini Millesio cccclxxxviii.

The concluding sentence has been cut out.

(7) 1518.—Christopher Rawson, two wives, foot inscription, and four scrolls. South aisle.

The man's effigy is placed in the centre, and the wives' effigies are placed on either side. The man is dressed in a long gown with deep cuffs. The hair is worn long, and the feet are shod in broad-toed shoes. The wives are both dressed alike—viz., a long flowing gown with deep gauntlet cuffs; a broad belt is worn round the waist. On the head is worn a head-dress with a long veil. Over the figure of Rawson is an inscription—*O Beate Trinitas. From the merchant's mouth issues a scroll, Justificata nos; from the wife on the right, Libera nos; and from the one on the left, Salve nos. Between each word is placed an animal resembling a rabbit. The inscription, from which the first and last sentences have been erased, is as follows :*

... of Xpofter Rawson late merer of London & merchant of the staple of Calais which deceased the second day of October Anno dni M^oCC^oXXVIII & mgaret & Agnes his wyves which Agnes dyed the ... day of Anno dni M^oCCCC.

(8) 1535.—Andrew Ewyngar (Flemish). Incised inscription round brass; one side destroyed. Nave.

It is inlaid in a slab, round which is an incised marginal inscription. The left side of the slab has been destroyed, together with the sentence, and also the evangelistic symbols, of which traces may be seen. The brass is inlaid into a stone, with symbols of the evangelists incised at the angles of this sentence :

"De reminiscarīs domine delicta nostrā vel Parentum nostrum neque vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris."

The following are placed one above, the

other below, the figures, likewise incised upon the stone :

"Sana Domine animam meam qui peccavi tibi.

*"Ideo deprecor majestatem ut tu deus debeas iniquitatem meam."**

The brass consists of the figures of Ewyngar, his wife, son, and daughters, standing under a canopy of pointed arches, which spring from side-shafts. In the centre, on a throne or chair, is placed a pietà, supported underneath by a corbel. The background is richly diapered. The figures of the personages commemorated stand on a tessellated pavement, and are turned the one towards the other. Scrolls bearing sentences issue from the mouths of Ewyngar, and his wife addresses each of the personages above, that from the man bearing the words, *O Fili dei miserere mei*, and from the woman, *O Mater dei miserere mei*. The figure of Ewyngar is dressed in a long loose gown, with deep, full sleeves, under which is worn an under-garment; the feet are in broad-toed shoes. The wife's figure is in a long mantle, with long gauntlet cuffs at the wrists; round the waist is a broad ornamented belt with a large buckle, from which hangs a rosary, which terminates in a tassel; a large plain hood is worn over the head. The son's dress is similar to that worn by his father, excepting the sleeves, which in this case fit close. The five daughters are placed at the side of the mother in three rows. The two in the front row wear a similar dress, excepting for the belt and rosary, which are omitted, their place being taken by a crossed girdle. Of the other figures only the head-dress, which is similar to that worn by the others, is seen. The arms of the Merchant Adventurers, *Barry nebule of six argent and azure, a chief quarterly, gules and or; on the first and fourth quarters a lion passant, on the second and third two roses of the third barbed vert*, and the Salters' Company, *Gules and azure, a chevron† between three salt-cellars argent*, are placed on either side at the top of the brass. The Merchants' mark is borne on a shield placed between the feet of the

* London and Middlesex Archaeological Societies Transactions, vol. ii., p. 161.

† The chevron is reversed in error.

principal figure. At the bottom of the brass is all that remains of the inscription :

. . . of Andreu Cuyngar cyfese and
Salter of London and Elyn hys. . .

(9) 1546.—William Thinne* and wife. Marginal and foot inscriptions and part of wife's effigy restored ; one symbol lost. South aisle.

The brasses, together with the marginal inscription, are palimpsest. The figures are composed of portions of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice and of a female figure. The inscription is composed of fragments of inscriptions chiefly belonging to one memorial, and preserving the Christian name and rank of the deceased, one Sir John, etc., and are but little earlier in date than the present one.

The male figure is in armour, bareheaded, with the head lying on a helmet. The armour worn is the heavy armour of the period. A chain is worn which passes over the neck and shoulders. The sword, which passes diagonally in rear of the figure, is carried by a narrow belt passing across the body. The dagger is on the right hip, and is very long, hanging as low as the middle of the calf of the leg. The sabatons, which are very broad, show mail at the instep, and heavy gauntlets cover the hands.

The wife is dressed in a close-fitting gown, with sleeves puffed and slashed at the shoulders. A widespreading collar or flat ruff is worn round the neck, under which may be seen an under-dress with an embroidered collar. Ruffs are worn round the wrists. Round the hips is worn a buckled belt, terminating in a square ornament bearing the letters "I.H.S." in the centre. The feet, which are in square-toed shoes, show just below the hem of the dress. Upon the head is worn a Mary Queen of Scots head-dress, from which hangs a long veil. The figures are slightly turned to one another.

The marginal inscription, which has lost one of the evangelistic symbols—viz., St. Mark—is as follows :

† Here lyeth Mr Will Thynne one
of the masters of the household to
King Henry VIIth our Soveraigne
lord he departed from the prison of his

frayle body ye X day of Auguste anno
dni 1546 in the XXXII yeere of our
said soveraigne lord the King whose
body every part, thereof on the last day
shall be raised up again at the sound of
the loud Trumpet at whose coming we
may all joyfully mete him.

The foot inscription is as follows :

"Our heavenly father grant us whose
mercy is so great he freely offereth to
all them that earnestly repent their sin
eternal life though the death his dearly
beloved Son Jesus to whom be ever-
lasting praise. Amen."

(10) 1560.—William Armar and wife, two
sons, three daughters. Shield. On pier,
south aisle.

The principal male figure is in armour, and behind him are placed the sons, in civil costume. The wife wears a Paris head-dress, and a dress with very deeply furred sleeves. The daughters are dressed somewhat similar.

Over the heads of the sons a scroll, "*Live to die,*" and over the head of the daughters "*is ye way to life.*"

Between the man and the wife a shield bearing "*A chevron, bearing paly of eight : on the 2nd, 5th, and 8th a demi fleur de lys, impaling, 1st and 3rd, on a chief, two mullets pierced and a fess ; 2nd and 4th, five bars and a canton. Over all a bend.*"

The following inscription is placed under the effigies :

He that so lyeth in this worlde
That God is pleased with all
He nede not at the iudgment day
Feare nothing at all
Therefore in peace lie down will we
And take our rest and slepe
And offer to God in sacrifice
Our bodies and soules to kepe
Unto that day that God shall call
Our bodies to rise againe
Then we with others shall come
together
To glorify his name.

William Armar Esquire sarvaunt to
King Henry the Eight Edward the
Syxte Quene Mary and Quene Eliza-
beth one and fiftie yeares Governor of
the Pages of Honor and Tre of the

* William Thinne was the first editor of Chaucer.
VOL. V.

Citie of London of the Company of Clothworkers and heare under lies buried with Elizabeth his wyfe We believe in the Blode of Christ only to rise again to Everlasting Life and dni MCCCCix.

An inscription placed underneath states that the brass was restored by the Clothworkers' Company, 1843, but it is in a very bad condition at the present time.

(11) 1591.—Roger James. Shield and foot inscription. Nave.

The figure wears a short-sleeved gown, under which an under-dress is worn, buttoned up the front and secured by a belt round the waist. A shield of arms remains at the upper surface of the slab, which bears the arms of the Brewers' Company—*Gules on a chevron argent, between three pair of barley garbs in saltire; or, three tuns sable, hooped of the third.* The inscription is as follows:

Here underlieth ye bodie of Roger James late of london Brewer whose beinge of the age of threescore and seven departed this lyfe the second daye of March in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand five hundred foure score and Eleaven leavinge behynd hym Sara hys wyfe eight sonnes and one daughter.

(12) Inscription to Marie Burnell, 1612. Partly hidden by choir stall. Taken from a rubbing belonging to the Society of Antiquaries.

"HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF MARIE BURNELL THE WIFE OF JOHN BURNELL CITIZEN AND MERCHANT OF LONDON YE ONLY DAVGHTER OF MATTHEW BROWNRIGG OF IPSWICH IN YE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK ESQ—A WOMAN SINCERELY LIVING IN YE FEARE OF GOD AND DYING COSTANTLY IN YE FEARE OF CHRISTE IHESUS SHE DEPARTED THIS LYFE YE 5TH DAYE OF APRILL 1612 BEINGE OF YE AGE OF 20 YEARES HAVING FYNISHED IN WEDLOCK WTH HER SAYD HUSBAD TO YEARES & V MONTHES AND BEARINGE HIM ISSUE ONE SONE WHEREOF SHE DYED IN CHILDBED AND EXPECTETH NOW WTH EFFECT OF GOD A JOYFULL

TION

(13) 1620.—Margaret, wife of Arthur Bassano, and Camela, wife of Henry Whitton. South aisle.

HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MARGARET BASSANO LATE WIFE OF ARTHVR BASSANO OF THIS PARISHE GENT AND ALSO THE BODY OF CAMELA WHITTON LATE WIFE OF HENRY WHITTON OF LAMBERHUVST IN THE COVNTY OF KENT GENT ELDEST DAUGHTER OF YE SAYD ARTHVR & MARGARET BOTHE WCH HAVINGE CHRISTIANLY AND CHARITABLY PASSED THEIR PILGRIMAGE IN THIS TRANSITORY LIFE DID COMFORTABLY AND PATIENTLY YELD THEIRE SPIRITTS TO ALMIGHTY GOD WHO GAVE THEM THE SAID MARGARET AT THE AGE OF 66 YEERES UPON THE 26 OF OCTOBER 1620 LEVINGE BEHIND HER 3 SONNES & 3 DAUGHTERS THE SAID CAMELA ABOUT THE AGE OF 46 YEERES VPPON THE XI OF MAY 1622 IN THE REMEMBRANCE OF BOTH WCH THIS MEMORIAL WAS HERE PLACED YE 10 OF APRILL ANNO DM 1623 BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WCH DYE IN THE LORDE.

(14) 1651.—George Snayth. North aisle. Inscription with a shield in upper portion bearing a *chevron between three griffin's heads couped.*

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF GEORGE SNAYTH ESQ SOME TIMES AVDITOR TO WILLM LAVD LATE ARCHBP OF CANT WHICH GEORGE WAS BORN IN DVRHAM THE 23RD OF AVGVST 1602 AND DYED THE 17TH OF JANVARY 1651. MORS MIHI LUCRUM.

(15) Representation of the Resurrection and part of a scroll. Male effigy, three sons, wife, four daughters, and two scrolls lost.

Mural, south aisle, on altar tomb.

In Stow's time there were on this tomb figures of a man and three sons and a woman and four daughters. The legend on the man's side ran thus: "Ego resurgam et in carne mea videbo Jesum Salvatorem meum." On the woman's side: "Qui Lazarum resuscitasti a monumento felicio dona nobis requiem." Only a few letters are now left. In Walford's *Old and New London* it is suggested this is Pilke's Chantry, founded 1382.

Remains of memorial of Agnes Bond.

Under the altar a shield bearing *five bendlets* for Bond, *impaling quarterly, first and third, a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns* for Bond; *second and fourth, a fess between three ox-heads* for Alphen and Petit.

This is part of the memorial to Agnes Bond.

The inscription is given by John Stow :

"Here resteth the body of Agnes Bond Widdow sometime the wife of William Bond Esquire the which William and Agnes had issue between them 8 sonnes and 9 daughters which Agnes deceased the 4 day of February in the year of our Lord God 1552."

Remains of memorial of Philip Dennis.

On east wall of north aisle a shield bearing *quarterly of four* (1) *three battle-axes within a bordure*, Dennis; (2) *an eagle displayed*, Lovedy; (3) *two demi-lions passant*, Ffolliot; (4) *on a fess, three cockle-shells*, Dyverle.

This is part of the memorial to Philip Dennis, mentioned by John Stow.

"A small brass plate fixed in the wall east, thus inscribed :

"Of your charity pray for the soule of Philip Dennis of London Esquire whose body lyeth buried before this stone who dyed the 3 day of September, 1556."

(*To be continued.*)



An Old-Time Picture of the Fens.

BY W. G. CLARKE.



WONDERFUL voyage on the fenland waterways, one which it is quite impossible now to repeat, was made in 1774 by the third Earl of Orford, of Houghton, Norfolk, who is well known as having sold to the Empress of Russia the renowned collection of pictures known as the Houghton Gallery, made by his grandfather, Sir Robert Walpole. Descriptions of this tour were written by three of the voyagers, but were not printed until 1868; and as the book is rarely met with, it may be of interest to give a summary of their adventures. The fleet consisted of five sailing vessels, three tenders, and a "bum-ketch," and a start was made from the High Bridge in the Straits of Martin—a cut about a mile north-west of Lakenheath—on July 17. The first day they journeyed to Salter's Lode,

the second to Whoresnest Ferry on the Nene, the third to Palmer's Bridge on the Nene, and on the fourth they arrived at Peterborough, where they stayed three days, and then proceeded to Whittlesey Mere. Here the fleet remained five days, and a return was then made to Peterborough for three days, after which three others were spent on Whittlesey Mere. A visit was then paid to Ramsey Mere, in the vicinity of which three days were passed, after which the return journey was begun, Salter's Lode being reached the first night, and Lakenheath the second, after a journey of twenty-two days.

The people of the fens did not meet with the approval of the party. One of the narrators describes the inhabitants of Nordelph, Outwell, Upwell, and March as "meanly clad and dirty." Another says that Outwell "is equally remarkable for the ugliness of the inhabitants as for the handsomeness of the church—a disagreeable sallow complexion, broad, flat nose, and wide mouth predominating amongst them. They are," he adds, "a mixture from a Dutch colony, which we were informed settled here at the time of the Revolution." Lord Orford says: "Many very old women in Upwell, Outwell, and March; the sex in general extremely ugly." And the following day he notes: "The sex still plain, but not hideous as yesterday." One of the diarists—Mr. G. Farrington—went to Spalding Races, and there found that "many of the farmers' daughters were neat and pretty." Of Ramsey he said: "The people are remarked as having long teeth and straight, lank hair, which did not prevent our giving them the preference to the inhabitants of all the other fen towns we had passed, which compliment was extended to the town itself." Giving further particulars, Lord Orford says: "The girls had many of them guido faces, with fair hair and good shapes, with expression and life in their countenances; this we attributed to the mixture of French refugee blood settled here in the last century."

The noble admiral of the fleet records that in travelling from Whittlesey Mere to Peterborough he gathered out of the water the water-lily, the water-eyebright, and "a small three-leaved flower, white, with a yellow eye, which resembles in smell the marvel of

Peru." He also saw a large zebra spider. Near Outwell the "white poppy" was observed to be very plentiful. References to the crops seen show that they were barley, mustard, seed, hemp, and beans. Special mention is made of a solitary turnip-field at Ramsey, and at the same place the kitchen-maid bought a 15-pound cabbage for three-halfpence. In the garden of the Bishop of Peterborough Lord Orford records that there was growing "a new kind of wheat from Barbary, which the Bishop had raised from six grains sent him by the Dean of Gloucester. From each proceeded about twenty stems, containing above a hundred grains in each. They are much higher and stronger than the common wheat, and the stems solid: the ears branched out in four or five parts. I have no doubt," comments Lord Orford, "but this wheat, when increased for common use, will be a great improvement in husbandry." On Deeping Common there were large quantities of cattle and sheep without horns, and large flocks of geese. "The inhuman custom of plucking the latter for their down prevails," Lord Orford states, "and had just been put into execution, their feathers being mostly bloody, and we found many dead near the road in consequence of this operation." The cattle on Spalding Common, not far off, were described as feeding, up to their bellies in water, as the common was "exceedingly wet," though how the feat was managed is not explained. Another of the narrators mentions that between Whittlesey and March the farmers "make use of burnt turf for manure, which is much disapproved by good husbandmen as destructive to the natural soil."

The most interesting adventures of the party were on Whittlesey Mere, which was at that time the largest lake in the southern half of England, being, with its surrounding reed-beds, twenty-four miles in circumference. In 664 it was granted by the King of Mercia to Peterborough Monastery, which was destroyed in 870 by the Danes, and the mere reverted to the Crown. In 956 it was the subject of a grant by Edgar, and subsequently came to Ramsey and Peterborough Monasteries; but a number of owners had acquired rights on it when in 1662 the Earl of Sandwich was appointed by Charles II. as

Keeper of Whittlesey Mere. In 1748 there were fifty mills in the parish of Whittlesey. An old couplet stated that—

Lutton hill, Yaxley still mill, and Whittlesey mere,

Are the three wonders of Huntingdonshire.

The mere was drained in 1851, and in its bed were found two silver censers, which had come from Ramsey Abbey. One sold for £900, and the other for £1,155.

Describing it as it was in 1774, Lord Orford says: "Its true name is 'Whitesea,' from the white hue of the water. Its whole circumference, taking in the rush and reed fen which fringes its banks, and which extends to the hard lands of the villages of Yaxley, Fasset, Holm, and Connington, is computed at twenty-four miles. The crater, which is free from rushes, is four miles in length, and about two or three in breadth. The bottom is silty; its depth from 5 to 7 feet. The south-eastern part of the mere, about Orford Bay, is totally free from weeds of a kind which grow in the Thames near Windsor; but in the whole mere a bed of weeds is not to be found, which I attribute to the constant agitation of the water, which, having no hills near it, is exposed to and ruffled by the wind from whatever corner it blows." On July 26, "early in the morning, the wind veered to south-west, and, blowing hard, the fleet being anchored at the head-most and sternmost boat, and the small tenders alongside knocking against the larger, alarmed part of the crew, who imagined we were driven from our anchors, and were striking against some hidden rock. Charlotte (the kitchen-maid) and the cook were both frightened and seasick, and sat up the rest of the night." Mr. G. Farrington, another of the diarists, adds that "the water rolls with great force, and in high winds the waves swell 5 or 6 feet high, being very much exposed by the lowness of the neighbouring grounds, which afford no defence against them." The presence of the fleet on Whittlesey Mere, with Lord Sandwich (then First Lord of the Admiralty) and others as guests of Lord Orford, proved quite an attraction to the people of the country-side, who came in boats to view this unwonted spectacle. The mere was at this time hired of the owners by different fishermen, and

Lord Orford remarked that "the southern coast of the Meer produces the largest and fattest perch and pike, though the northern is most productive of eels." One of the perch caught by the party weighed nearly 2 pounds, and another was 17 inches in length. On one occasion a perch took the bait, but was afterwards seized by a pike, which was unable to disgorge it, and was taken without being pierced by the hook, which was buried in the perch. Here on July 24 Lord Orford noted: "I observed this afternoon for the first time on this Meer a prodigious flight of martins skimming along its surface, and resting on the sedge and reeds." The same day "a small snake, with a golden ring round his neck, came out of the Meer and somehow crept into the *Centaurus*. We took him gently out and returned him into the lake"—despite the primeval curse. Before leaving Whittlesey Mere, it may be mentioned that in 1800 a Mr. Perry navigated a fast-sailing cutter thither from the Norfolk Broads, but the summer was dry, and the boat, which was named the *Bure*, could not be navigated back. The owner then sold her to Lord Sandwich and Mr. Heathcote, who had many sailing parties on the mere, and also caught pike up to 16 pounds, and perch up to 4 pounds. A luncheon tent erected on the Reed Shoals bore this motto:

*Mere variety,
Good cheer without inebriety.*

On one morning Mr. Heathcote killed three and a half brace of bittern, while a fenman named Bury fired a large duck-gun at a flock of snipe, and at one shot killed thirty-six dozen.

Another famous mere on which Lord Orford's party voyaged was Ramsey Mere, about half a mile from the Nene, nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter. "The boundaries are of reeds, which grow in the same manner as in Whittlesey Meer, neither of them having any firm bank near their apparent circumference. The water is clear, excepting a small tract covered with reeds upon the eastern shore." Mr. Farrington says: "There are great plenty of pike, remarkable for their size and flavour. The eels are large and of a good taste. They distinguish two species of them taken in this

place and its canals: the head of the one is of a longer shape, and their skins more bright than those of the others, which are not esteemed by the inhabitants. The perch are reckoned much inferior to those caught in Whittlesea Mere, but I was unable to taste this distinction." Fifteen trimmers were set one night, and the next morning the haul was seven large silver eels, weighing nearly 3 pounds each, four perch, and a large pike. Trimmers, it may be necessary to explain, were stakes set about 20 yards from each other. To each was tied a line about 10 yards long, with a float and a live bait on the hook. Part of the line was wound round a crooked stick, and unwound on the slightest pull. Close by Ramsey Mere many magpies were seen, and on Whittlesey the voyagers noted "three young gossanters swimming on the smooth surface of the lake, and two curlews with hooked bills flew across it." At the entrance to Ramsey Mere Lord Orford records that they found a Ramsey boat "filled with lads and lasses fishing, which had just returned from Stilton feast, where they had been frolicking two or three days. On these occasions, which happen only once a year, the village treats everybody, both neighbours and strangers, as long as there is any liquor or victuals in it. Dancing and country gambols are continued during this festival."

On the Nene it was found that the fleet could not pass under certain wooden bridges, and the carpenters therefore took them down, to the alarm of the neighbourhood, but subsequently replaced them. About a mile and a half from March "a fenman on the eastern bank of the river demanded fourpence for hauling on the bank; but as he confessed it was not above a fortnight since this new tax was levied, and could give us no good reason for this novel demand, we refused to comply. He threatened to detain the horse" (called "Hippopotamus," and described by one writer as a fenhorse, and by another as a seahorse), "but on the arrival of a fresh detachment from the fleet, was obliged to submit. He went away, swearing heartily that we should hear from him again by an action of trespass being brought against us." This incident is narrated by Lord Orford, and he also gives the only picture in the book of a fen farmer,

who lived at Upwell. He was "an active old man of seventy-five years of age, and supplied us with excellent milk for breakfast, and breakfasted with us himself on a bottle of Ringwood beer, which he commended much, and drank to the last drop. He occupied a farm of 100 acres; kept seven milch cows. His method of husbandry, which I imagine is the course of crops in this fen country, where the soil is excellent, was as follows: wheat, mustard-seed, oats (of which fifteen coombs per acre is but a middling crop), and then, if the ground be foul, hemp or flax, though a profitable crop is supposed to fill the lands with weeds. Farmer Rate was a brisk man of his age; had been twice married; had four children by his last wife, who was then living, and had four children by her first husband. She seemed of the same age with her husband, and to enjoy a good state of health, though sometimes attacked by an ague, the reigning disorder in these parts."

During their travels the party noted but few antiquities. The following epitaph was copied at Longthorp:

From human ills remov'd, from every woe,
Which Youth or Age is doom'd to undergo,
Compos'd, Serene, I've gain'd the happy shore
Where Sickness, Pain, and Sorrow are no more.

Mr. Roberts also mentions a supposed Roman camp adjoining the road leading from Horsey Bridge to Whittlesey, and says that, "whatever it may formerly have been, nothing more is to be seen than a bank or mound of earth in a square form, rising about 8 or 9 feet above the level ground about it, and like that covered with grass." After stating that it was called Horsey Hills, Mr. Farrington adds the information gained from the inhabitants "that Cromwell had raised it as a place of strength for a party of his men." Lord Orford describes the fortification as square, containing about 2 acres of ground, the mound about 8 feet in height, without a ditch. "At the corners of this ground," he adds, "the ground is raised still higher in the shape of a bastion. The turnpike-man informed us that there was a tradition that this spot was occupied by Cromwell's troops in the time of the Civil Wars, who might possibly have added the bastions." A visit was paid to Peter-

borough Cathedral, which Mr. Farrington described as "a very noble remain of Gothic architecture, but in some respects departs from one great characteristic of that style—lightness. If seen upon the outside it appears too low for the large mass which composes it, wanting spires to carry the eye from and raise it above the main body. The aisle is very fine, large, and of a considerable height, but the pillars which support it are heavy; they are not so much enriched as those in Westminster Abbey, and the whole of the inside hath fewer Gothic ornaments. . . . We returned through the west front, which is the finest part of the cathedral, and hath more nobleness than most pieces of architecture in this same style which I have hitherto seen."



Old Plaster-Work.*

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



IN the early days of the Gothic revival of the last century, when the art of the plasterer was, perhaps, at its lowest stage of degradation, the revivalists, with Pugin's *True Principles* as their guide, regarded all plaster-work as a sham; and in their restoration of churches ruthlessly scraped bare the walls, and stripped from the rafters every scrap of the detested material. The beauty of the works executed by Renaissance artists in stucco did not restrain them; but had they known, as they only too late discovered, that the same men who built the walls and carved the wood and stone of the old buildings placed also the plaster-work therein, many a church interior which is now defaced with its rude rubble walling might still be decorated with the graphic paintings of the original designers. Not only was the material used artistically by

* *The Art of the Plasterer: an Account of the Decorative Development of the Craft, chiefly in England, from the XVth to the XVIIIth Century.* By George P. Bankart. 473 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford. 1908. Large demy 4to. Pp. xii, 350. Price 25s. net.

For the use of the illustrative blocks we are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher.

all nations of antiquity—Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans—but it continued to be employed in the debased romanesque, as in the ninth-century church of Germigny-des-Près, illustrated in the eighth volume of Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire*. Throughout the Middle Ages plaster was used to cover the walls and timbers, often as a ground for painted decoration; and in the finer form of stucco and gesso it was employed for the minuter ornaments of wooden screen-work, and for the heraldic bearings on shields carved in stone.

The sumptuous volume produced by Mr. George P. Bankart on the plasterer's art, recently issued by Mr. Batsford, is chiefly confined to a history of its resuscitation and development under the guidance of the great masters of the Renaissance, and its employment and adaptation to modern requirements by British architects in more recent times. For the purposes of his work, the ancient and mediæval use of the material is merely briefly summarized, but some space is devoted to the study of the Roman examples, the discovery of some of which is supposed to have led to a revival of the art in the sixteenth century. The well-known story is that Raphael, in making excavations on the site of the Baths of Titus, discovered in 1513 some stucco ornaments, which Giovanni da Udine successfully imitated, and applied to the decoration of the Loggie of the Vatican. From the circumstances of the discovery, this mode of decoration was afterwards termed "grotesque"; but there is little doubt that it was in vogue in North Italy before this time, initiated by Mantegna, or even perhaps by Squarcione, and developed by Bramante in his works at Milan and Como. The original models which inspired Raphael and Giovanni have to a great extent perished, but a recent discovery in the gardens of the Villa Farnesina has brought to light a large number of most beautiful reliefs in stucco, many of which are illustrated by Mr. Bankart, which are doubtless of a similar character to those of the Baths of Titus, but which belong to a slightly earlier period. These reliefs are so delicately modelled that in many of them the highest projection from the ground does not exceed the eighth of an inch; and the Greek char-

acter of the treatment is accounted for by the signature of the artist in Greek letters. We reproduce, by permission of the publishers, one of the panels.

The awful "sacco di Roma" in 1527 broke up the band of artists and stucco-workers in Rome, and Giovanni da Udine, tortured and



FIG. I.—FROM THE VILLA FARNESE, ROME.

robbed, escaped to Friuli; but the art was continued, and for long flourished at Venice under Sansovino, and at Mantua under Giulio Romano. It was in the Mantuan school that Primaticcio worked before he passed into the employ of Francis I. and undertook the decoration of his palace of Fontainebleau;

and it was one of Primaticcio's assistants, Tito del Nunziata, better known in England as Anthony Toto, who designed the stucco decorations of Henry VIII.'s palace of Nonsuch. Mr. Bankart briefly sketches the history of this period, and gives representative illustrations of various works of the Venetian, Mantuan and French schools, so as to show the link which existed between the commencement of the work in Rome and the establishment of the art in England. It is strange that so rich and important a building as Nonsuch should have passed so

into the rich ornamentation with which so many houses, particularly in the flourishing towns, were adorned. This was what is generally known as *parge-work*, which allowed of the production of embellishments of the most fantastic and exuberant kind. It was a coarse material compounded of lime, sand, and hair, with an admixture of road-scrappings, and was used indifferently inside or outside the houses. It required no educated artist for its application; but it lent itself freely to any devices, however fantastic, the worker might care to impart to it. A good example

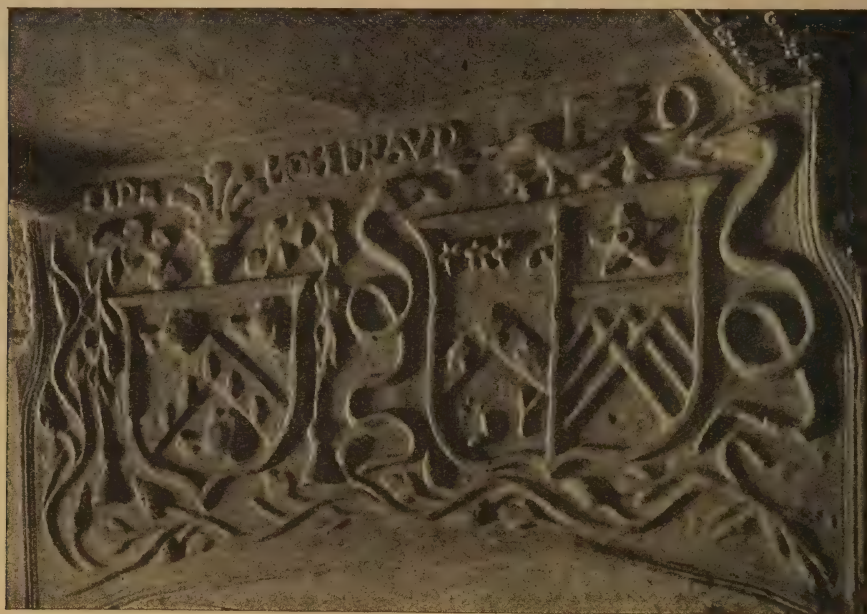


FIG. II.—CALGARTH OLD HALL, WESTMORLAND.

utterly away; but beyond the drawing of it by Hoefnagel, and in the descriptions of it by Pepys, Evelyn, and others who saw it in its ruin, no records of it remain, unless it be in some mantelpieces said to have been designed by Holbein now in Reigate Priory, and the traces of its influence upon the designs of the English plaster-workers.

Before the Italian artists introduced the superior material of stucco and the fashion of the Italian Renaissance into this country, a form of plastering had been employed which developed in the late sixteenth century

of this native style of work exists in Moreton Old Hall, Cheshire, which may be compared with the newly introduced Italian stucco, as the work is but little subsequent in date to Nonsuch, where on the internal gable-end of the long gallery—now unfortunately in a ruinous condition—is an elaborate device showing Fortune and her Wheel, with mottoes interspersed among scroll-work of vine-leaves and grapes. Armorial bearings, particularly in the decorations over fireplaces, were boldly worked in this material, as is shown by the example we give from Calgarth Old Hall,

Windermere (Fig. II.). But it was in the external ornamentation of houses that this mode of plastering was most commonly used, particularly in the spaces of half-timber framings. Much of this class of work still remains in the provincial towns—at Saffron Walden is a whole street of gabled houses so decorated—but much more has been destroyed in recent years. Mr. Bankart has reproduced

centuries, and which is profusely illustrated by examples, particularly of ceilings, from the designs of the chief architects of that period. The book forms the most complete guide to the history and artistic use of plaster-work in this country yet produced, and forms the complement to Mr. Millar's well-known work on plastering, issued by the same publishers; in fact, these two books together contain the



FIG. III.—BARNSTAPLE, DEVON.

drawings of many of these, one of the most important of which was the house near the bridge end of High Street, Maidstone, which was, in spite of many protests, ruthlessly pulled down a few years ago to make room for a new post-office.

We have not space to follow the author through the most important part of his work, which deals with British plaster-work of the seventeenth and eighteenth

whole of the art and craft. Neither Mr. Bankart nor Mr. Batsford seems to have spared trouble or expense in the selection of or production of the illustrations, many of which are of full-page size, and all of remarkable excellence; and a book has been produced valuable alike to the artist, the architect, and the antiquary.



Some Lincolnshire Epitaphs.

BY THE REV. JAMES FOSTER, D.C.L.,
Vicar of Tathwell and Haugham, Lincolnshire.



I propose in this paper to select a few specimens of what is called "the lapidary's literature" of the extensive county of Lincoln. Lincolnshire is replete with historic interest. It is, however, to be feared that it has only received scant justice from travellers and students.

In classifying these epitaphs, we have at the outset to deal with a large number common to other counties, and with those that are grotesque and facetious, doggerel, or stupid, and which violate the canons of taste. The only value of such compositions is that they illustrate the moral and social aspects of the times in which they were composed. Two specimens of this class may be quoted.

In St. John Baptist, Stamford, to William Pepper, who died March 28, 1783 :

Tho' hot my name, yet mild my nature,
I bore good will to every creature ;
I brewed fine ale, and sold it too,
And unto each I gave his due.

In Fotherby, to George Richmond, who died April 30, 1759 :

Here lies poor George all in his silent grave,
And when alive was stout and brave ;
True to his Frie(n)d always was inclin'd,
As to his foes he did not mind.

From many quaint, witty, and elegant epitaphs, the following may be quoted.

In Lusby Church there is a slab, which formerly was in a corner of the nave, but is now placed beneath the Holy Communion Table, of the probable date of 1555. The name is undecipherable. The inscription is a dialogue between husband and wife :

My fleshe in hope doth rest and slepe,
In earth here to remayne ;
My spirit to Christ I gyve to kepe
Till I do rise agayne.

And I wyth you in hope agre,
Though I yet here abyde,
In full purpose, if Goddes will be,
To ly downe by your syde.

In the north aisle of Addlethorpe Church

a Latin inscription to John Mottram, dated 1689, was :

From this life to life eternal,
By this way brighter from darkness,
To life blessed and eternal I pass.

Visiting this church lately, I could find no trace of this inscription.

William Walker, formerly master of Louth Grammar School, wrote a once popular treatise upon *English Particles*. He is buried at Colsterworth, near Grantham. His epitaph is :

Heic iacent Gulielmi Walkeri, Particulæ. Obiit
1^o Augusti Anno Dom : 1684. Ætat 61.

(Here lie the *particles* of William Walker.)

Francis Thorndike, of Scamblesby, married for his second wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Coppinger, of Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk. She was buried at Scamblesby on December 30, 1629. There is a dateless inscription on the north side of the chancel of Scamblesby Church to a Margaret Coppinger (or, as it is spelt, Copninger). The Latin relates that she was daughter of Henry Copinger, of the distinguished family of that name in Kent. The English inscription is :

The righteous soul her tomb of flesh forsaking,
No jet, no monument requires ;
But to her place in God above betaking,
The heart on earth no other tomb desires,
And envies not those pompous names whose lives
Money and skill, not love and sorrow, gives.

(A pedigree of the Thorndikes is given in the Oxford edition of *Thorndike's Works*. vol. i.)

In Great Cotes an epitaph of the date 1752 eulogizes Arthur Bransby, a former Rector :

A man of infinite wit,
An admirable preacher,
A polite companion,
And a steady Friend.

The civil life of the nation is read in the inscriptions of our parish churchyards. They have been called "miniature national histories."

The Roman sepulchral slab in the lower stage of the western face of the tower of St. Mary-le-Wigford Church, Lincoln, carries us back to those Romans who have made us

their debtors for our drainage, roads, embankments :

Dis manibvs Nomini Sacri Brvsci filii civis
Senoni et carissimæ Vnæ conjvgis ejvs et
qvinti filii.

A notable example of the part that Lincolnshire families took in the nation's history is recorded in the Willoughby monuments in Spilsby Church. There we read of the stirring events of Creci, Poitiers, Agincourt, and of French, German, and Scotch and Welsh wars.

Remarkable for size, inscriptions, and position is the monument to Richard Bertie and Catherine, his wife, Duchess of Suffolk, of the dates 1580 and 1582. The sixth inscription is :

The wyse man and the foole,
The Emperor and the slave,
The ryche, the poor, the weake, the stronge,
Death cowchith like in grave.

The religious faith of the nation in its various stages of transition can be traced in epitaphs.

Formerly in the pavement of the north aisle of Mablethorpe Church, but now in the wall, is a brass, date 1403, to the memory of Thomas Fitzwilliam, with the usual prayer :

On whose soul God have mercy.

The same prayer is found at Bag Enderby on a brass to Albin de Enderby, who built the church with the bell-tower in 1407. Also at Covenham, St. Bartholomew (A.D. 1415), to John Skypwythe, and at South Ormsby (A.D. 1482) to Sir William and Agnes Skypwyth.

In Great Cotes there is a somewhat injured but remarkably interesting brass to Sir Thomas Barnardiston and his wife, of the date 1503, bidding the worshipper, on behalf of their souls, to say a *Pater Noster*, *Ave*, and *Crede*, then should he have "100 days of pardon to his mede."

At Conisholme, on the memorial to John Langholme, date 1515, is

Ihv mercy Lady helpe.

A "Post Reformation" example of these pious wishes on a Lincolnshire monument is to a Mary Michael, spinster, who was buried at

Algarkirk. She died November 19, 1782, aged sixty-nine :

Son of God, have mercy on me.

Norman-French inscriptions are frequently dateless. Some are of the thirteenth century, but far more belong to the fourteenth century.

In Bag Enderby, to Thomas Enderby and Loues, his wife (1390), is a Norman-French inscription.

At Buslingthorpe there is the earliest brass in the county, and probably the second earliest in the kingdom. It is assigned to the dates 1280, or 1290, or 1300. It is to Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, and has a Norman-French inscription in Lombardic letters. At Croft there is a nameless and dateless inscription to some knight which has a border legend of the usual Norman-French character.

In Donington Church there is a brass to the memory of Thomas Kent, Rector of the parish, who died June 6, 1638. It says he "united in one, both Chrysostome and Polycarpe," and that he was "a Phœnix all eminent, learned, prudent, and pious," and concludes :

Fame hath his praise, ye world his life well spent ;
His spiritt heaven, his bones this monument.

There was formerly, before the age of the advancing restorer, in the same church, an inscription to Timothy Kent, also Rector of the parish, who is described as

A famous preacher, profound divine, skilful
linguist, and religious Christian.

Greek, Latin, and Hebrew words were inscribed on the tomb, which recorded he is not to be lamented, for

Tunc Anglos comites nunc habet Angelicos.

Hebrew words, very decayed, are also found on a tablet to one of the Brackenbury family in the church of Raithby, near Spilsby. The Hebrew I take to be,

Thy God thy glory.

Interesting details of biography and genealogy are gathered from the enumeration of titles, offices, and work.

The epitaph in St. Swithin's, London, to

Sir George Bolles, Knight, 1621, tells us that he was

A gentleman worthily descended of an ancient and unblamed family settled in Lincolnshire,

and that his wife was the eldest daughter of Sir John Hart, a worthy famous Knight, formerly Lord Mayor of London, and touchingly says :

His charity was better felt than known.

In the pavement of the south aisle of Ingoldmells Church there is a very rare example of "bodily disease not being the cause of death" commemorated. It is to William Palmer, 1520, which reads :

Pray for the soule of William Palmer with the Stylt (*i.e.*, with the crutch).

A remarkable interval between death and burial is to be noted in the inscription on a copper plate in Lower Teynton Church. It is to Edward Rolleston, 1687. It states that Rolleston died "the 23rd July, in the 34th year of his age," and was buried "the 4th August, 1687."

In Nocton Church (date 1680) Sir William Ellys, "learned in the law and a justice of the Common Bench," is said to have "succumbed to the violence of a fever."

At Edenham (August 12, 1778) the third Duke of Ancaster's death is recorded thus :

His Grace's Death was occasioned by a lingering Bilious Disorder,

and that he

Quitted this world with philosophical tranquillity.

Sufferings and losses for conscience' sake are recorded thus at Roughton, near Horn-castle : Norres Fynes, "the Nonjuror"; and at Coates, Gainsborough: "the firm Royalist, Charles Butler."

In Louth Church a tablet to John Bradley (1643) records that

He was religious and diligent observer of the Lord's Day, and that no one had ever heard him curse or swear. That he and his wife lived in mutual love, that they saw themselves "expressed" in 43 children and grandchildren, and that they died quietly in most unquiet times. One in life and death, they sleep as one.

In Snarsford Church, on the south wall of the chancel, is a brass plate with moulded border with a Latin inscription to Mattathia St. Poll, 1597. It was written by "Johannes Chadvicvs." The fourth line is curious for its "quantity":

Natam edit et proles digna ea matre fuit.

On the tomb of Edward Ayschoghe, dated 1612, in Stallingborough Church, is an anagram :


Gaudes io Charus Deo.

A vast quantity, of course, of interesting materials relating to the county is here left untouched. What a field of biographical and genealogical research lies before us as we note the epitaphs that recall the renowned families of the Scropes, Irbys, Herons, Bolles, Wrays, Tyrwhits, and a great number beside. We need not play the moralist when we urge the preservation and recording of these memorials of the past.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

PARIS SIGNBOARDS.

" BEWAILED for a long time my doorway at Bourges," says M. Henry Maret, in *Le Carnet d'un Sauvage*. "At Bourges there was an old house with an adorable doorway. One day I missed the house, and I inquired what had become of the doorway. 'Oh!' was the reply, 'it is not lost; we have put it in the Museum.'"

"We are also going to place in a museum an old signboard of carved wood which adorned a seventeenth-century public-house situate at the corner of the Rue Saint-Sauveur and the Rue Montmartre, which was frequented by Mathurin Regnier. I do not object to this, but I ask myself at the same time why we do not leave doorways, public-houses, and signboards where they are?"

"Signboards especially. What on earth can be the harm of the joyous and picturesque dances they execute in the front of shops?"

"'No harm, sir?' exclaims M. Prudhomme

severely. 'Do you not see that these projections interfere with the alignment, one of the two great discoveries of the century, the other being universal suffrage? These disorderly fancies obstruct the view of our beautiful thoroughfares, all quite straight, all evenly built, and having the rigid and cold aspect which reflects the national stupidity. Our streets and our customs must be all alike, as equality demands. Away with idle fancies; it is time for poesy to give place to arithmetic.'

"In my native country there was a charming village; from below the rugged roadway by which it was approached you could see the old church, with the thatched presbytery at its side. When I revisited the place the roadway had been straightened and the presbytery pulled down. On the site a school had been built of the usual type, as if turned out of a mould like a jelly. It was hideous. 'Is that not fine?' said the Mayor. 'It has taken us some time, and has cost a lot of money, but we have done it at last.'

"I was expected to admire it; I did so."

JOHN HEBB.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE paper by the late Sir Richard Jebb, which was read by Mr. S. H. Butcher at the meeting of the British Academy in connection with the Milton Tercentenary, on December 10, was entitled "'Samson Agonistes' and the Hellenic Drama." The *Athenæum* of January 2 gave the following summary of its main points: "*Samson Agonistes* may fairly be called classical both in language and in structure. Milton here has freed himself from the restraint of strophe and antistrophe, and the measures of his Chorus are entirely arbitrary. This very irregularity has, it is true, a certain grandeur, but it is not the grandeur proper to a tragedy on the Greek model; it is rather the sublimity of the Hebrew prophets. Another

criticism, upon the structure of the drama, is offered by Dr. Johnson—that the action of the piece makes no continuous progress from the beginning to the end. But it cannot be said, as Johnson says, that this is so. The action is, indeed, a still action, because the force which is to produce the catastrophe is the inward force of Samson's own despair, not an external necessity pressing upon him. Precisely the same is the case in the *Prometheus Vincit* of Æschylus, a drama consisting, like *Samson Agonistes*, of a series of interviews.

"The Professor went on to inquire as to the spirit of *Samson Agonistes*. Granting it to be in diction and in structure representative of that Greek drama which was its model, how far was it animated by the spirit, by the dominant idea, of its original? Milton's mind was, in the literal and proper sense, Hebraic, and he habitually thought of the English people as holding the same place under the New Covenant which the Hebrews had held under the Old Covenant. When a man with this bent of thought selected as the subject for a poem an episode of Hebrew history, the treatment of the subject was sure to be genuinely Hebraic. Hellenism contrasts man with fate. Hebraism contrasts God and His servants with idols and their servants. The difference was illustrated by the comparison of Samson and Heracles, who offer analogies of epoch, mission, temperament, sufferings, and death."

One important publication indirectly connected with the recent celebration must be mentioned here. Many visitors to the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, who have seen the manuscript of Milton's minor poems in a glass case, must have wished for an opportunity of examining the volume. As this was not possible with the original, the Council of the College have had produced a most accurate facsimile, primarily for the members of their own society, but with a limited number for the general public. The facsimile is being issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes, of Cambridge, at 31s. 6d. net unbound, and at 42s. net bound in half-roxburghe. Mr. Aldis Wright has superintended the reproduction "of this chief treasure" of Trinity College Library.

I wonder how many readers of this page are familiar with the name of that remarkable artist—an idiot of genius—Godfrey Mind, who was known in his native town of Berne at the end of the eighteenth century as “the Raphael of Cats.” In the *Animal World* for January Mr. E. G. Fairholme gives an interesting account of this extraordinary man, who died in 1814, aged about forty-six years. Mind was a poor *crétin*, deformed in person, always in rags, and a butt for every fool’s ridicule; but at the same time, although “almost totally deficient of reason upon every other subject, however simple, he was a past-master at his art—that of depicting the portraits and poses of his favourite cats and other animals.” Mr. Fairholme’s article is illustrated by reproductions in black and



GODFREY MIND.
Drawn by himself.

white of some of Mind’s animal pictures, which show the combined vigour and delicacy of his drawing and the truth to nature of his sketches, though, as Mr. Fairholme remarks, “they naturally lose a great deal of their extraordinary brilliancy from lack of the faithful colouring which the artist gives us in many of his pictures.” The paper, which is valuable as being based on first-hand information concerning a little-known man, is also illustrated by the small portrait of the

remarkable artist, drawn by himself, which I am courteously permitted to reproduce.

I note with much regret the death, at the age of sixty, on December 18, of Mr. Reginald S. Faber, an enthusiastic bibliographer and antiquary. He served as president of the Bibliographical Society from December, 1904, to January, 1907, and was for many years honorary secretary of the Huguenot Society.

Mr. H. G. Harrison has during the last seven years been engaged on *A Bibliography of British Monasticism* (about A.D. 600 to 1908), which is intended to be a complete guide to the manuscripts and printed works (general and topographical) relating to the religious orders and houses in the British Isles from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. The work will be in two volumes.

The Selborne Society (20, Hanover Square) has revived the old title of its magazine, which will henceforth be called *The Selborne Magazine (and Nature Notes)*, and will be published by Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

There has lately been issued by the Board of Education a volume which will be welcomed by those interested in the history of musical instruments. It is a revised edition of the late Dr. Engel’s handbook, first published in 1875. The greatly enlarged chapter relating to post-mediæval instruments has been chiefly compiled from Dr. Engel’s descriptive catalogue of the musical instruments in the British Museum, and the value of the volume is much enhanced by the numerous illustrations of the instruments in our national museums. It should be added that the pages relating to the Ancient Egyptians have been revised by Dr. Flinders Petrie, and that Dr. Cecil Smith and Dr. S. W. Bushell have rendered a like service in the matter of Greek and Roman, and Chinese and Japanese, instruments respectively.

The Oxford University Press announces a series of volumes of British historical portraits, of which the first, containing 103 portraits (from Richard II. to Henry Wriothesley), will be published immediately. Each portrait

is accompanied by a brief life written by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, and there is a general introduction by Mr. C. F. Bell. The portraits themselves have been chosen from many private collections, and, of course, from the National Portrait Gallery, by Mr. Emery Walker. Beginning with the close of the fourteenth, it is hoped to carry the series down to the middle of the nineteenth century.

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In concluding his articles on "The Book Sales of 1908" in the *Athenæum* of January 9, Mr. J. H. Slater, the editor of *Book Prices Current*, makes the following wise remarks, which are well worth reproducing here: "The ordinary reader, who usually has neither the time nor the inclination to analyze the sales as they occur, and who sees high prices quoted one after the other as a matter of course, as though they were rather usual than the reverse, is apt to think that the collection of books has at last become prohibitive to all but a very few by reason of the great expense which it is necessary to incur. This, however, is one of those errors which become recognized directly the facts surrounding them are investigated. As the collection of books is one of the oldest and most intellectual of those homely pursuits which are inspired by a love of accumulation, so also it is by far the cheapest, provided only that the fashionable and very expensive volumes commonly known as 'pearls of great price' are relinquished to those who are able and willing to pay for them. When one of these is heralded in the press, we know that hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of other volumes, less noticeable by reason of their comparatively trifling cost, but none the less interesting and instructive for all that, have gone on their way unobserved."

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The current issue of *The International Journal of Apocrypha* (15, Paternoster Row; 6d.) contains articles by Professor Margoliouth, Canons Dodson and Oldfield, Dr. Streane, and others. Mr. E. N. Adler writes on the discovery of the so-called original Samaritan Book of Joshua; and the Rector of the Swedish Church contributes a very full and interesting paper on "Tobiæ Comedia, 1550"—the earliest play written in Sweden, and based on the story of Tobit.

The text of the laws of Howel the Good is about to be published by the Oxford University Press, under the title of *Welsh Medieval Law*. A thirteenth-century manuscript in the British Museum, the oldest and best of its class, is reproduced with translation, introduction, appendix, glossary, index, and map, by Mr. A. W. Wade-Evans. The book is intended primarily for the student of the political history of Wales, but it will probably interest a much larger public.

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In the *Morning Post* of January 15 a Brighton correspondent writes: "There have just been discovered in an old portfolio at the Brighton Public Museum two pages of a Bible, dated 1472, by Schöffer, who, with Fust, published the first dated Bible in 1462. When the Director (Mr. H. D. Roberts) found them he was at once struck by the appearance of the pages, and knew that the pages were those of an early printed Bible. At first he thought that they were from the 1462 edition, but on checking them with that in the British Museum he found a slight difference in the arrangement of the type. The pages are in an excellent state of preservation, the initial letters having all been filled in by hand in colour and the capitals outlined in red."

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Fairbairn's Book of Crests will be reissued immediately by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack at a popular price. As this standard work has always been somewhat costly, it will be good news to many engravers, draughtsmen, and designers that the work will shortly be obtainable at a moderate figure. It contains no fewer than 5,000 engravings and 30,000 entries.

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The Bibliographical Society has just issued to its members volume ix. of its *Transactions*, and the *Bibliography of Richard Bentley*, by Mr. A. T. Bartholomew, with an introduction and chronological table by Mr. J. W. Clark. At the annual meeting, on January 18, Mr. G. K. Fortescue was elected President in succession to Mr. Redgrave. After the business part of the meeting, Mr. A. J. Butler read a paper on "Gabriele Giolito, Printer, of Venice." At the next meeting, on February 15, Mr. G. F. Barwick will give

the circumstances suggested that the vitrification was part of the defensive construction produced by design, and was not in this case, at least, the casual result of bale-fires. The paper was illustrated by slides of Mr. Reid's plans and drawings, and by large specimens of the vitrification. In the fourth paper, which was entitled "Irish Castles compared with Scottish Types," Mr. J. S. Fleming drew attention to the comparatively unutilized field of the castellated architecture of Ireland. The paper was illustrated by many slides from the author's plans and sketches, and by an album of 130 unpublished drawings of Irish castles.

On December 22, at a meeting of the HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. J. Vernon, secretary, read a paper on sculptured stones, etc., found in the vicinity of the old church of Hassendean. Referring to an etching of the church, from a sketch taken by Adam de Cardonnell in 1789, he said that, all things considered, he concluded that the church was erected early in the reign of William the Lion, and that it was a good example of a parish church of the period of transition from Romanesque or Norman to the Early English style. The stone found in the vicinity of the old church, conjectured to have been the stoup for containing holy water, turned out on closer investigation to have been the unfinished workmanship of some mason or hewer with more time on his hands than he knew how to dispose of. Another stone unearthed by the late Mr. Wheelans, gardener, was a portion of a column or shaft of local freestone, bearing on it a variety of emblems. With regard to its age, the design and workmanship were quite in keeping with all that was known of the ecclesiastical edifices erected in Scotland during the latter part of the twelfth century.

At a meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 22, Mr. Henry Taylor read a paper on "The Discovery of Three Documents furnishing Additional Evidence relating to the Family of the Randle Holmes of Chester." The deeds referred to the property at Knutsford known as the Cann Office, which was said to have been occupied by Edward Higgins, the highwayman. Higgins married a Cheshire lady in 1757, and lived at Knutsford eight or nine years in the guise of a gentleman, keeping horses and following the usual sports of that day of a man of independent means. According to one authority, he was on "visiting terms as well as house-breaking terms with the neighbouring gentry." One of his *coups* was the theft of a valuable snuff-box of Mr. Egerton, of Oulton Park, with whom he was staying, and with whom he played whist on the night of the robbery. At the same meeting Dr. J. C. Bridge read a paper on "A Diary by Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, Mold, for the year 1715."

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on January 13, the paper read was "The Goddess Istar in Assyro-Babylonian Literature," by Dr. Pinches.

The monthly meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on December 17, the president, V.

dent (Mr. George Neilson, LL.D.) in the chair. Mr. John S. Samuel, F.R.S.E., read a paper on "Mary Stuart and Eric XIV. of Sweden: a Forgotten Historical Fragment." He explained that the paper was based on unpublished documents in the Royal State Archives at Stockholm. Through the courtesy of the Swedish Consul at Glasgow (Mr. S. von Goes), Mr. Samuel had procured copies of these historic papers, which showed that more than once Eric XIV. had made proposals for the hand of Mary. The correspondence which Mr. Samuel read went into the minutest detail as to the arrangements for the celebration of the marriage, the amount of the dowry, the position of the heirs, the management of the two kingdoms, the reception of Mary of the envoys at Holyrood, their impressions of Scotland at the time, and the state of the country. Only the most casual reference to Eric's proposals to Mary was made, it was pointed out, in existing Histories of Scotland and Sweden, and the information now communicated indicated the anxiety of Eric to complete an alliance with Scotland. Mary, however, did not respond to the overtures made to her, and the negotiations were brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion so far as Eric was concerned. He subsequently proposed marriage to other royal ladies, including Princess Christina of Hesse and Princess Renata of Lorraine, but was equally unsuccessful with them, and he finally married Katherina Mannsdatter, the beautiful daughter of a corporal in the Swedish Army. In the case of Mary, of course, it was known that after the abortive overtures of Don Carlos of Spain, the King of Denmark, the Duke of Ferrara, and others, she married Darnley, and her chequered career furnished a rather remarkable parallel to that of Eric, with whom her fortunes were for a short period so closely linked during the negotiations referred to. Both Mary and Eric were generously endowed by nature with great personal attractions; they were both subjected to the jealousy and hatred of their kinsfolk; their countries were both seething with internecine disputes and quarrels; and they both finally met with a tragic end—Mary falling beneath the headsman's axe at Fotheringay, and Eric dying by the hand of the assassin in his prison at Oerbyhus.

Mr. F. Bligh Bond gave a lantern lecture on January 7, before the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in Taunton Castle Museum, on the results of the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, which he directed last summer. Rev. C. H. Heale presided. Mr. Bond described his discovery of the foundations of St. Edgar's Chapel at the abbey. The excavations were carried on from last May to September, and he hoped, if the necessary funds could be raised, to resume them in the spring. He said the total length of the abbey, as known for many years past, was 500 feet, but his excavations had already shown it to be 580 feet, and he believed the explorations which he still hoped to carry out would bring the total length of the abbey up to 594 feet. This would make it the longest church ever built in England, and probably the longest in Christendom. Mr. Bond showed a plan of the abbey as the ruins exist at present, and a picture of the early wattle church which existed on the site. Mr. A. F. Somerville proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bond.

He hoped those present would not believe the stories which were going about, that the trustees were going to try to rebuild the abbey. Mr. H. J. Badcock seconded the motion, which was carried.



On January 4 Mr. H. S. Toms read a paper before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "The Graves of the Devil and his Wife," the two long mounds in the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, which are popularly so called, but which the lecturer regarded as part of one of those rectangular valley entrenchments which are very rare in Sussex, and which are believed to belong to the Bronze Age. Mr. Toms, accompanied by Mr. G. M. Butt and Mr. W. J. Jacobs, excavated a small section of the "Graves" and their accompanying ditches on August 7. They found the interesting character of the place enhanced by the discovery of another slight rampart connecting the two banks, running parallel to, and a few feet distant from, the base of the north-west hill slope. A part of one of the ditches was first excavated, and at a depth of 2 feet, near the centre of the ditch, were found two fragments of typical Bronze Age pottery, containing grains of flint in their composition. Below this occurred a rough flint scraper. Turning to the rampart, the explorers removed the mixed chalk rubble and mould below the turf. In the first spit removed about half a dozen flint flakes were discovered, distributed fairly evenly over the rampart at depths ranging between 4 and 6 inches from the surface. At the same depth one or two horse teeth and very fragmentary bones were also discovered. In the second spit, at a depth of 1 foot, they found a fragment of hand-made Bronze Age pottery similar in texture and quality to the fragments found in the ditch. These were all the "finds" made. The absence of any old surface or grass line over which the original rampart had been thrown raised an interesting question as to the state of the valley surface at the time when the enclosure was first made. It suggested either that the turf all along the line of rampart was removed prior to its construction, or that the surface mould of the valley at that point had been disturbed and mixed with the underlying silt by cultivation. Only a complete excavation of the ditch and rampart on the three sides would solve the question.

Mr. Toms pointed out that the whole enclosure, as it stood at the present time, bore little resemblance to its appearance when first made. The ditch, now wholly or nearly filled in, was then clear to the bottom, and the rampart all round must have been several feet higher. The filling of the ditch and the flattening of the rampart had been the work of time. Discussing the possible antiquity of the enclosure, he said it might be thought that the finding of Bronze Age pottery was a wonderful corroboration of his theory that the whole of these rectangular valley enclosures belonged to the Bronze Age, but this evidence alone was not reliable. Notwithstanding the lack of additional evidence, there was, at least, confirmation of the great antiquity of the earthwork in the flint flakes which were found on the crest of the underlying surface of the rampart. These flakes were white or porcellaneous in appearance, a condi-

tion which indicated the only kind of surface weathering to which one felt inclined to ascribe a high antiquity. The excavation of this one section across the Dyke Valley enclosure had increased their interest in these earthworks, which were certainly not places of defence. It was to be regretted that the "finds" were so few and fragmentary, and that they did not yield sufficient evidence of the true period of the earthwork. The evidence of the "finds," however, in no way imperilled the theory that the earthwork belonged to the Bronze Age. The day's excavation, moreover, afforded additional evidence of the similarity which the local valley entrenchments bore to one which had been methodically excavated on Martin Down in Wiltshire, and which was an undoubted Bronze Age structure. Mr. A. G. Chater and Mr. Hadrian Allcroft joined in the discussion which followed the paper.



A meeting of the CORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in December, when the president, Mr. Robert Day, exhibited and described some rare, beautiful, and valuable specimens of Oriental seals, rings, signets, cameos, etc. Besides these, Mr. Day showed an exceedingly well-preserved ancient Irish bell, of which there are very few similar examples in the South of Ireland. This bell is known as the Bell of Ballymena, from its having been found in the townland of Cabragh, in the parish of Ballymena, about a mile from the ruined church of Kilconriola, and about three miles from Ballymena town. The church just named, to which it may have belonged, was formerly appropriate to the Abbey of Muckamore, near Antrim. This bell is wholly of bronze, and is one of the largest that has been found in Ireland. It is quadrilateral in form, and measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its extreme height, by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth; and from its age, and the nature of the soil in which it was found embedded, it has acquired a soft, lustrous green patination. It is formed of cast bronze without rivets, and dates from the tenth century, thus differing from the earlier fifth-century bells, which were of iron. Its clapper, unfortunately, is missing. Of these early bells, that of St. Patrick is the oldest and best authenticated relic of Irish Christian metal-work that has been presented to us, having been in existence 1,400 years. St. Patrick's Bell is formed of two plates of sheet iron, which are bent over so as to meet, and then fastened together by large-headed iron rivets, the joints having been strengthened by a fusion of bronze, by which the frame was consolidated and preserved. Mr. Day further exhibited the shrine-arch of Maelbrigde's Bell, a beautiful example of Irish tenth-century metal-work, discovered on the Bann shore, Co. Antrim, in 1875, and with it a gold bulla (now also in Mr. Day's collection).



On December 16 a meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held, Mr. T. W. Williams presiding, when Mr. Lewis Way read a paper on the Smyth family, and exhibited a number of manuscripts, documents, and antiquities relating to former owners of Ashton Court and their connection with Bristol.

Other meetings have been those of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on December 11, when Dr. Wild gave an account of his researches into the history of Hyde's Cross, or the Hyde Cross, as it was earlier called; and the annual meeting of the LEWISHAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 5, Sir E. Brabrook presiding, when Mr. G. C. Druce lectured, with lantern illustrations, on "Ancient Paintings and Sculptures in Surrey Churches."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

By Professor A. Michaelis. Translated by Bettina Kahnweiler, with a preface by Percy Gardner, Litt.D. Many illustrations. London: John Murray, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii, 366. Price 12s. net.

The reader will put down this striking record with mingled feelings. The first will perhaps be one of astonishment at the amazing difference in archaeological knowledge which a hundred years' spade-work has made. The gap between the knowledge of 1800 and 1908 is immense. Other feelings will possibly be pleasure that our own fellow-countrymen, with the scholars of France, took so leading a part in the work during the earlier decades of the century, and that in Crete and elsewhere they are still doing invaluable work in spite of all difficulties; but also regret that our Government does not aid archaeological research in the way that the German Government supports and aids the labours of our Teutonic *confrères*. Professor Michaelis has written a thoroughly good book, which sums up in admirably concise and readable fashion the results of work, the details of which are scattered through scores of not too accessible records in various languages. The translation, too, is unusually good, and the reader is able to enjoy the Professor's well-arranged narrative, full in all detail of importance, and marked by great clearness of statement and sanity of judgment in admirable English. It may be added, however, that the author is much more interested in art than in history, and that, as he states in his preface, his "main object has been to give an account of the rise, the diffusion, and the deepening of our knowledge of Greek art." Consequently the results of spade-work in connection with Roman, Egyptian, and Assyrian antiquities receive less attention than the title might suggest, while what may be called Christian archaeology is almost entirely ignored. There are some thirty fine photographic plates and plans and a good index.

OLD LACE: A HANDBOOK FOR COLLECTORS. An Account of the Different Styles of Lace, their History, Characteristics, and Manufacture. By M. Jourdain. Ninety-six plates. London: B. T. Batsford, 1908. Large square 8vo., pp. viii, 121. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This work has been written, as the title-page informs us, to form a "handbook for collectors"; but it is evidently intended to serve rather as a guide and remembrancer for the use of those who are already thoroughly conversant with the art of lace-making than for the mere amateur. If, however, we may accept the assurances of the author as given on p. 5, the subject is not a very abstruse one. "The collector of old lace," she says, "unlike the collector of old silver, prints, china, enamels, and the like, has not to fear delicate and almost omnipresent fraud," and she further assures us that "there is no deceptive quality in imitation lace, which is practically never described or sold as real lace in the shop of any lace-dealer." And the reason for this exceptional honesty is not, perhaps, far to seek. Given the same filament and exactly the same manner of working, good, bad, or indifferent, as is peculiar to any manufacture, then, sentiment apart, the modern article is as good and valuable as the old. At the same time there are pitfalls upon which the unwary collector may easily happen unless his perceptions be very keen. Take, for instance, the differences between the so-called "true" and "false" Valenciennes. We learn that these are so slight that the one only differed from the other in the fact that the "true" was made within the town, and the "false" outside its gates; in fact, if a piece of lace were begun within the walls and finished beyond, the part made without the town would be less beautiful and less perfect than the other, although continued by the same lace-maker with the same thread on the same pillow. Although the superiority of the town-made lace is scientifically accounted for by the fact that it was made in underground cellars, the dampness of which affected the tension of the thread, a knowledge of the cause will be of but little service to the collector unless he can detect the difference.

There are a great many interesting notes scattered through the book relating to the influence of the products of one country on those of another due to fiscal and political causes and to the migration of workers. The establishment of the Honiton manufacture in England was due to Flemish refugees escaping from the persecutions in the Low Countries in the sixteenth century, and the high duties charged on imported lace fostered the industry in later years. The success and supremacy of Alençon and Argentan lace in France were established by the absolute prohibition to wear lace or other works in thread imported from Venice, Genoa, or other foreign countries; and so rigorously was this enactment enforced that it is recorded by an Englishman travelling in France in 1670 that "there was publicly burned by the hangman a hundred thousand crowns' worth of point de Venise, Flanders lace, and other commodities that are forbid."

The illustrations, which are clear and good, give examples of every species of lace-working, and include some enlargements which enable one to see the

manner in which the threads are twisted together; and the complete form in which the subject is presented will make the book a valuable work of reference in the collector's library.—J. T. P.

* * *

MEMORIALS OF OLD ESSEX. Edited by A. Clifton Kelway, F.R.Hist.S. Many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 284. Price 15s. net.

This is a welcome addition to the lengthening "Memorials" series. The wealth of Roman remains found in various parts of Essex makes Mr. Guy Maynard's chapter on "Roman Essex" particularly interesting. Mr. Maynard sums up ably our knowledge of the county in Roman times, and in the preceding chapter also deals in thoroughly satisfactory fashion with "The Britons of Essex and the Roman Conquest." The section on "Ancient Churches of Essex," by Mr. T. M. Grose Lloyd, is necessarily somewhat cursory. Such a subject cannot be satisfactorily treated in eighteen pages. It would have been better to have taken two or three typical examples and have described them thoroughly. Within the space at his command, however, Mr. Lloyd has made as good a summary as was possible. The same remarks apply to the chapter on "The Monastic Houses of Essex," by the Editor, who also gives in the opening section of the volume an outline of the history of the county. A very interesting chapter is that on "The Forest Records of Essex," by Dr. Cox, who here applies his wide general knowledge of forest law and custom to a county the whole of which was once forest, not in the sense of being continuously wooded, but as a waste tract of country reserved for the King's hunting, and subject to special laws. In "Essex and the Civil War" Mr. Alfred Kingston has a subject in which he is thoroughly at home. It is a stirring story well told. Miss C. Fell Smith supplies two attractive chapters. In "Historic Houses" she has exercised the art of selection with judgment, and has compressed much matter into small space, while in "Essex Worthies" she provides a roll-call of which her fellow county men and women may well be proud. The reverse of the medal is seen in the following section, by Mr. E. Smith, on "Witchcraft and Superstition," a dark and painful record. In Elizabeth's time some two dozen reputed witches suffered in Essex, and later the wretched "witch-finder," Matthew Hopkins, found many victims in the county. The belief in witchcraft, as Mr. Smith shows, is still far from being extinct in the villages. The longest chapter in the volume is that on the "Monumental Brasses" of the county, by Messrs. Miller Christy, Porteous, and B. Smith. Essex is extraordinarily rich in brasses, and therefore the inclusion of such a section is natural, but the authors have already printed so much matter on the subject in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society, the *Essex Review*, the *Antiquary*, and the *Reliquary*, that we feel inclined to grudge the forty pages here bestowed upon it. Still, the section is well done and well illustrated. The remaining chapters in the book are "Deneholes," by Mr. F. W. Reader, who discusses this somewhat thorny topic with ability and judgment; and "The Dunmow Flitch," by Mr. T. Fforster. Like its pre-

decessors, the volume is freely and well illustrated, well indexed, and in every way handsomely produced.

* * *

FOLK-MEMORY; or, The Continuity of British Archaeology. By Walter Johnson, F.G.S. Thirty-six illustrations by Sydney Harrowing and others. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 416. Price 12s. 6d. net.

"By folk-memory," says the author, "we mean the conscious or unconscious remembrance, by a people collectively, of ideas connected with the retention of rites and superstitions, habits, and occupations." This statement will serve to show what a wide field of inquiry is opened up or suggested by the chapters of this most engrossing book. Some folk-lore books are wearisome and irritating; some contain much valuable matter, but are stodgy and hard to read; some are like the volume before us—matterful, suggestive, stimulating, and at the same time delightful to read. The opening chapter, which discusses the value of oral tradition, contains some acute remarks, illustrated by very pertinent examples. In the following sections Mr. Johnson traces the links, the evidences of continuity, between successive ages; connects the ages of stone and bronze with latter-day implements; discusses stone and bronze in ceremonies and superstitions; the stories of fairies and mound-treasure; the traditional virtues of iron; the making of flint implements, which is still carried on at Brandon, and another industry—the agricultural practice of marling—which is of much more ancient origin than is generally supposed. Then there are chapters on deneholes, lynchets, dew-ponds, the figures cut in the chalk downs, and ancient trackways. It will thus be seen that a great many subjects are discussed or touched upon, but there is nothing superficial or casual in either method or treatment. Throughout the book the idea is to trace the ideas and the traditions that link the present to the far-distant past, to illustrate the action of "folk-memory" as defined above. Mr. Johnson is no arm-chair archaeologist. He is book-learned in his subject, but his arguments and conclusions are based primarily upon materials collected in years of field-work. The thirty-two pages of references and bibliography show how wide has been the author's reading; and this, combined with the fruits of extensive and prolonged personal observation and investigation, has resulted in a book of singular fascination. Written in a pleasant, easy style, it is one of the most suggestive and illuminating studies which the folk-lore or archaeologist has been able to add to his library in recent years. There is a good index, and the illustrations are useful aids to the text.

* * *

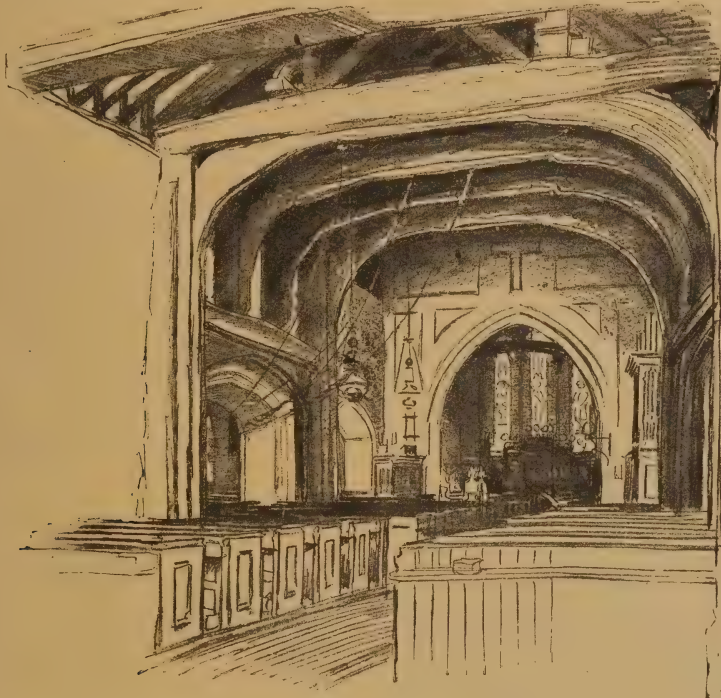
HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SURREY. By Eric Parker. Many illustrations by Hugh Thomson. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 452. Price 6s.

Surrey-lovers have been looking forward to this issue of the "Highways and Byways" series, and they will not be disappointed in it. At whatever page we have opened, we have found it difficult to put the book down again. Mr. Parker writes pleasantly, and from an evident abundance of knowledge, both of the county and of the wealth of asso-

ciations with which nearly every village and road is enriched. Anecdotes and literary and historical allusions abound. Moreover, we can say of this volume, which could not be said of one or two of its predecessors, that the whole of the county has been well done. Surrey presents an astonishing variety of scene to the topographer; but Mr. Parker is equally at home in the nowadays suburban regions of Kingston and Croydon and Sutton, on the heights of Hindhead, and among the old-world villages which lie in the district between Farnham and Guildford north of the Hog's Back, a district that is still little

are to be seen at Thursley. The effect of these dark and majestic pillars of oak, some of them 30 inches square, with their great cross-beams, and their arches springing from the pillars across the nave, is one of astonishing splendour and power."

As lovers and hauntings for many years past of the beautiful country here so sympathetically depicted by both author and artist, we place this delightful volume on the shelf beside the two other "Highways and Byways" books which we take to be among the best in the series—Sir Frederick Treves's *Dorset* and Mr. E. V. Lucas's *Sussex*.



INTERIOR OF THURSLEY CHURCH.

altered by those influences and forces which have so transformed many other parts of Surrey.

Of Mr. Hugh Thomson's drawings it is difficult to speak too appreciatively. Old inns, village streets, ancient churches, quaint bits in old-world towns, vistas of beautiful Surrey roads, old timbered houses, old farmhouses—nothing comes amiss to his deft pencil. By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce on this page Mr. Thomson's drawing of the remarkable interior of the church at Thursley, a village three miles to the north of Hindhead. This is the only church in Surrey which has timber tower and steeple rising from the centre of the nave. "Other churches in the county," says Mr. Parker, "carry their bell-turrets on ingenious constructions of timber, but there is no such collection in any other Surrey church of such superb beams as

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ADELPHI AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. By Austin Brereton.

With a new Introduction. Many illustrations.

London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 294. Price 10s. 6d. net.

When this book was first issued in 1907, it at once made its mark as a very pleasant and readable companion to a London locality particularly rich in literary, artistic, and social associations. It now appears with the imprint of a new publisher, himself established in the heart of the Adelphi, and furnished with a new Introduction, in which Mr. Brereton gives some additional information about the little-known though often talked of Adelphi arches, which will be quite new to the great majority of his readers. As regards the book itself, it is impossible to summarize its contents in a brief notice. From the days when

Durham House and its grounds (in the thirteenth century) occupied the entire site of the Adelphi, and had amongst the earliest of its literary inhabitants the book-loving Richard de Bury, down to the present day, when the Savage Club maintains, with other occupiers, the literary reputation of the Terrace, the story of the Adelphi abounds with literary and artistic interest. The names of Pepys, Johnson, Garrick, James Smith, Dickens, Coutts—to give a few quite at random—and a host of others, are indissolubly associated with the district, many parts of which still retain not a little of their old-world appearance. During the last few years the library of London topography and local history has received an extraordinary number of additions of very varying quality. Mr. Brereton's Adelphi book deserves to be welcomed as one of the best of the company. The author has been fortunate in his subject, which he has treated worthily and competently. The illustrations are very good; especially welcome are those of sites and buildings which have now disappeared. There is a sufficient index.

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HACKNEY. By G. E. Mitton. Frontispiece and map. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1908. Fools-cap 8vo., pp. viii, 92. Price 1s. 6d.

SHOREDITCH. By Sir W. Besant and others. Frontispiece and map. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1908. Fools-cap 8vo., pp. x, 82. Price 1s. 6d.

From the preface to the former of these two volumes, which continue the series of gazetteer handbooks to London at the close of the nineteenth century, under the style of "The Fascination of London," we gather that the survey is more rapid in the case of the latter volume than with the rest of the series. It is not clear that this was inevitable, for "the East End," especially by the river, teems with associations and old landmarks. It seems, too, a little strange that a very natural reference to "The People's Palace," with the foundation of which Sir Walter Besant was so honourably connected, should apparently not be accompanied by any mention of another centre of light and fellowship, Toynbee Hall, in Commercial Road. Generally speaking, however, these handy little volumes should attract the dwellers in Hackney and Stoke Newington and those in "the East" who can afford books, for they are mines of information as to the worthies of the past whose spirits haunt their respective vicinities. At a time when Lord Amherst's fine library is being dispersed, amid wide sympathy for its collector, it is well to read of the invaluable Tyssen collection of Hackney books and papers which is safely housed in its town-hall.—W. H. D.

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A BLACK WATCH EPISODE OF THE YEAR 1731. With Introduction and Notes by H. D. Mac-William. Three illustrations. Edinburgh: *W. and A. K. Johnston, Ltd.*, 1908. 4to., pp. x, 50. Price 5s. net.

The episode here detailed was the killing, while trying to appease a quarrel among his men, of James Grant, Ensign of the Independent Company commanded by Colonel William Grant of Ballindolcho, which with other like companies later was "regi-

mented," first as the 43rd (Highland) Regiment, and afterwards as the famous "Forty-Second" or Black Watch. The chief interest of this slim volume is to be found in the documentary matter it contains, which includes the text of the royal orders for raising and augmenting the six Highland Independent Companies, dated May 12, 1725, and January 27, 1727; accounts giving details of the expenses occasioned by the sickness, death, and funeral of Ensign Grant; extracts from Kirk Service Records concerning one Elspet Grant who claimed to have been married to the Ensign; list of his debts; account of expenses in connection with the prosecution of the soldier who fired the fatal shot; and many letters relating to these various matters. The various accounts of expenses are particularly interesting; but all the documents here brought together were certainly worth printing. Much social history can be read between the lines, and, incidentally, there is a good deal which will appeal to genealogists interested in the Campbells and Grants and other Scottish families.

* * *

The Village of Eynsford (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.; price 1s. net) is a booklet which contains a well-written sketch, soundly referenced, of the history of the pleasantly situated Kentish village. The author, whose name does not appear, but who is evidently competent and well informed, has summarized much material in a readable fashion. The booklet is illustrated by twenty-two clever drawings by Messrs. Herbert Cole and Fred Adcock.

* * *

An Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1908, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, who had the supervision of the work, has been issued at the price of one shilling. The pamphlet is sold in aid of the Excavation Fund, and copies can be had from the author at Taunton Castle, or from Captain J. E. Acland, Dorchester. We gave so full a report of Mr. St. George Gray's account of the excavations in our "Notes of the Month" for November last that it will be sufficient here strongly to recommend our readers to purchase the Report. The work was conducted with great care and skill, and led to discoveries of considerable interest, although further work will have to be done before any safe conclusions can be come to upon the questions to which this important site has given rise.

* * *

Among the other pamphlets on our table are a twenty-three paged *Biography of John Baverstock Knight* (1785-1859), painter and etcher, by Francis Knight, and *The Parlett Manuscript*, by Henry J. Hillen, a reprint from the *Lynn News* of an account of a manuscript common-place book kept by Francis Parlett, who was Recorder of King's Lynn from 1630 to 1644. Mr. Hillen, who has several previous publications on Lynn history to his credit, gives some particulars of Parlett and his family, quotes from and comments on the contents of the manuscript, and shows in an interesting way what valuable material for local and national history it contains.

* * *

In the *Scottish Historical Review*, January, Professor Firth gives some amusing quotations from "Ballads

illustrating the Relations of England and Scotland during the Seventeenth Century." Entertaining also and instructive is "An Edinburgh Account-Book of Two Hundred Years Ago," by Mr. J. G. A. Baird. In "A New View of the War of Independence," Mr. E. McBarron shows that the part played by the North of Scotland in the struggle at the beginning of the fourteenth century for Scottish independence was important, though it has frequently been ignored. Mr. J. L. Morison has a good paper on "Sir Thomas More in his English Works," and Sir H. Maxwell translates a section of the "Chronicle of Lanercost" (1281-1284). The best thing in the *Reliquary*, January, is Dr. Cox's account of the history and fabric of the ancient church of St. Winifred, at Branscombe, South Devon. Mr. George Clinch writes on "Cowdray, Sussex"; Mr. H. Laver on "St. Peter ad Murum," combating some of the statements made by Mr. Wall in a paper on the same subject in the October issue; Mr. A. G. Wright on "Early Pottery in the Colchester Museum"; and Miss M. E. Cunningham on "Some Fragments of Arretine Ware and Other Pottery." The illustrations throughout are numerous and good.

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In the *Architectural Review*, December, Mr. Aymer Vallance comments forcibly and justly on the damage done to the pulpitum at Hexham Abbey by the recent "restoration." Two capital photographic views show the screen as it was and as it is now; they effectively clinch Mr. Vallance's contention. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, January, is, as usual, rich in good local matter. As frontispiece it has a view of Crowland Bridge, Lincolnshire, from a quaint drawing made by the Rev. Dr. Stukeley in 1721. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, November, has a good paper, well illustrated, on the remarkable circular chapel of Carrig-fergus Castle, by Mr. F. J. Bigger and Mr. W. J. Fennell, the former also describing, with two illustrations, a fine cross-inscribed pillar stone at Tober-bile, Co. Antrim. We have also received *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, September, and *East Anglian*, December, both of much value in their several ways; the *Expert*, December, with its usual miscellany of brief notes and fine illustrations; and *Rivista d' Italia*, December, containing a brief article on the evolution of flint implements (L'Evoluzione dell' Arme di Pietra), with numerous illustrations.



Correspondence.

THE ORIENTATIONS AT BOSCAWEN-UN.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN reply to the charge of almost reckless carelessness which Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., imputes to Sir Norman Lockyer, in the *Antiquary* for December, respecting the visibility of aligned monuments at

Boscawen-un, I wish to say, first, that Mr. Dymond has not in a single particular pointed out any flaw in Sir Norman's evidence in the case; and, secondly, the one point he makes—the futility of aligned monuments "unless the ground is practically as flat as the map"—is not of the slightest import. Even if it forms at Boscawen-un an insuperable difficulty in the estimation of any observer, Mr. Dymond cannot forget, though he has omitted the fact, that in scores of aligned monuments that small point which Mr. Dymond regards as a "test-case," to show the worthlessness of some imaginary "Cult of the Neo-Druidism," does not apply at all.

Mr. Dymond says nothing about the source of his information, and it happens that the words he quotes, with which he belabours Sir Norman, are those of the present writer. Though the photograph he refers to was published in Sir Norman's book *Stonehenge*, in which Mr. Dymond's great services are respectfully referred to, it is clear that he has not read Sir Norman's own evidence in the case. Had he done so, he would have seen the futility of wasting a day at Boscawen-un to test that evidence. In fairness to Sir Norman, whose reputation for scientific accuracy is unquestionable, his words on the point at issue should be made as widely known as Mr. Dymond's criticism. They are found on p. 291 of *Stonehenge*: "I gather from a report which Mr. H. Bolitho has been good enough to send me that modern hedges and farming operations have changed the conditions of the sight-lines, so that 1 and 3 are just invisible from the circle. This is by no means the only case in which the sighting-stone has just been hidden over the brow of the hill, and in which signals from an observer on the brow itself have been suggested, or a *via sacra* to the brow from the circle; there are many monoliths in this direction which certainly never belonged to the circle."

Mr. Dymond has nothing to say of the orientations themselves, a fact which shows how inexpedient it would be to enter into an argument on the astronomical theory with many of our "cautious prehistoric antiquaries," who have yet to master the elements of the subject. As to the "Cult of the Neo-Druidism," one has to wait for some explanation of the thing before one can say anything about it.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

Llangynwyd, Glam.

"SEVEN SACRAMENT FONTS."

TO THE EDITOR.

THE January number of the *Antiquary* contains a most interesting and valuable paper on "The Font at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich," by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A. In the following paragraph (p. 7) the author, however, falls into an error in writing of the "Seven Sacrament Fonts": "All the known representations, whether of the baptismal ceremony or of the other reputed Sacraments, as carved upon fonts of this order, bear exclusively upon the ecclesiastical side as seen in the treatment of the Divine offices of the Church. It is very rarely the case that a Scripture incident—e.g., the Baptism of our Lord—is depicted upon a font; of course upon

a 'Seven Sacrament' font such a form of illustration never appears."

This statement is quite correct as regards the seven panels upon which the seven Sacraments are represented, but the eighth panel is frequently filled in with a representation of some Scriptural subject. The Crucifixion is depicted at Brooke, Cratfield, East Dereham, Great Glenham, Little Walsingham, Norwich Cathedral, Sall, Walsoken, and Woodbridge. The Blessed Virgin and St. John usually stand on either side the Cross, but other figures are occasionally introduced. In seven instances we find the Baptism of Christ by St. John the Baptist is given (Badingham, Binham Abbey, Gresham, Laxfield, Soley, Westhall, and Weston). The church at Badingham is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, so this subject on the eighth panel of the font is specially appropriate. A fuller reference to these panels and others will be found in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lix., pp. 17-66.

ALFRED C. FRYER.

13, Eaton Crescent,
Clifton, Bristol,
January 4, 1909.

"GUY" SURNAME.

TO THE EDITOR.

Miss Yonge, *History of Christian Names*, 2 vols., 1863, gives the meaning of this name as "sense" (?), from the Keltic Gwion, and says (vol. ii., pp. 31, 32): "Guy has since been a favourite name, but it has become so entangled with the Latin Vitus that it is almost impossible to distinguish the Keltic from the Roman name. It appears to have prevailed in France very early as Guy, Guies, and Guym; in the feminine, Guiette; and besides the Sicilian infant martyr, Vitus, obtained two patrons—St. Guy, the poor man of Anderlicht, a pilgrim to Jerusalem, who died in 1014, and the Italian St. Guido, Abbot of Pomposa, in Ferrara, who died in 1042. Both lived long after their name had become so popular that it could not have depended upon them. Queen Matilda, in her Bayeux tapestry, labels as Wido the Count Guy of Ponthieu, who captured Harold on his ill-starred expedition to Normandy, and thus she evidently does not consider him as Vitus. . . ." See also Bardsley's *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, 1901.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

THE PORTRAITS AT HARDWICK.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the concluding portion of the paper on "The Countess of Shrewsbury," appearing in the December number of the *Antiquary*, it is stated that, although most of the contemporary portraits at Hardwick are named in Lady Shrewsbury's will, that of the Queen of Scots is unmentioned.

This is a great mistake, and I trust you will kindly correct same in a future issue. About two years ago the original will of Lady Shrewsbury, dated 1601, was restored to the Hardwick muniment-room. Attached to it is a list of tapestry, pictures, and furniture to remain at Hardwick. Among the pic-

tures mentioned in the "withdrawing-room" are the following:

The Quene of Scottes.

The Same Quene and the King of Scottes with their Armes both in one.

The King and Quene of Scottes, hir father and mother in another.

The first picture is no doubt the full-length, or, as it is generally known, the "Sheffield" portrait. The second is the recently identified double portrait of Queen Mary and her husband, Lord Darnley, which seems to be unique. The last is a similar double portrait of James V. and Mary of Lorraine. These three pictures, it is interesting to know, still hang in the Long Gallery at Hardwick.

W. T. LONGDEN.

Edensor, Bakewell,
December 14, 1908.

COLLAR OF SS.

TO THE EDITOR.

In a letter from Mr. Terry in your December issue, Henry VI. is, no doubt by a clerical error, quoted instead of Henry IV. Is not this celebrated collar recognized as a Lancastrian badge in opposition to the collar of suns and roses of the rival house of York?

J. R. NUTTALL.

Lancaster.

SPANISH MONEY IN NUBIA AND THE SUDAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

Frédéric Caillaud, who accompanied the expedition of Ismail Pasha to Dongola and Sennâr in 1820, states that the silver piastre of Spain circulated as money at that time in Nubia, Barbar (Berber), and Sennâr, also that the doubloons of Spain were used in Barbar (Berber). (Caillaud, *Voyage à Méroë*, 1826, i. 365, ii. 112, 117, 296.) Félix Mengin, in his *Histoire de l'Égypte sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly*, Paris, 1823, mentions also that, besides Sennâr, in Dârfour payment was sometimes made in Spanish piastres (vol. ii., pp. 222, 232). Caillaud further states that in Barbar and Sennâr the piastres of Charles IV. of Spain were used, and that those with the name "Charles III." (with four I.'s) obtained a marked preference. One can understand the sequins of Venice and Holland penetrating to those remote regions, but why should Spanish money have been introduced there? Was it introduced by the French at the time of their occupation of Egypt, 1799-1801? They did not, by-the-by, advance beyond Philæ. Caillaud's statement (ii. 117) that the people of Berber called the coins *réale France abou-arba* ("French money of father III.") would seem to support this. In what years were the piastres of Charles IV. inscribed with the four I.'s?

FREDERICK A. EDWARDS.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute on February 9 the Rev. J. W. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock, Grays, Essex, read a paper, illustrated with lantern views, on "Deneholes and Other Chalk Excavations: Their Origin and Uses." He said that the new evidence accumulated during the last twenty years made a reconsideration of the whole subject of deneholes inevitable.

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"The grain pits or silos of Dorset and Continental countries"—we quote from the *Times* report—"had no pick-marks such as those seen in the real deneholes, but had their walls smoothed or plastered, or where the pits were made in clay the walls were beaten flat and hard with mallets. Evidence existed in superabundance that the early inhabitants of the country used chalk for building purposes, for manufactures of various kinds, as well as for export to the Continent. The 'altars' of the ancient Britons or Druids in Chislehurst Caves and elsewhere the lecturer explained as being ledges left in mining the chalk on the system of 'bottoming,' and were really the bottom couches left by the workmen when the lease of the mines expired or for other reasons the pits were abandoned, the 'bottom couch' being the block on which the men stood when they were excavating the upper portions. The mysterious well in the Chislehurst Caves was dug in comparatively recent times, and was

not, as it was usually described, an ancient British well. A Mr. Soper, still alive, was engaged in 1860 in digging this well, which was sunk as a trial boring to ascertain the water depth, and in 1840 there were five chalk kilns at Chislehurst.



"Mr. Hayes explained the mounds of Thanet sand at the bottoms of the shafts of the ordinary denehole, usually considered to have fallen down, as having been caused by the rubbish and soil from the fresh pit being thrown down the abandoned pit. This was still being done in those districts where chalk-wells were now being excavated in the old-fashioned manner. These 'farm chalk-wells' for obtaining chalk for manure were sunk to a great depth on account of the broken nature of the chalk near the surface, which it would be impossible to tunnel with safety. The chalk was hauled to the surface in baskets and then spread over the various fields. In some parts of the country this alone had made agriculture possible. The chalk at a great depth was much more solid and of greater weight than that with a small weight of earth above it. More than 150,000 tons of chalk were taken from the Bexley deneholes, although no remains of chalk were to be found on the surface round about."



The paper was discussed by the chairman, Professor Ridgeway, and by Mr. Reginald Smith, Sir Richard Martin, Mr. Greathead, Mr. J. G. Nelson Clift, and Mr. Miller Christy. We have had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Hayes' paper, and are inclined to agree with what appears to have been Professor Ridgeway's view—that the evidence stated by Mr. Hayes had shorn the deneholes of all mystery, and shown many of the stories told about them to be the merest follies. The lecturer had some amusing things to tell. One of the guides to the series of pits at Hangman's Wood, near Grays, was overheard telling a party of visitors that a certain square hole in one of the chambers was "the place where the ancient Danes baptized their children"; the fact being, said Mr. Hayes, that "the square hole was sunk by a young gentleman from

Grays, well known to me, for the purpose of finding the original floor of the chamber, and this only the year before the guide's visit." Mr. Hayes' paper was of considerable length, and contained an able and erudite marshalling of the evidence bearing on the subject, gathered from many sources. His conclusion is practically the same as that of Mr. Nelson Clift, who, in his *Criticism of the Hangman's Wood Denehole Report*, wrote: "The only conclusion that is unassailable is that deneholes of this type (that of the chambered type) were excavated for the sake of the material in which they occur, whatever its nature. In the case of the Hangman's Wood pits, that material was chalk, and no matter for what purpose the chalk was used, those pits were simply constructed to obtain it, and there is absolutely no evidence in existence which lends the slightest support to any other explanation of their purpose."



The most important discovery after the excavation of the walls of Jericho, as described in last month's "Notes," was the former citadel. It lay on the slope of the north-westerly hills of the seven on which Jericho was built, and was fortified by an external and internal wall, both of which were crowned by strong corner towers and connected at irregular intervals by walls. The entire northern part of the citadel has been laid bare. On the northern slope of the city without the walls numerous remains of Canaanite houses were discovered. Some of these leant against the old city wall, and recalled, as one writer points out, the House of Rahab, in which Joshua's spies took refuge. The partition walls of clay were in many cases still standing, and even ovens and a drainage canal were still to be traced. In many cases the bodies of little children buried in jars were found beneath the clay floors of the houses. The excavators believe that this slope was inhabited from the end of 2000 B.C. up to the last few centuries before Christ. At five different spots flights of broad stone steps were discovered, but they are held to belong to a later time when the city lay deserted, and the once inhabited higher parts were used for gardens and vineyards.

Great hopes were set on the results of the investigation of the so-called Fountain Hill, on the side of which is situated the "Sultan spring," Ain-es-Sultan, whose waters are thought to have attracted the first settlers. These hopes were disappointed, but a most interesting collection of Israelite houses (circa 700 B.C.) was partly brought to light. One of the excavated houses was particularly well preserved. It contained a courtyard open to the air, with a bench, a long room, and a kitchen opening on to the yard in which the great water tun still stood in its accustomed place. But not only could this house—obviously, as is pointed out, a relic of the recolonizing of the city under Ahab—be reconstructed according to plan, but numerous domestic utensils were unearthed—plates and dishes, pots, and amphoræ, corn-mills of red sandstone, lamps and torch-holders, and all kinds of iron implements. The forms of the vessels bear a clear relationship to the Græco-Phœnician pottery found in Cyprus, and have nothing to do with the fragments of ancient Canaanite ware found in the course of the excavations. The excavators' work has demonstrated the fact that in much later centuries the site of ancient Jericho was inhabited. A number of graves of the Early Byzantine era containing amphoræ and pots, and a number of glass vessels in a complete state of preservation, were also found; the glass vessels will throw valuable light on the history of the glass industry in the East.

Unfortunately, practically no inscriptions have been met with yet. All that has been discovered is a number of stamps on the handles of jars, apparently bearing the name of the divinity Jahu. The letters are Aramean, and seem to date from the fifth to the third century before Christ.



Good illustrations of the uncovered walls of Jericho, and of various pottery and other "finds," appeared in the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News* of February 6.



We have received the report of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery Committee for the year ended September 30 last. The Superintendent of the Art Gallery and Museum of

Antiquities, Mr. R. Quick, reports some noteworthy additions. These include stelæ, carved blocks, Ptah shrine, and small objects, such as stone weights, scarabs, etc., from the excavations at Memphis and Athribis, given by the British School of Archæology in Egypt; and, in the Ethnographical Department, the loan of a remarkable collection of Aztec stone implements, flint spear and arrow-heads, obsidian ornaments and knives, stone and pottery net-sinkers, jade ornaments, copper axe, metal beads, carved stone masks, and four beautifully decorated cylindrical vases—all collected and lent by Dr. Davis of Belize, British Honduras, where in caves or in course of excavations most of them were found. We are glad to see that special care is being taken of remains of Bristol's past architecture, though a suitable Court or building for their proper display is much needed. Such local relics as carved stone chimney-pieces (seventeenth century) and eighteenth-century door-head and leaden rain-water head, with specimens of internal decoration and carving, have been presented during the year.



The *Athenæum* of January 16 remarked that at the last meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong read a paper on a prehistoric leather shield recently found at Clonbrin, co. Longford, which has been presented to the Academy by Colonel King Harman. The shield, which was found 9 feet below the level of the bog, is made of a solid piece of leather, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and finished with a central oblong boss. Mr. George Coffey, who added a note to the paper, stated that in his opinion the ornamentation, which includes a curious re-entrant angle, had a magical meaning similar to that of certain bronze shields found in Sweden and Holland.



The dates of the annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Lincoln have been changed from July 20 to 27 to July 23 to 30, so as not to interfere with another gathering at the same city. The summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society will have Evesham for its centre on July 20, 21, and 22. The

president-elect is Professor C. W. C. Oman, F.S.A. The Archæological and Historical Congress of Belgium will meet this year at Liège from Saturday, July 31, to Thursday, August 5. The first two and last two days will be devoted to communications and discussions, and to inspection of the museums and antiquities of Liège. Visits will be paid on August 2 to the eolith beds of Boncelles, and on August 3 to the neolithic huts of Hesbaye.



Mr. E. P. Bridge, of Roscrea, Ireland, who kindly sends us the photograph here repro-



A SUPPOSED "BREHON CHAIR."

duced, remarks that it "was taken of what is supposed to be a Brehon chair on the slopes of the Slieve Bloom Mountains between the King's and Queen's County. This chair is referred to by Ledwich in his *Antiquities of Ireland* (p. 321) as being on the Hill of Kyle in the Queen's County. It is locally known amongst the country people as St. Thomas's Chair."

Two of the bronze reliefs from the portal of the famous Church of St. Zeno Maggiore, at Verona, which dates from the twelfth century, have been stolen by some persons unknown. The reliefs are of great value, and will be remembered by all those who are interested in this splendid Romanesque church.



Leigh Woods, and the prehistoric camp known as Stokeleigh Camp, which were threatened by the builder, have been saved from so undesirable a fate by the munificent purchase of the whole stretch of sylvan scenery that gives such a charm to the outlook from Clifton Down by Mr. George Wills, J.P., of Bristol. He intends to hand the property over to a trust, to be composed, if possible, of the Merchant Venturers, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, the Somerset Archæological Society, and the Bristol Kyrle Society, these to keep the sylvan beauty of the woods and the great camp intact as it is to-day. Committees were being formed to attain this end, but this magnificent gift has lightened their work, as now only the sustentation fund is to be their care.



A Reuter's message from Khartum, dated January 20, says: "An important discovery has been made by Professor Sayce of the true site of the ancient city of Meroe, about three miles from Kabushia Station, near Shendi, which is half-way between Khartum and Atbara. On visiting the Temples at Naga, twenty-five miles inland from the Nile, at the place which Caillard in 1821 declared to be Meroe, the Professor was not convinced, owing to the absence of any signs of remains of old habitations. After visiting the Pyramids near Kabushia, and copying many of the inscriptions, the Professor hunted round for some signs of a ruined city, which he felt sure must be somewhere near. These he discovered on the morning of January 16 quite close to the river, and due west of the Pyramids. He found the great wall of the inner defences, and the remains of the Temple of Amon mentioned in Strabo; also part of the Avenue of Rams leading up to the Temple, and a statue of a king, life-size, besides scarabs, seals, pottery, etc., which

date from 700 B.C. to A.D. 300. An important slab with Greek inscriptions was also unearthed. It will be sent to the Khartum Museum. The fixing of the true site of Meroe is of the utmost importance from an archæological point of view, because the buried cities of ancient Ethiopia mentioned by early historians can be approximately determined by their known distance from Meroe."



At the annual meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society on February 6, the chairman, Mr. Heber-Percy, told a remarkable story. He noticed, he said, that Miss Auden was engaged in transcribing the registers of Stoke-on-Tern. Stoke registers commenced in 1540—the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII.—but on one sad night in June, 1881—June 19—someone broke into the church and abstracted the safe containing them. The following morning the safe was found in the River Tern. Some of the registers were found floating about in the river, and one, he believed, floated downstream until stopped by the grating at Stoke Mill. Three of the registers were lost—viz., that from 1540 to 1654, the register of burials, 1813 to 1837, and the register of baptisms, 1813 to 1837. The loss of the register of baptisms had proved most inconvenient of late, in view of the Old Age Pensions Act, as the Rector of Stoke (the Rev. Brooke Egerton) had had to tell so many applicants for pensions that the entry of their baptism was at the bottom of the Tern, which was not very satisfactory to them.



Amongst the muniments in Sleaford Parish Church, Lincolnshire, there has been discovered a beautiful piece of tapestry about 300 years old. It represents Judith in the foreground carrying in her hand the head of Holofernes. The tapestry has been placed in an artistically carved oak frame, and hung on the north wall of St. Hugh's Chapel.



Dr. George Macdonald, Honorary Curator of the Hunterian Coin Cabinet, delivered the Dalrymple Lectures in Archæology on January 20, 22, 25, 27, and 29, taking as his subject "The Medallic History of the Tudor

and Stuart Periods." The lecturer laid emphasis on the historical aspect of the examples he showed, as he believed that very few teachers realized what a valuable instrument lay ready to their hand. Especially interesting was Dr. Macdonald's account of the medallic history of the Civil War time. The "Declaration of Parliament," he said, had been the signal for a great outburst of medallic activity. Medals with a portrait of Charles, and the legend, "Should hear both houses of Parliament for true Religion and subjects' freedom stand," were distributed to be worn by adherents of the Parliament. On the reverse was a representation of the two Houses in session, the Speaker presiding in the Commons, the King on his throne in the Lords. It is worthy of note that the first leaders of the Parliamentary forces adopted the design just described for the medals given to their soldiers; it forms the reverse of the military rewards issued by the Earl of Essex, Sir William Waller, and the Earl of Manchester, their own portraits being on the obverses. In other words, these leaders were slow to admit that they were fighting against the Crown. The fiction was abandoned on the piece executed to commemorate the appointment of Essex as Captain-General in 1644, and though Sir Thomas Fairfax still described himself on a medal of 1645 as being "for King and Parliament," the design itself does not occur again until it reappears with a very significant alteration on the medals struck as mementoes of Cromwell's victory at Dunbar.

The Royalist military medals are less attractive, although one of them presents a rather charming portrait of Prince Rupert. The death of Charles I. was commemorated upon medals more frequently and in a greater variety of ways than any other single event in English history. We know from Marvell's Ode how profound an impression was created by the King's courageous bearing on the scaffold. The same feeling is vividly reflected in the devices selected for the medallic memorials that appeared immediately after his death. He is represented, for instance, as the salamander reclining unmoved in the midst of fierce flames, or, again, as the diamond lying on the anvil unbroken by the smith's

hammer. These two pieces are fairly large; but the great majority of the Royalist medals of this time were mere badges, sometimes very small, the idea doubtless being that their size would enable them to be worn in secret by devoted partisans. Judging by the number of different types that survive in gold, silver, bronze, or lead, we must conclude that great quantities were struck. One medal, however, which is usually placed in this class must undoubtedly be removed to a different category. It has on the obverse a tombstone with the inscription, "P. M. Acad. Oxon.," which is generally taken to mean that it is a tribute paid by the University of Oxford to the pious memory of the martyr. It is really satirical, having been issued by the loyalists expelled from Oxford in 1648 as a result of the Parliamentary visitation. The implication is that their expulsion meant the death of the University.

Some interesting finds have been made on the site of the Cathedral of St. Mary, Coventry. Amongst the latest fragments of masonry unearthed is a grotesque figure or caricature of an ecclesiastic represented with a man's head and legs, but possessing a fish's tail and a peculiarly repulsive visage. The carving is in a fine condition, even the colour wash remaining in some of the more deeply under-cut parts. Another fragment is a piece of what is known as the "ball-flower" ornament, the date of which is stated to be early thirteenth century. It is understood that the owners of the property are considering the matter of excavating a large portion of the garden where these remains have been dug up, and if this is done it is probable that important additions will be made to the scanty records now available as to the extent of the building.

"On February 5," says the *Dundee Advertiser*, "while excavating operations were being carried on in the garden to the rear of the Old Heugh Mills, Dunfermline, the men made a discovery, which there is little reason to doubt will lead to further interesting 'finds.' The garden, which was recently acquired by the Carnegie Trustees, adjoins the Abbey Churchyard, and must at one time have formed part

of the Palace property. Supporting the wall surrounding the garden are a number of buttress-like columns of masonry. It was at the base of one of these, which was found to be a distance of about 10 feet from the surface, that there was come upon a large stretch of flooring of red tiles, each 4 inches square and 1 inch thick. The theory of a number of gentlemen who were called is that the floor of a cloister has been discovered. Several of the trustees indicated their approval of a more exhaustive search being made next week."



An open meeting of the British School at Rome was held in the library of the School on February 1. Mr. Stuart Jones, who is general editor of the *Capitoline Catalogue*, which is now approaching completion, drew attention to the dating of certain altars in the collection, and then went on to discuss the story of the Portland Vase, said to have been found in the so-called sarcophagus of Alexander Severus under the Monte del Grano, on the road to Frascati. The lecturer showed that there is no evidence for this theory, which has no other foundation than the conjecture of a certain Teti, who wrote in the middle of the seventeenth century, some sixty years after the discovery of the sarcophagus, and who surmised that the scenes on the sarcophagus represented the omens attending the birth of Alexander Severus.



In convocation at Oxford on February 2, the thanks of the University were accorded to Dr. Arthur Evans, Brasenose College, for his munificent donation to the Ashmolean Museum of a collection of Anglo-Saxon jewellery and other relics. In consideration of his eminent services to the University as keeper of the Ashmolean, extending over a period of nearly twenty-five years, the title of Honorary Keeper of the Museum was conferred upon him. The Master of University College, in introducing the decree, one of a most unusual character, said it was proposed in recognition of the fact that under the rule of Dr. Evans the Ashmolean had been changed from an incoherent collection into a museum of world-wide fame.

A very interesting article on "The State of Philæ" appeared in the *Times*, February 2. We quote the conclusion: "We are left, then, with full assurance that no serious hurt to the stability of the Philæ ruins has resulted from the construction of the reservoir. Nor is the projected heightening of the water-level likely to cause it. The only possibility (it has been foreseen, and can be guarded against by comparatively easy measures of further consolidation) is that such roofing-blocks as remain in position and will hereafter be submerged may collapse as the water falls below them; for, since they have absorbed about 11 per cent. of water during submersion, they will remain awhile after emergence heavier than of old, and supporting in some cases heavier superstructures. The harm that, in fact, has been done to Philæ is æsthetic. The belts and patches of discoloration on the structures, we are told in this report, are, though harmless, 'not readily removable,' and the heightening of the water-level will almost certainly increase somewhat this sort of æsthetic damage; for it will make the grey area larger, add to the number of darkened patches of iron and manganese oxides, and finally destroy what little painting yet remains on columns, shafts, and ceilings. But it will not increase the main æsthetic loss which the world has suffered by the flooding of Philæ. That was complete as soon as the palm-trees died and the island could no longer be seen in the winter season set high above the divided Nile. There are other temples and buildings in Egypt of the same periods and styles as those on Philæ, and historically more valuable; but there is no such *coup d'œil* in the world as the island once offered from a dozen different points. That can never be offered again. It had to be destroyed for the good of the greater number. We are content to endure what cannot be cured. But we are glad to know that we shall have so little more to endure when Philæ has been submerged to double the depth of the present January flood."



Mr. E. Herbert Waters writes from Axmouth, Devon: "In the January 'Notes of the Month' (*ante*, p. 1) the Rev. C. V. Goddard asks the meaning of some symbols on Dutch cast-iron fire-backs. They are the Arms of

Hollandia, one of the Netherland Provinces, used in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. If he refers to Higgins's *Copper Coins of Europe* ('Young Collector Series'), he will find a coin delineated, with the lion with the stick and hat in a wattle enclosure. 'Arms, a Lion in wicket enclosure. Varieties, a Cross or female figure in wicket.' Hazlitt, in *Coins of the European Continent*, shows a coin with the woman in the enclosure. The Belgian Confederation on a liard of 1790 used the lion with hat on stick, but not in an enclosure. I do not know the origin or meaning of the Arms."

A brief but interesting article on "Natural Earthworks," by Mr. C. E. Benham, with two illustrations, appeared in the *Essex County Standard* for February 13. "Every person of observation," he says, "must have noticed the way in which a tree trunk as it grows will often raise with it a surrounding tumulus of earth. The most striking examples are to be found in river valleys, where the process is no doubt aided by the washing away of the soil around, while the tree roots cling tenaciously to their freehold, which thus becomes finally a hillock in the plain or on the valley slope. Similarly a group of trees will frequently produce by their combined effort a larger mound, surrounding the whole clump, or a line of old trees will be found to have raised for itself a bank or natural rampart. As time passes the trees may decay and perish, or be cut down and removed, and be forgotten, but the natural earthwork which they had raised survives them. It is not an unnatural mistake if such tumuli or ramparts are sometimes assumed to be artificial earthworks. In some cases, indeed, even when the formation is in itself natural, there is an artificial element, inasmuch as the line or clump of trees responsible for the embankment may have been planted by man for purposes of boundary, or even of defence, and hundreds of years after, in the absence of any Edie Ochiltree to 'mind the biggin' on't,' the elevated terrace or mound becomes legendarily associated with camp or rampart, or perhaps even catalogued as a chieftain's burial mound or a British earthwork." Mr. Benham then proceeds to discuss, as a

typical example of possible natural mound construction, some reputed earthworks at Olivers, near Colchester.

In the *British Medical Journal* of February 6 there appeared a very interesting article by Dr. S. D. Clippingdale entitled, "A Medical Roll of Honour: Physicians and Surgeons who remained in London during the Great Plague." By a careful study of contemporary literature, and an examination of valuable manuscripts in the Guildhall Library, Dr. Clippingdale has been able to compile a list of nineteen men—fifteen physicians and four surgeons—who gallantly stuck to their work, and heroically did their best to serve suffering humanity during the terrible months of 1665. The heroism of those who remained was the more marked inasmuch as many of both the clergy and the doctors fled the city. "The medical refugees," says Dr. Clippingdale, "included men of high reputation and great wealth; among them one, at least, whose name is a household word in the annals of medicine. All the officers of the College Physicians, led by their president, fled, to find, on their return, that their college had been broken into and the college coffers emptied." At least six of the nineteen commemorated in this "Roll of Honour" themselves died from the plague.

At Rome on February 16 Mr. H. Stuart Jones, ex-Director of the British School, delivered an interesting lecture before the British and American Archæological Society on "The Ara Pacis in the Light of Recent Discoveries." It will be remembered that the excavation of the Ara Pacis was suspended in 1904, in spite of the fact that some of the most important fragments are not only underground, but under water. Although there seems no immediate prospect of the resumption of the work, and most of the pieces found still remain packed in boxes in the magazines of the National Museum, Mr. Stuart Jones has been able to establish certain definite facts about the famous altar which Augustus erected in 9 B.C. Thus, he regards it as certain that none of the reliefs originally belonging to the Della Valle collection and now walled up in the garden front of the Villa Medici belonged to the Ara Pacis. He

therefore contends that no discoveries were made on the site of the altar till 1568—the supposed imitation of its ornamental reliefs by the sculptors of the Cancellata of the Sistine Chapel he dismisses as imaginary—when several slabs and the relief of Tellus and the Auræ, now in Florence, were found. He considers that the figure usually identified as Augustus was intended for the *rex sacrorum*. He places the relief of Tellus on the east face of the altar, and the Lupercal with the figure on the north side of that entrance—an arrangement very suitable for the back of the monument, then, as now, approached from the Via Flaminia, the modern Corso.



Some Notes upon the Recording of Monumental Inscriptions.

BY W. B. GERISH.

Nor could I think it impertinent to add the Inscriptions upon Monuments and Gravestones . . . these being Memorials of our once flourishing Ancestors, designed to perpetuate their remembrance to future ages, and of no despicable use to Heralds in tracing Pedigrees, or Lawyers in making out Titles to Estates (Sir Henry Chauncy in his Preface to *The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, 1700).



THE necessity for making a systematic, permanent record of all the inscriptions which it is possible to decipher in burial-places throughout the United Kingdom,* has only come to the fore comparatively recently, a Committee of the Archæological Union being formed for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the adoption of Archæological Societies as recently as 1906. It was not until July, 1907, that the suggestions for a uniform system of recording were adopted, and directed to be printed and circulated under the title of "Directions for Recording Churchyard and Church Inscriptions." In the meantime the Society of which I am Honorary Secretary (the East Herts Archæological Society) had issued "Proposals" of its own, very much

simpler than those prepared by the Union Committee, which, one cannot help thinking, are calculated to deter many would-be workers from rendering assistance. I have no wish to depreciate the well-intentioned recommendations of the Committee, and I may be permitted to justify this criticism by referring to, and commenting upon, the directions in detail.

The first paragraph urges that *illegible inscriptions should be noted*, but of what value such would be it is difficult to comprehend. If the surname, or even some of the letters, can be read, it should by all means be noted, but not otherwise. *No attempt to clean the lettering must be made without permission*. To obtain the consent of the owners of ancient memorials would be impossible (the title to these not being vested in either the clergy or churchwardens); and if by this instruction it is suggested that injury may be caused through careful removal of moss, dirt, or other incrustations, the notion is absurd. I have cleaned many hundreds of such memorials, and would cheerfully pay a sovereign for every instance of ascertained injury having been caused thereby. The only implements I use are incapable of causing damage—namely, the bevelled edge of an old jack-plane blade and a small scrubbing-brush, the latter being by far the most frequently used.

The suggestion that a *heel-ball rubbing* or a *photograph would often assist in deciphering outworn inscriptions* is scarcely accurate. It is difficult enough to obtain a legible impression of a well-cut memorial; a worn one gives no result at all. A photograph is no more successful, for with the surface of the stone worn down by weathering so that the letters are mere marks or hieroglyphics, the negative simply shows blank.

The second paragraph urges that *where possible transcripts should be signed as correct by the vicar or rector*. This means that, if the attestation is to be of any value, every record should be checked by the certifying cleric, a work of supererogation that is hardly likely to be performed by an incumbent who lacked the interest to undertake the work himself. Of course, if anyone could be persuaded to check the result of the transcriber's labours, it would be a most excellent thing; but such a work might just as well be per-

* I expressly omit Ireland, where since 1888 a Society for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead has been in active existence, and has printed several volumes containing the result of its members' labours.

formed by a layman, and, to the genealogist, be of equal value.

The third paragraph suggests *a rough plan being made of the churchyard, and referred to by letters or numbers*. This might be of use in the case of large urban churchyards or cemeteries where the burial-ground is bisected by paths, but in the case of country churchyards very few paths, other than those to the main entrance and priest's door, exist, so a plan would scarcely facilitate reference.

The fourth paragraph, urging that *the form and material of the memorial should be stated*, seems hardly a matter of importance. Still, as 90 per cent. of the inscriptions are upon head-stones, it may not be amiss to specify those upon altar-tombs, ledger-stones, and other more curious examples of the stonemason's idea of art—broken columns, urns, angels, etc.

The fifth paragraph suggests that *the recording should be made upon white foolscap paper*. Now, foolscap is a size that is rarely used, save in Government or legal offices; large post quarto or letter paper is the convenient size, and far preferable. Few of our shelves are capable of holding folios, and volumes of this size are always difficult to handle. *Each sheet should be complete in itself with one or more entries*. I have not yet been able to fathom the meaning of "complete in itself," but my practice is to give one (or more) sheets to each letter, according to the number of entries, and in the top right-hand corner insert the index letter A, A 1, A 2, B, B 1, B 2, and so forth. In the case of very small churchyards, with perhaps but a single name, or at most two or three, commencing with A, B, and C, they all appear upon the same sheet indicated thus: A-C, and so on. *A few blank lines, varying in number with the importance of the subject, should be left at the end of each entry for the addition of further particulars*. If this means that biographical or genealogical data are to be added by the transcriber, it is, I venture to think, a mistake. The record professes to be one of *inscriptions*, and any remarks of the nature suggested should be relegated to addenda.

The sixth paragraph proposes that *the name of the county should be entered at the top, followed by the name of the church*. I would

add to this—Date recorded, and name of the transcriber. Thus: "Inscriptions recorded in the church and churchyard of Albury, in the hundred of Edwinstree, in the county of Hertford, in July, 1908. Recorded by W. B. Gerish." *Verbatim transcripts are the most valuable, and are strongly recommended; many authorities decline to approve of any other*. If this cumbersome method of recording were insisted upon, I, for one, should not have been able to obtain any helpers, and to copy literally certainly doubles, if it does not treble, the labour; for it must be borne in mind that there are two copies necessary—the first upon rough slips, and the second upon sheets for preservation. Of what additional value are the common formulæ and the endless Scriptural quotations? Who, too, one would ask, are *the authorities* that decline to approve of the ordinary contractions?

The seventh paragraph gives to the hard-working and unpaid toiler a loophole of escape from the burden of verbatim copying, but urges *the inclusion of, "Here lieth the body of" and "In memory of," as the latter does not always indicate an interment*. One is at a loss to know *who* surmised this, as the only actual difference is that the former expression was in vogue up to about a century ago, and the latter has been in use since. That any definite meaning attaches itself to these forewords is preposterous.

The eighth paragraph sets out *a list of permissible abbreviations*, which, however, are not so complete as those issued by my Society.

The ninth paragraph gives *the form in which the entry should be made*. It only differs from our own in that we place the names and dates (which are the important details) on the first line, thus:

Feast, William. D. April 9, 1706, æ. 48.

Details of relationship, places with which connected, callings, professions, or distinctions, etc., are placed on the following lines in brackets []. The directions give a further example, thus:

Altar tomb, Smith family, covered with ivy; probably eighteenth century.

Surely if this much could be discovered, there need be little difficulty in deciphering it more fully. Ivy upon an altar tomb can

frequently be rolled back (revealing, I am fain to admit, a most interesting colony of insect life in all stages), the inscription read, and the parasite replaced. Ivy always preserves the lettering, but catches all the dirt and débris, so that an old pair of gloves are an essential part of the recorder's outfit. A third example given is:

Headstone, name illegible, date partly ditto; eighteenth century.

I have already referred to the valueless nature of this record.

The tenth and eleventh paragraphs refer to *the noting of richly carved or otherwise exceptional stones, and recording quaint or interesting poetry*. This is advice with which I am quite in agreement. It certainly has but slight value; nevertheless, with a little introductory material, such as the area and state of the churchyard, list of the surnames, etc., will furnish an interesting article for the local press. I have found these descriptions gladly accepted by the paper circulating in the district in which the church is situated, and I am given to understand that they are very popular. Of course, such articles are supplied *con amore*.

The twelfth paragraph suggests *the copying of inscriptions in churches verbatim, with descriptions of the tombs and any arms thereon*. There seems no more valid reason for copying these more fully than in the case of those in the churchyards, although it was the custom of our last two county historians, Robert Clutterbuck (1815-1827) and John Edwin Cussans (1870-1881), to largely increase the bulk of their respective histories by printing exact copies of all these, set out in the same fashion as upon the stones. I make a practice of taking a copy of those printed in the last-named history (of course, in the condensed formulæ), and check them with those in the church, taking copies of all the omissions. These latter I print in the descriptions before referred to, and insert a copy in the County History for future reference.

The thirteenth paragraph deals with the wisdom of *making inquiries before undertaking the work of recording so as to avoid duplication*. This is sound sense, yet it ought to be acted upon cautiously. I have been informed upon several occasions that

somebody else had forestalled me and made a list of the inscriptions, but the name and address of the person were not ascertainable. I do not doubt but what some inhabitant or visitor had made a list of certain inscriptions or epitaphs, but it is unlikely that any systematic record had ever been undertaken, or, if so, it had in all probability perished. In the only two instances that have come to my notice of such lists having been made I proved them to be full of errors and with numerous omissions, demonstrating that the work was well worth doing afresh.

The directions further advise that *notice should be given to the Hon. Secretary of the County Archaeological Society of the undertaking and completion of the transcript; and if there is no such Society, to the Committee of the Archaeological Union*.

In the fourteenth paragraph *the Committee offer in cases of difficulty to advise*.

The fifteenth paragraph suggests that *inscriptions in burial-grounds attached to chapels and meeting-houses should be recorded*.

I would go further and add cemeteries and burial-places of every description. Some ancient burial-grounds now form part of recreation-grounds, gardens, and plantations, and the memorials are rapidly disappearing.

The sixteenth paragraph deals with the custody of *the transcripts, and urges that they be sent to the County Society or to some institution*. In the case of my own Society, we undertake to bind and index the transcripts as each Hundred division of the county is completed, to permit of access to them at all reasonable times, and to answer inquiries if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. It is, however, very desirable that every transcriber should keep a copy, or, better still, that he should send it to our national storehouse, the British Museum. I hold that every manuscript should be duplicated in case of accident.

The seventeenth paragraph relates to *the completion of a division of the county, and the printing of the records in full, or at least an index thereto*. The former plan, save in the case of wealthy societies, is, I fear, out of the question; but I have, at my own charge, printed a hand-list to the surnames in the first Hundred division (that of Edwinstree)

of Hertfordshire, with an alphabetical key to the parishes in which they are to be found. I hope to be able to do the same for future Hundreds as they are finished.

The eighteenth and final paragraph suggests the desirability of printing the lists in the parish magazines. But, alas! the great majority of the clergy are like Gallio of old, and "care for none of these things." The historical associations of their parishes are naught to them, and they would certainly not incur the expense of printing lists of the memorials. The only practical method of printing the transcript is to ascertain the cost of, say, fifty copies from a good local printer, and then call upon each of the inhabitants, asking them to subscribe for one or more copies. A list filling eight or ten pages, octavo size, could be produced locally for about £2 10s. to £3 for fifty or sixty copies, and these, sold at one shilling each, would just pay the cost of production.

Having dealt somewhat fully with the subject of instructions for the use of those willing to assist in the recording of inscriptions, I may perhaps be allowed to say something of my personal experience in this work. As one who has devoted all his vacations for the past three years to this "labour of love," one may possibly be regarded as having an inner knowledge of the subject, and I would warn all those who propose to take up the work that it means much real hard labour. I have frequently kept at the task from 9 a.m. to dusk, partaking of a frugal lunch in the church porch and a cup of tea under the churchyard wall. My arms have ached with brushing the stones, my legs become cramped with kneeling on the sward, my eyes strained with attempting to decipher the outworn scribing, while my clothing has become covered with the dust of ages, disturbed by the cleaning operations.

The requisites for the work are not costly: an old pair of gauntlet gloves, a small scrubbing-brush, the blade of an old plane, a mason's small trowel for removing the earth from a partially buried stone, a worn-out pen-knife with which to remove moss, etc., from the letters, a duster, a good magnifying-glass, and, of course, a supply of waste slips and pencils.

I make a practice of always beginning on

the right-hand side of the chief entrance, and work up and down the rows, keeping as far as practicable to the lines of stones, adopting various expedients to avoid missing any. The exact location of seemingly illegible or partly illegible inscriptions is noted, so that if time permits, or upon another occasion, they may be re-examined. It is easy to finish up the day's work at some definite spot, so as to take it up again without difficulty.

A large amount of interest is evoked by the cleaning and copying of the inscriptions in the larger villages, more especially where, as is frequently the case, public paths run through, or by the side of, the place of burial. It is, I find, wiser to ignore the comments arising from mere idle curiosity, especially of the younger members of the community, but the remarks of some of the better-informed villagers are oftentimes amusing. Nathaniel Salmon, the Hertfordshire historian, writing in 1728, states: "The clerk of the church [Chisfield] must not be forgot. The harmless old man stood by whilst I was taking this inscription, and with a great deal of concern asked me 'If there was any tax upon dead folk coming up, I was so diligent to take their names.' Which last is not so extravagant a thought, since the Roman Emperors raised money that way."

While recording one churchyard, a large one, in North-East Herts, the Rector, accompanied by the parish clerk, passed along the path close to where I was busily copying. He gazed at me inquiringly, and, when but a short distance away turned to the clerk, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in my direction, said: "County Council again, I suppose." I might mention that in remote country districts the chief authority is looked upon as an ogre, seeking what it may devour, charities, schools, etc., and spoiling the countryside.

Another good man, holding, as I found, the offices of church clerk and sexton, came up to me one afternoon and remarked: "Ah, I allus thowt the Goverment 'ud do this some day," and no amount of explanation could shake his belief. The Rector's lady at another place was perfectly incredulous when my wife assured her (in answer to her query that she supposed I was well paid for the work) that I

was doing it as a recreation. "It's well for you to be paid for work in your holidays," was the sentiment, charmingly expressed, of the wife of a Nonconformist minister to whom we applied for the key of a chapel burial-ground that had been used as the local dust-bin for some considerable period. The sheer inability to realize that anyone could undertake work of this kind without remuneration is, I think, one of the most striking sidelights on this sordid, money-getting age.

Upon one occasion I recorded the memorials in a churchyard of which I possessed notes, giving the inscriptions upon a number of altar-tombs and ledger-stones. At the time of my visit, however, these were not to be found, and in response to my inquiry, an ancient man who was essaying to cut the grass made the following statement:

"When th' owd passon knock'd th' owd chuch down—'twouldn't fall, so they blew down th' walls wi' gunpowder—he axed folk for money to build th' new un. He axed th' Wadebys, and tha wou'n't gi' him nuthin, so he bruk up all their stones, and put 'em in th' mortar at th' bottom of the chuch" (presumably as concrete foundations).

I felt loth to believe that such an act of mean vandalism could have been perpetrated in the nineteenth century, but the fact remained that the monuments were in existence forty years ago, and had then utterly disappeared.

My informant went on to say:

"He were a 'ard man, he were—gi' me seven days for nuthin; but I were even wi' him—I *digged his grave*."

The reverend gentleman in question was a magistrate who certainly bore a reputation for not erring upon the side of mercy, but the picture of the sexton's assistant regarding himself as Nemesias had an irresistibly humorous aspect.

The oldest inhabitant in one remote village, seeing me at work, requested me with an air of deep mystery and importance to proceed with him to the other side of the churchyard. Upon reaching the spot, he pointed out with much impressiveness an ordinary headstone, erected within the past twenty years or so. I read the inscription, and then asked my guide what were its features of interest. In a hoarse voice, but in tones of evident pride,

he said, "He kill'd hisself," the morbid love for the horrible having evidently penetrated to this quiet spot.

Another old gentleman who had watched me at work for a long time could contain himself no longer, and burst out with: "You've got 'em all down wrong."

"Is that so?" was my cautious comment.

"Why, yes, they ain't buried *there*: when they altered the path a sight o' years ago, they moved them there stones back fower feet. 'Ah!' I said, 'there'll be a rare trouble over this *some day*.'"

I concluded that he had some ill-defined notion of the Day of Judgment, and the consequent confusion caused by the stones being fixed over the wrong graves.

Then, there is the local bore, who wants to give you life-histories of many of the persons commemorated. He rarely has anything good or pleasant to say of the deceased: "The evil men do live after them; the good is interred with their bones," is a truism with him. One is always willing to learn facts concerning local personages, but mere unsavoury scandal is nauseating.

One sadly common feature of the work is witnessed in the frequent absence of any attempt to keep God's acre in order. Nettles three or four feet in height, bents, and rank twitch-grass are in profuse evidence during the summer months; but a glance over the fence often reveals the parsonage garden in perfect order. In olden times it was understood that the burial fees (or a substantial portion of them) were to be devoted to the upkeep of the churchyard; it is a pity that this laudable practice cannot be revived.

In conclusion, I would state that the work of recording inscriptions will, I believe, prove to have a deep fascination of its own after the worker has been engaged upon it for a little time, comparable, perhaps, with the reading of hieroglyphics or cuneiform inscriptions, and I can personally recommend it as a hobby for a thoughtful man possessing some taste for local history and genealogy.



Some very Early Types of Hand-Guns.

By R. COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A.,

Member of the Council of the *Verein für Historische Waffenkunde*, and *Pfleger* for England, 1908.

THE early history of firearms, in the sense of tubes from which missiles are thrown by the action of a detonating compound of the nature of gunpowder, is wrapped in obscurity; though it may be safely inferred, from the few early records that have come down to us, that such weapons were first employed in warfare soon after the commencement of the fourteenth century, if not some time before.

The country of their origin remains uncertain, but we may gather that it was most probably Italy, though the Flemings were early in the field. A Byzantine record of the

either mounted on wooden blocks as cannon or attached to staves for use as hand-guns; but it is impossible to say how early the last-named form of their application was put in practice, and this partly owing to the fact that the same nomenclature is freely employed to express both classes of weapons in the written records of the period. The first clear mention of hand-guns that has descended to us occurs in Italian records, and "un hand-gone" is scheduled in an English inventory of 1338. The metal portions of very early hand-guns are cylindrical in form, and usually about a span long—*i.e.*, nine inches—but they begin to lengthen about the end of the fourteenth century; they are either cast in bronze or brass, or made of wrought iron.

Though the use of iron, leaden, and even brass bullets at this very early period in the history of firearms is recorded, the favourite projectile, as shown on illuminations in manuscripts, would seem to have been a garrot

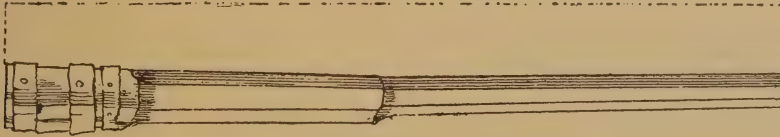


FIG. I.—HAND-GUN AT NUREMBERG.

eleventh century and one of China of the thirteenth (1259) refer to tubes, respectively of bronze and bamboo, from which an inflammable compound was projected, with the object of setting fire to ships or buildings; and the material so employed was probably Greek-fire, of which there were many varieties, some of which would seem to have been slightly detonating in character. But ordnance and hand-guns require a mixture strong enough to propel a projectile from a tube with considerable momentum. It will probably never be known when or where this epoch-making compound was invented. It is also stated that there is a reference in Chinese annals of 1232 to a fiery mixture having been employed in that country and year in what would seem to have been bombs; but the statement, resting as it does on the reputed copy of an older record, should be received with caution.

Very early ordnance was small, some of it so small that many of the guns could be

—*i.e.*, a bolt or arrow feathered with brass (*garros à feu*); sometimes called quarrel, a missile for the crossbow. Quarrel-guns (*quarriaulx gonnes*) are mentioned in the Treasury Accounts of Henry IV. of England (1399-1413), and such missiles were still being employed with firearms up to the end of the sixteenth century, as shown in a Tower inventory of 1599.

Prior to the invention of the match both ordnance and hand-guns were fired by a red-hot iron bar or a live coal.

Figures of guns shown in illuminated manuscripts, or on the rather later engravings, are often fanciful, and at the best give merely the outline of the pieces; but fortunately a few very early actual specimens have been preserved, some of which have chambers, while others are without them. The touch-hole is on the uppermost side of the barrel, and the muzzle strengthened with an outer thickening or ring. This metal part is socketed into a staff, to which it is firmly attached by iron

rings, though sometimes the stock itself is of wrought iron. Among these weapons, the wooden stocks of which have mostly rotted away, there is, I believe, but a single example furnishing any reliable data as to the time it was used in warfare, and this piece was found when excavating among the débris of the fortress Vesta Tannenberg, a castle in Hesse, taken by assault and dismantled *anno* 1399. The weapon is now deposited in the Germanische National Museum, at Nuremberg, where there is a large and comprehensive



FIG. 2.—FIGURE FROM THE "HAUSLAB BILD-CODEX."

collection of arms and armour. This example is a brass casting, octagonal in outward form, and with a chamber. The staff fell to pieces on exposure to the air. Though found in a deposit of the end of the fourteenth century, the piece may have been some years—nay, even decades—in active service before that time.

Most of these ancient weapons preserved are to be seen in the museums and arsenals of Germany, Austria, and the Low Countries, and the great majority are made of wrought iron.

Fig. 1 is a drawing of an example in the Germanische Museum at Nuremberg, and it is typical of its period, which may be safely set at about the end of the fourteenth century. It is of wrought iron.

Fig. 2 is copied from an illumination in the Hauslab Collection, its date falling about the end of the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The iron portion of the gun is longer than that shown in Fig. 1, which is an indication of a somewhat later date.

Fig. 3 illustrates a hand-gun in the museum at Berne. It is a rude and very early harquebus, dating probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The etymology of the word "harquebus," which has many variations, among them, *hakenbüchsen*, *hakbuss*, *haquebutte*, and *hagbutt*, is of German origin; *hak* or *haken*, a spur, and *büchse* or *busse*, a gun—a gun with a spur; the French equivalent for *hak* being *à croc*, and for the weapon itself *arquebuse à croc*. The spur, which is 15 centimetres long and of wrought iron, stands out 9·2 centimetres from the underside of the stock, its function being to deaden the force of the recoil of the piece by resting it against a rampart or upon a portable rest or stand of wood when being discharged, and, under such conditions, to render the manipulation of the weapon by one man practicable. The circular touch-hole, 5 millimetres in diameter, is placed slightly towards the right side of the wrought-iron barrel, which is nine-cornered outwardly. The *hak*, or spur, is passed through the stock of the piece, running through a hole in the iron tang, or tail, of the barrel, and riveted. The stock is of oak, now black with age. The total weight of the piece is 4·25 kilogrammes and the calibre 33 millimetres. The barrel is a short rough iron cylinder, fastened to the stock by iron rings and by the socketing and the riveting of the tang to the stock. The weapon is obviously dilatory in service, of very short range, and extreme uncertainty of aim. It is illustrated in two positions.

The hand-guns of the first quarter of the fifteenth century and somewhat earlier were of two kinds: one, worked by two men and discharged from against the person of one of them; the other, much lighter, was manipulated by one man only, and held mostly under the left arm when being discharged,

the match applied with the right hand. The last-named weapon was little better than a toy, and valuable in its day mainly for the superstitious terrors it inspired, and the alarm it caused among an enemy's horse. There were also larger pieces, which could be used from ramparts, or with portable wood rests. In the arsenal at the Castle of Schwarzburg, in Thuringia, are two harquebuses of this kind, dating early in the fifteenth century, and the writer of these notes had an opportunity quite recently of studying their construction. The chamber of the larger piece, 30 centimetres long and 8.5 centimetres outer diameter, is forged over a mandrel, the hinder end fitted with an iron stock, quadrangular in form, 1.10 metres long, and having a knob at the end;

In strong contrast to these wrought iron pieces is one in the same arsenal cast in bronze, dating from the same period, which is really of fine workmanship. The barrel is octagonal outwardly, the entire length of piece 56 centimetres, the calibre but 13 millimetres. The *haken*, formed as an animal *couchant*, has been broken off for the greater part. At the muzzle is a nick for sighting, and the flashpan is on the right side. This piece is adapted for a wooden staff.

For a man to hold his gun at the present in one hand and to apply a burning match, or other means of igniting the priming, in the other, would be very apt to deflect the weapon at the critical moment of firing, and to render the chance of hitting an

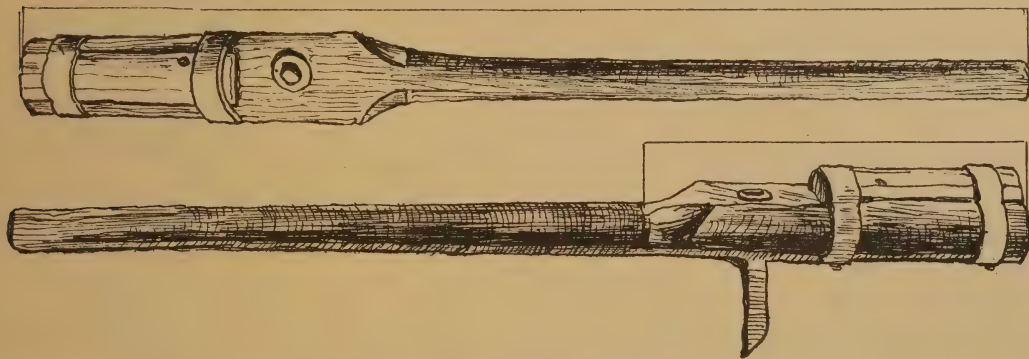


FIG. 3.—HARQUEBUS AT BERNE.

the barrel, 54 centimetres long and 13 centimetres outer diameter, is of two plates welded together, and strengthened with six flat iron rings, 10 millimetres thick, shrunk on close to one another, the hindmost carrying the *hak*, or spur. The muzzle is strengthened by a thickening or ring; the touch-hole is placed towards the right side, and around it is a rude flashpan, fashioned by a stroke or two of the hammer when the iron was hot. The smaller piece is of similar construction, 76 centimetres long, with a calibre of 10.3 centimetres. The work of both pieces, like all others of their period forged in iron, is rather rough in character. These two harquebuses are much larger and heavier than the Berne example, and the type forms a sort of connecting link between ordnance and the hand-gun pure and simple.

object the size of a man somewhat remote. To obviate this difficulty there were many experiments made in the direction of a mechanical appliance for bringing the burning match into contact with the priming in the flashpan; but only one of them, a simple form of serpentine, was, as far as can be ascertained, ever put in practice in warfare before the advent of the matchlock; for none of the others could stand the racket of a campaign without frequently getting out of order. The serpentine, a name doubtless suggested by the tortuous movement of a serpent, was in this case an iron rod bent to a form nearly corresponding to that of the letter "S," one end being pivoted to the right side of the stock, and a movement of a finger brought over the other end holding the burning match-cord into contact with the

priming in the flashpan. This arrangement clearly permitted of a much steadier aim. An illustration of a gun with this movement, taken from Codex germ. 734, a manuscript in the Hof und Staats Bibliothek at Munich, is given in Fig. 4. The document dates from towards the close of the third quarter of the fifteenth century, and the picture is instructive in many ways. This gun is clearly a much more effective weapon than any of those illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, or 3.

seeing about than the *salade*. There are three other occupants of the military cart besides the driver and the soldier holding the gun. The driver wields a whip in the left hand, and a *morgenstern* (morning star) in his right—he is driving without reins. One of the men is reclining in the bottom of the cart, his headpiece a *salade*—maybe he is wounded. Another, with a bassinet on his head, is in the act of discharging an arrow from a longbow; whilst the third, clad

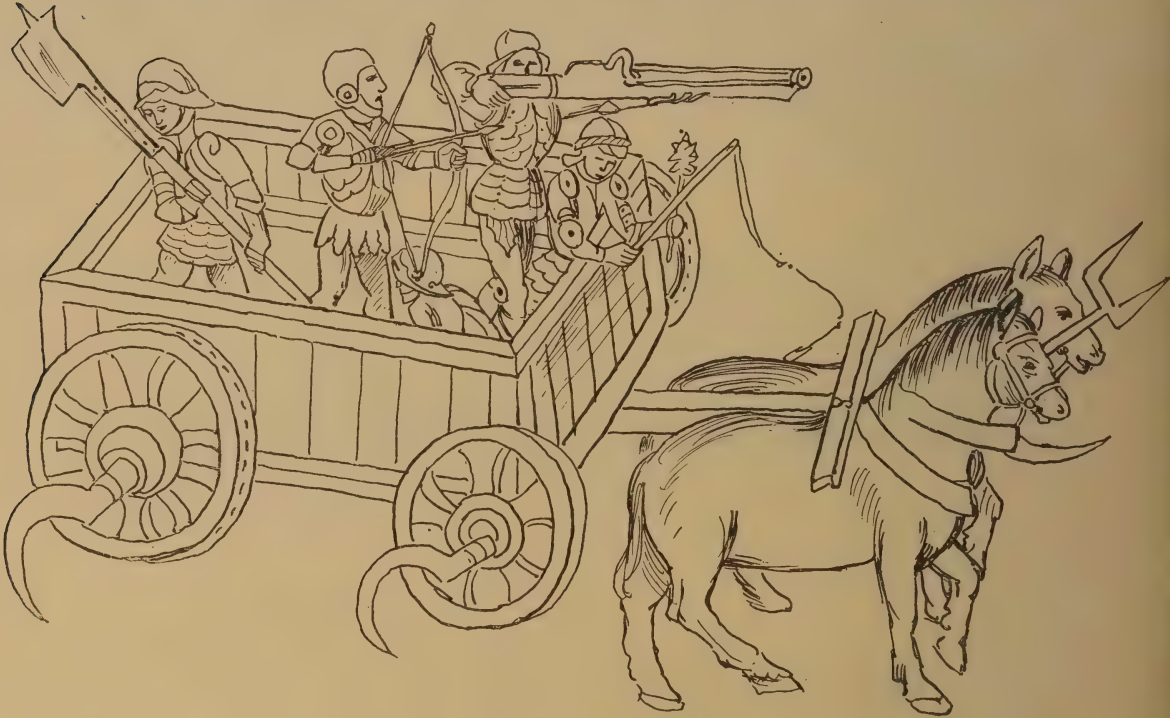


FIG. 4.—FROM "CODEX GERM. 734."

It is being held at the present pressed against the left shoulder, for the now formidable recoil no longer permitted of the weapon being discharged from under the arm. The marksman is clad in the so-called Gothic armour of the period, and is standing in a military cart called a "*ribaudequin*," a designation inherited from the mechanical war-engine of the name, a huge crossbow, shooting great brass-feathered garrots or bolts. He is wearing an iron hat with a brim, a headpiece more suitable for taking aim and

in Gothic armour with the *salade*, is brandishing a halberd of a type characteristic of the period. The heavy, strongly-built cart runs on four ponderous wheels, which are garnished with scythes at the axles; and it is drawn by a pair of Flemish horses, between which and attached to the pole of the cart is a huge military fork and a scythe. Muratori tells us how Antonio Scala employed "*ribaudequins*," on which bombardelles (very small cannon) were mounted, against Carrara in 1376; and a train of these military carts formed part of

the armament of the force with which John, Duke of Burgundy, marched on Paris in 1411.

The foregoing examples of hand-guns only carry us to the end of the third quarter of the fifteenth century, and that but imperfectly.



The Monastic Scriptorium.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

THIS is commonly called the writing-room, but by it was sometimes signified a more remote place not so destined to writing, but there was room for other employments.* The Abbot, Prior, Sub-Prior, and Precentor were the only persons admitted to the writers. There was an especial benediction of the Scriptorium.† Writing books as a monastic employment is to be found in the earliest eras.‡ The *Antiquarii* in monasteries were industrious men, continually employed in making new copies of old books, either for the use of the monastery or for their own emolument. These writing monks were distinguished by the name of *Antiquarii*. They deprived the poor *Librarii*, or common *Scriptores*, of their business, so that they found it difficult to gain a subsistence for themselves and their families.§ Thus Mr. Astle; but Du Cange says that the *Antiquarii* were those scribes who repaired, composed, and rewrote books, old and obsolete with age, in opposition to the *Librarii*, who wrote both new and old books.|| Eccard junior says those religious whom he found more dull at the study of letters, he employed in writing and making lines.¶ It appears that the monastic scribes were certain

persons selected by the Abbot.* Boys and juniors, says Du Cange, were especially employed in writing; the elder monks on the Church books.† The boys, or juniors, were undoubtedly employed in letter-writing, and matters which required expedition. All monks were, in fact, instructed to write, if wanted, according to the Statutes. . . . Du Cange mentions a singular kind of scribes, called *Brodiatores*, who wrote books and letters in the manner of embroiderers. . . . The Gilbertine rule prohibits hired *writers*, by which I apprehend is meant *linners*.‡ However, there were such writers, or *linners*, at St. Albans, who had commons from the alms of the monks, and cellar, that they might not be delayed by going out to buy food.”

Thus the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A., in his *British Monachism*, ed. 1843, p. 254 *et seq.* The passages quoted serve as the antechamber to a hall of inquiry on an interesting department in monastic edifices, and his copious references, verifying his statements, supply serviceable channels for further research thereon. But, to begin with, more modern writers supply, perhaps, more modern excursions into the subject. Thus we gather from Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy's *Catalogue* (1871), vol. iii., Rolls Series, pp. xi, xxi, 319 :

“To every monastery of any magnitude was attached a Scriptorium, or writing-room, in which the scribes belonging to the houses were set to copy whatever was enjoined them by their superiors. I say ‘belonging to the house’ because there was evidently a class of professional writers, of whom I shall speak presently, who were not monks, and who prosecuted their labours at their own houses. The Scriptorium appears to have been a large and commodious apartment studiously adapted to the purpose for which it was intended.

“In some instances this writing chamber was sufficiently capacious to accommodate as many as twelve, or even twenty persons. It was under the direction of the Abbot, who selected the scribes for their special qualifications. As monks in general were taught to

* Du Cange, *vide Scriptorium*.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Gruteri Spicileg.*, ii. 132.

§ Astle's *Writing*, p. 192.

|| “*Vide Antiquarius*. Neither definition corresponds with the classical *Antiquarii*, who were (1) inspectors of copyists, and keepers of the Antiquarium, where the books were kept; (2) *Ciceroni*; (3) Purists, who affected old words; (4) Scholiasts. —*Encycl. des Antiquit.*”

¶ Du Cange, *vide Capitane Literæ*.

* *Ibid.*, *vide Scriptores*.

† Warton, *Diss. Introd. Learning*; Du Cange, *vide Scriptorium*.

‡ *XV. Scriptores*, 153; J. Dugdale's *Monast.*, ii. 767, K. M., Paris, 1063.

write, all were compelled, if able and a pressure of work demanded it, to give assistance in the Scriptorium when required; but, as a general rule, those only were employed who had been trained for that purpose. There was a special prohibition that no one should be allowed to write without the permission of the Abbot. The Abbot fixed the hours at which the Scriptorium was to be opened and closed. The time was shorter during the winter than the summer, as artificial light was not permitted, lest grease or other casualties should damage the manuscripts, many of which were of a costly description, on account of their illumination and ornaments. No scribe was permitted to leave the Scriptorium during the hours of work without the permission of the Abbot. Boys and novices were employed in letter-writing and matters which required expedition. The elder monks were occupied in making copies of old books, and fair transcripts of such chronicles and treatises as needed rigid accuracy rather than despatch. One at least was specially selected to insert the rubrics and design ornamental capitals and other embellishments. He was generally the chief artist of the establishment, and frequently produced work of exquisite execution, though quaint and grotesque in design. To prevent idleness and check interruption, no one was allowed to enter the Scriptorium except the Abbot, the Prior, the Sub-Prior, the Precentor or Cantor, and the Armarius. . . . In many of the larger monasteries—in those of the Cistercians especially—there were Scriptoria in addition sufficient for the accommodation of one or two persons at most. They were generally appropriated to the more learned members of the community, for furthering study and composition. It was in such Scriptoria as these that William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Giraldus Cambrensis, Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, and a host of others, compiled their valuable works.

"A charming and graphic account of one of these Scriptoria is given by Nicholas, the secretary of St. Bernard: 'Its door opened into the apartment of the novices, where commonly a large number of persons, distinguished by rank as well as by literature, had put on the new man in newness of life.

On the right was the cloister of the monks, appropriated to the recreation of the more advanced part of the community. Here, under the strictest discipline, they individually opened the books of divine eloquence, not to winnow out the treasures of knowledge, but to draw forth the treasures of love, of compunction, and of devotion. . . . But it must not be supposed that my little tenement is to be despised; for it is a place to be desired, and is pleasant to look upon, and comfortable for retirement. It is filled with most choice and divine books, at the delightful view of which I feel contempt for the vanity of this world. This place is assigned to me for reading, *writing*, and composing, for meditating and praying, and adoring the Lord of Might.'

"It seems to have been the custom in some monasteries, especially in those of the Cistercian Order, to devote the small Scriptoria to the accommodation of monks who had rendered some service to the community, or who were likely to do so. Thus, for instance, when Arnold, Abbot of Villers, in Brabant, resigned his abbacy, one of these Scriptoria was assigned to him as his private apartment.

"In some of these establishments there was no Scriptorium, either large or small, and all the writing was carried on in the cloister. At least, that is the conclusion I draw from the 'Narratio Herimanni,' printed in Dachery's *Spicilegium* (vol. ii., p. 913). Heriman states that 'Odo, the first Abbot of St. Martin's at Tournay, took so little interest in temporal affairs that he relinquished the whole management of them to Ralph, his Prior; and Abbot Odo used to thank God for having given him a man who had relieved him from the toil and trouble of mundane affairs, and thus enabled him to dedicate himself entirely to the duties of a monk and to silence. As he was addicted to reading, he greatly encouraged the writing of books, and used to rejoice that the Lord had provided him so many scribes.' 'If you had gone into the cloister,' continues Heriman, 'you might in general have seen a dozen young monks sitting on chairs in perfect silence, writing at tables, carefully and artificially constructed, the whole of Jerome's Commentaries on the Prophets, all the works of St. Gregory, whatever they could find of the works of St. Augustine, St. Ambrose,

Isidore, Beda, and Archbishop Anselm, all of whose works he caused to be carefully copied; so that you could not find such a library in any monastery, and everyone used to apply for our copies.”

As a further instance of these smaller Scriptoria lying adjacent to or within the precincts of the cloister, the following is of interest from the *Rites of Durham*, p. 70 (Surtees Society):*

“In the north side of the cloister, from the corner over against the church door to the corner over against the dormitory door, was all finely glazed from the top to the sill within a little of the ground into the cloister garth. And in every window three pews or carrels [studies, or Scriptoria] where every one of the old monks had his study, each by himself, that when they had dined they did resort to that place of cloister and there studied their books, every one in his study, all the afternoon till Vesper time. . . . All these pews or carrels were finely wainscotted very closely, all but the forepart, which had carved work, which gave light in at their study doors. And in every carrel was a desk to lie their books on . . . and over against the carrels did stand certain great aumbries of wainscot all full of books, with a great store of ancient manuscripts to help them in their study.”

I may also add, as a matter of more recent interest in this connection, and to quote from a letter to me from the Rev. Basil Weld, O.S.B., of St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, N.B., that “A Scriptorium was built here [in above Abbey] at the establishment of the Abbey some thirty years ago, but it was found unsuited for art, and so was converted into a sacristy. It adjoins the cloister, and is a house by itself.”

Regarding the manner in which Scriptoria were supported I turn again to Sir Duffus Hardy: “For the exclusive support of the Scriptoria, special grants were generally made. In the Evesham Chartulary it is stated that to the Prior belongs the tithes of Beningworth, to defray the cost of vellum, and to procure

the transcription of manuscripts. The same document also states that to the office of Precentor belongs the Manor of Hampton, from which he receives annually 5s., besides 10s. 8d. from the tithes of Stokes and Alcester, with which he is to find all the ink and vellum for the scribes of the monastery, colours for illuminating, and whatever is necessary for binding the books. The Scriptorium of Bury St. Edmunds was endowed with two mills, and that at Ely had the tithes of Wythelsey and Impington and two parts of the tithes of Pamisford, and a messuage in Ely ‘ad faciendos et emendandos libros.’ I have already spoken of the Scriptorium at Abingdon. In the *Gesta Abbatum Mon. Sancti Albani* it is stated: ‘Among other things in the time and by the persuasion of Abbot Paul, a certain valiant Norman knight, an admirer of learning, and a diligent hearer and a lover of the Scripture, gave to this church (St. Alban's) two parts of the tithes of his demesne in the vill of Hatfield . . . whereupon the Abbot caused many splendid volumes to be written for the church by chosen scribes brought from a distance. (It is perhaps necessary to observe here that Abbot Paul clearly had not in his own monastery any monks who could write well enough for his purpose; and although he had built a Scriptorium, he was obliged to fill it with hired scribes.) . . . At the same time it was agreed that neither on account of the gift of the before-mentioned tithes, so bestowed on the Scriptorium, nor of the present made by the Abbot, should anything more henceforth either be written or given away to that knight for his use. After the Abbot had thus bestowed his own books, which had been previously prepared, upon the knight, he immediately caused choice books to be written in the Scriptorium which he had built, Lanfranc supplying him with the texts. . . .’

“The Scriptorium at St. Alban's was not founded until the latter end of the eleventh century, although the Abbey itself was erected towards the close of the eighth. Paul, the fourteenth Abbot, who presided over the monastery from 1077 to 1093, has the credit of having established it with the assistance of Archbishop Lanfranc, his relative. He was by birth a Norman, and esteemed a man of

* Quoted by Abbot Gasquet in his *Monastic Life and English Monasteries*, the one solitary passage in either work relating to Scriptoria. These omissions are, however, made good in his *Old English Bible*, 1897, wherein the second essay is devoted exclusively to this subject, which is treated in an interesting but discursive manner.

piety and learning, as well as a rigid observer of the monastic rule. The first compiler of the *Gesta Abbatum*, whoever he may have been, gives a brief account of what Abbot Paul did on this occasion. After he had founded his Scriptorium, the Abbot placed in it twenty-eight notable volumes and eight psalters, a book of Collects, a book of Epistles, and a book containing the Gospels for the year (*Evangelia legenda per annum*), two Gospels (*duos textus*) bound in gold and silver and ornamented with gems, besides Ordinals, Customals, Missals, Troparies, Collectaries, and several other books for the use of the library. . . .

"From this time, each Abbot appears to have contributed to the library. . . . After him [Robert de Gorham], in the year 1166, came Simon, who undoubtedly created the office of Historiographer at St. Alban's. He was educated in the Abbey, and became celebrated as a man of letters. He did all in his power to encourage learning and letters. He repaired and enlarged the Scriptorium, and kept two or three of the choicest Scribes constantly employed in it, and by their exertions he obtained a regular supply of most excellent books. . . .

"The next Abbot who seemed to have taken deep interest in the Scriptorium was John de Cell, who had been educated in the schools at Paris, and was profoundly learned in grammar, poetry, and physic. After governing the Priory of Wallingford for some years, he was elected Abbot of St. Alban's. He devoted himself almost exclusively to his religious duties, and finding himself, like many other scholars, wholly unfit for the management of household affairs, he gave himself up to study, contemplation, and continual prayer, committing the secular affairs of the Abbey to Raymund his Prior, and Roger de Parco the Cellarer. Through the zeal and industry of Prior Raymund many noble and useful books were transcribed and presented to the monastery. The most remarkable of these was Peter Comestor's *Historia Scholastica cum Allegoriis*. . . . The greater portion of the books which Prior Raymund had himself transcribed or caused to be copied was deposited in the Abbey library; the remainder was presented to neighbouring establish-

ments. It is not my intention to trace further the history of the Scriptorium of St. Alban's.*

"These exertions of its Abbots and Priors to collect copies of such literary works as came within their reach naturally led to the compilation of the historic annals for which St. Alban's became famous. Without any great stretch of imagination it may be fairly assumed that the foundation of these historic annals commenced during the administration of Simon between the years 1166 and 1183 upon the establishment of the office of Chief Scribe, or Historiographer, of St. Alban's. Neither in the *Gesta Abbatum*, nor in any chronicle of St. Alban's, is the name of this scribe recorded; but there is some evidence that after the year 1180, Walter, a monk of St. Alban's, wrote a chronicle of English affairs, entitled, *Anglicarum Rerum Chronica*. . . . This compilation of Walter, Roger of Wendover found prepared to his hand when he became Historiographer of his Abbey, and dealt with it according to his own fashion. . . . Immediately on his return to St. Alban's, Roger of Wendover must have devoted himself to study, undoubtedly at the command of his Superior, who perhaps had some compunction at having degraded him,† and therefore allowed him that indulgence. A monk in Wendover's position would gladly avoid, as much as possible, the society of his

* The writer does, however, further refer to it in discussing the history of the *Flores Historiarum* (A.D. 1307), at p. 319 of his text. (The above excerpts are from the Preface.) This work, "in its original form," he says, "was compiled in the Monastery of St. Alban's. . . . It is only natural to suppose that a wealthy and powerful Abbey like St. Alban's would desire to place itself, as regards historical literature, on a par with those of Worcester, Malmesbury, and Durham, and consequently would do all in its power to foster and encourage that study. What would be more effectual in that respect than issuing a *History of England* from the Scriptorium of St. Alban's, which had been founded by Abbot Paul the Norman . . . , who, in addition to the twenty-eight notable books he presented to the Abbey, caused many noble volumes to be transcribed by choice scribes for the use of the establishment. His successor, Simon, the nineteenth Abbot, kept in his chamber two or three most skilful writers constantly employed in copying the best and most valuable books. He also established perpetually one chief scribe in the Scriptorium."

† The degradation consisted in his having incurred the displeasure of Abbot Trumpton for having wasted the substance or property of his house as Prior of Belvoir.

brethren, and rejoice at being buried in the seclusion of the Scriptorium, a place especially set apart for study and meditation, where silence was commanded and conversation prohibited. Here, surrounded by volumes which had been written within its very walls, he found food for thought and occupation. It is easy to imagine the satisfaction he must have experienced in turning over the goodly tomes which the patient industry of scribes and the glowing fancy of artists had combined to complete. The *Historia Ecclesiastica* of Eusebius, Josephus' *De Antiquitatibus Judæorum*, and the works of the Venerable Bede would naturally attract his attention. Turning from them he would regard with admiration the historical works of Malmesbury, of Diceto, of John of Salisbury, and other luminaries of the cloister. . . . When his Superior pointed out the unfinished work which Brother Walter had left, and directed him, either as a punishment or a recreation, to continue it down to his own times, the deposed Prior doubtless fulfilled the command of his Abbot with unhesitating obedience. What might have been an act of penance to him when he presided at Belvoir was a reward as a monk at St. Alban's."

(To be concluded.)



"Earthwork of England."*

By MRS. E. S. ARMITAGE.



E hail this book not only as an important contribution to English archæology, but also as a symptom of the quickened interest in that neglected study which has marked the last seven or eight years. Such a book will in its turn, we hope and believe, act as a stimulus to this growing interest, and prove to be one of the steps by which we advance to that ordered knowledge of our national antiquities in which other nations, and

especially the Scandinavians, are so far ahead of us.

Anyone who has made even a slight study of earthworks will appreciate the magnitude of the task which Mr. Allcroft has undertaken. In this goodly volume he attempts to sample the manifold variety of earthworks which are to be found in England—we might almost say in Britain, for he frequently crosses the Border—and to sample them scientifically—that is, in accordance with a classification which takes note of their essential features. He has restricted himself, he tells us, "as far as might be," to those earthworks with which he is personally acquainted, but the wealth of plans which this book contains, taken from all parts of England, and including an almost exhaustive variety of earthwork types, bespeaks the labour of many years, and tells of countless journeyings which must often have lain through wild and difficult country, and must many times have meant a fatiguing hunt after works which were almost impossible to find. No one could have undertaken such toil who did not understand the true poetry of his subject. Just as the crabbed pages of Domesday are captivating to anyone with the historic sense, because he hears in them the actual voice of the eleventh century, so are earthworks fascinating to an eye which not only perceives the charm of hillside and moorland, but amidst the bloom of gorse and heather detects something even fuller of enchantment, the mysterious appeal which the work of bygone humanity makes to the imagination. A writer who feels this appeal as keenly as Mr. Allcroft does will be able to make others feel it too.

But imagination is not the only faculty which Mr. Allcroft brings to his work. His book is remarkable for that sound judgment which is the result of wide knowledge and trained intellect. He is not taken in by Mr. Clark's Saxon burhs, or by Neolithic dew-ponds, moot-hills and the like, any more than by "Druidic" circles or other antiquarian baggage of a past epoch. If he adopts in the main the classification of the Earthwork Society, he modifies or extends that classification according to his own judgment. And while he cannot avoid showing how this classification throws light on the

* *Earthwork of England.* By A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A. Map and 224 illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1908. 8vo., pp. xx, 711. Price 18s. net.

dates of our ancient earthworks, he is well aware of the dangers which beset premature generalizations, and wishes to avoid all dogmatism. No one would be more willing than he to admit that pioneer work cannot pretend to finality; but he has at least given us a textbook which will be in the highest degree useful and suggestive to all future students of the subject.

One or two points might be suggested which seem to require further consideration. Mr. Allcroft has made a discrimination between "contour forts," or hill forts on high ground, and "plateau forts," which depend less on advantages of position, and probably mark an advance in civilization, when man was able to leave the heights and to begin clearing the forests and cultivating the lower ground. This will probably be found a useful classification; but we should like to have seen a discrimination suggested between camps with citadels and camps without them. This distinction has already been drawn by some continental writers, such as Verneilh and Keiler; and it must correspond to the social state of the tribes who used or did not use this feature. Mr. Allcroft may possibly reply that it is a question whether there is anything that can properly be called a citadel in any of our "prehistoric" camps; he may say that the divisions which are to be met with in a limited number of these camps are more easily explained as enclosures to separate the cattle from the habitable parts than as the refuges where the chieftain and a few chosen followers might defend themselves at the last. But we wish that the social circumstances which conditioned the form and position of earthworks had received more attention in Mr. Allcroft's book, though we admit that these circumstances have as yet been scarcely studied at all in England, with respect to their bearing on our archæological remains.

We venture to suggest that when the second or third bailey of a motte-and-bailey castle occupies as much ground as ten acres (p. 420), it represents a *burgus*, or fortified village, which the builder of the castle established in close proximity to his own abode. We have plenty of historical notices of the artificial creation of these *burgi*, which, while

they protected the trader, were a source of wealth to the baron from the dues which he was able to exact. When the castle was suppressed (as so many were in Henry II.'s reign) the *burgus* may have perished with it, and in this way we can explain such cases as that of Barwick-in-Elmete, where an enclosure of about eight acres is attached to the original motte and small bailey. There can be little doubt that the first baileys enclosed by the Normans were almost always of comparatively small area, suitable to the small number of trusty followers whom they could command.

We are glad that Mr. Allcroft has devoted considerable attention in his book to those remarkable earthen circles which have the ditch inside, and therefore are clearly non-military. We wish that the Yorkshire Archæological Society could be induced to further our knowledge of these monuments by excavating some of the extraordinary series of circles at Thornborough, of which Mr. Allcroft justly says that, "be their purpose what it may, to one who fairly estimates their mutilated remains the three Thornborough Rings are, collectively, a monument as impressive as Stonehenge itself. They were obviously the work of one people, planned and executed according to one definite scheme; and when one tries to realize the labour involved in making one such work only, one must needs feel a new admiration for the unknown men who designed them and wrought them." If, as it is generally surmised, these circles were sepulchral in their origin, then, as the primitive interment of the Bronze Age is almost always 4 feet below the natural surface of the ground, it is possible that it may have escaped destruction, even in the circles which have been repeatedly ploughed over.

We could wish that Mr. Allcroft had given us more references to his authorities, when his statements do not rest on his own observations. He modestly professes to write a textbook only, but the quality of his work is worthy of a better apparatus of references than he has provided. We should like, for example, to know what is his authority for the statement that Old Sarum has been occupied successively by Celt,

Roman, and Saxon. The thing is very probable, but we want the proof. Amateur archaeologists in the nineteenth century were fond of asserting that such-and-such a hill "must have been" fortified in primitive and subsequent times, because it seemed to them an advantageous situation. But Mr. Allcroft is not an amateur.

That there should be some errors or misconceptions in a work which covers such an immense and largely unexplored area was inevitable. To Camden is due the erroneous statement that the vallum of Eddisbury is constructed of stone. The present writer has seen a section of it, made of late years by the farmer, in which there was certainly no stone at all, and the stone retaining-wall which now lines the inner bank of the ditch for a portion of its course belongs undoubtedly to the time when the hunting-seat called "The Chamber in the Forest" was built, in Edward III.'s reign. We think that Professor Baldwin Brown would contest the statement (p. 345) that the Saxons were only poor masons; their walls were better built than those of the Normans, because they were built of solid squared stones, instead of the core-and-facing structure to which the Normans were so partial. The description of a motte in the Life of St. John of Théroutanne is of the twelfth, not the tenth, century. There can be no doubt that Maiden Bower, at Topcliffe, was the castle of "Toppecliva," which, as Roger of Howden tells us, was refortified by Geoffrey, Bishop-elect of Lincoln, in 1174, against the rebels who were supporting the younger King Henry. The other works at Topcliffe, which are of the Class G. type, must belong to the later house of the Percies, where the Duke of Northumberland was murdered in Henry VIII.'s reign. We would also suggest that the British and Irish word *dun* has no connection with the Saxon *down*, meaning a hill, but is related to the German *zaun*, Saxon *tun*, and means an enclosure.

We cordially wish success to Mr. Allcroft's book. It is a fine piece of work; and if it has the effect of leading some of our archaeological societies or our wealthy landowners to dig for knowledge, instead of for pots and coins, it will mark a new epoch in the study of our national monuments.

Renaissance Carvings in Colwick Church, Notts, and Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.



IN Colwick Church there is a fine series of thirty-two panels of Renaissance carvings. They head the oak dado, by which the entire nave is surrounded. They are of superior merit to any of those given in the two previous articles, both in design and execution; but there is nothing of an ecclesiastical character about any of them, and at first one thinks they might have formed the decoration of the old residence of the Byrons, on the site of which now stands Colwick Hall, which was built by Sir John Musters, Knight, in 1775, he having bought it of Sir James Stonehouse, to whom the first Lord Byron had sold it in the seventeenth century (*circa* 1643). Sir John also "restored the church at great cost, and built a new steeple and chancel in 1684," which would be the thirty-fifth of Charles II.; and as the pews and other woodwork are to all appearance what Sir John caused to be made when he restored the church, we can only conclude that the carved panels are of that date or James II., as Charles died in February, 1685. The designs consist of chimera, heads of Roman emperors in medallions, griffins, baboons, skulls of animals, and grotesque heads, etc. (Fig. 1). All of them have scrolls and attachments of spindle work and acanthus leaves, some of the heads being excellent examples of the application of those leaves to the formation of the human face, as was also usual in the Roman scroll ornaments, of which what is called "Renaissance" is mainly a survival; and it is to the introduction of such masks that much of its effect in both stone and wood carving of that style is owing. In these carvings at Colwick the influence exerted upon the workmen is plainly enough Italian, when this revival of Roman ornaments, etc., began to assert itself in the fifteenth century, reaching England somewhat later, and it was most likely in the reign of James II. that the panels at Colwick were made, in whose time there was an attempt to combine the new style and

Gothic. But what calls for observation now is the curious fact that we find in another church, about eight miles from Colwick, at Ilkeston, a large number of faces, made up of acanthus leaves (Fig. 2), carved on the stone capitals of the richly clustered piers of a chapel on the north side of the church, east. This beautiful arcade is thought to be part of a chantry of the Cantalupes, which for a long time was in a ruinous state; and this arcade was exposed to the weather on the outside, the spaces between the arches being for a long time filled in with clay and mud and wattled sticks. It was not until a rebuilding of the ruinous parts took place, that the beauty of this singular example of transition from Early English work was again brought to view. The chapel appears to have been built early in the fourteenth century—time of

sheep and bulls, and we think the explanation may be that what is called "Renaissance" had been going on all through the Gothic period; for what is much of the ornamentation used in early Norman but a rude attempt of the old masons to represent Roman ornament and classic forms, cropping out occasionally, as we see at Ilkeston, in a surprisingly advanced degree, owing perhaps to some mason from Italy turning up, who would naturally embody to some extent the masks and ornaments he had been accustomed to see and produce there?

Medallions, with heads or portraits, were a very favourite adjunct in Renaissance carvings, and of these a number have been already given from an oak door at Castle Rising,* and to these are now added two others from Colwick (Figs. 3 and 4); they were copied from



FIG. 1.

Edward III.—and it is not a little disconcerting to see that old carvers of that time had been doing exactly what came to be done in the seventeenth century. The sketches here supplied show plainly that this was so—the one in stone, and the other in wood. There is a curious mixture of the weird and comic in these crowds of leering faces so ingeniously constructed by a skilful arrangement of acanthus leaves. Were these simply a development from the skulls of the sacrificial animals of classic temples? It would almost seem so, for there is a panel at Colwick representing a skull with acanthus foliations, and the finest Norman arches we have are decorated with rows of skulls called "beak-heads," because many of them have beaks like birds. But they are not always birds. Some are heads—or skulls, rather—of horned

the return walls of the chancel. The male is evidently a portrait; so is the female. The former is on the north, and the other on the south side. From the wreath and other decorations, the man was certainly one of distinction—possibly James II. If so, the lady would be his first wife, Anne Hyde; but whether this is so is uncertain. But whatever the date of these pews and panellings may be, they are certainly of much later date than the nave in which they are found. We take the walls of the nave to be fifteenth-century work. Sir John Musters rebuilt the tower and chancel in the classic fashion of his time, and no doubt restored the whole, which, judging from the decayed state of the marble top of Sir John Byron's tomb, must have been in parts open to the rain—as is unfortunately the case at the

* *Antiquary* for 1908, p. 424.

present time in the tower—and so this fine tomb is, on the north-east sides, worn away and much of it obliterated. He—Sir John Musters—died in 1576.

Forming a screen to the organ, there is a large piece of old oak panelling, on which there are seven compartments, in which there may be seen as many pieces of the carved “linen pattern” of an unusual design, which was formerly a portion of the furniture of the old church, such as a screen or parclose. There is also a panel with a griffin and scroll-work upon it, but of black oak, of poor design and execution, and of much older date than those in the nave.

With respect to these carvings, of which we give a few examples, it may be said that

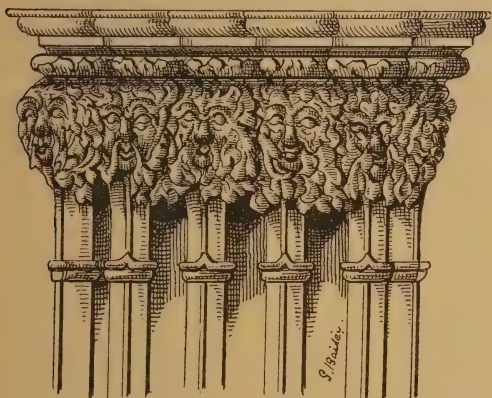


FIG. 2.—CAPITAL OF PIER AT ILKESTON.

many of them are cleverly and well executed. The wood used is oak, but, in the curious taste of the period, they have been painted. They are mostly in good condition, but a few of them have been broken and need some attention. We hope this may be afforded them, because they are well worth preserving as good specimens of a style of art no longer in use. Funds are lacking for these and other needed repairs to this interesting fabric. They are not equal to the fine lime-wood carvings of Gibbons, Watson, and others who did the fine things at Hampton Court, Chatsworth, St. Paul's, and other churches of that time, which are very wonderful, showing the astonishing skill of the artists who created them; but they may be said to have foreshadowed them. Besides these interesting

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carvings, Colwick Church contains many fine memorials of the Byron and Musters families, amongst them a marble statue of



FIG. 3.

Mary Ann Musters, who died in 1832. She was the object of the romantic youthful attachment of the poet Byron. The church



FIG. 4.

stands in a pretty secluded spot in the grounds of what was once Colwick Hall, but it is now an hotel.

The sketches which illustrate this conclud-

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ing notice of "Renaissance Carvings" were made last year—1908—expressly for it; and we desire to express our appreciation of the kind facilities afforded us by the rector, the Rev. Canon Curran,* which have enabled us to produce them.



Round Churches.

BY A. J. SMALLPEICE.

THE roundness of places of worship admits of two explanations. According to the old-time theorists, the circle, being the most ancient, the most mystical, and consequently the most awful figure, the shape that is without beginning and without end, must represent eternity or infinity, and, being itself perfect, denotes perfection. By the Hindoos it is made in the form of a coiled snake, and with the addition of wings, it is an object of the profoundest veneration. Among the Egyptians, a winged globe and snake were used as attributes of the Deity; while figures of coiled snakes have been seen on Chinese gates.

The other explanation may be described as utilitarian. Throughout the ages it has been the custom of most races to perform their acts of worship upon the high places; Hector, for instance, was commended by Zeus for his piety in offering many sacrifices on the summit of Mount Ida. If, in order to form the groundwork of a temple in such a position, it be necessary to level the top of a hill, a circular, or at any rate an oval, form would be likely to result. And even on flat ground the circular shape is a natural one; for when a crowd gathers round some object of interest, such as a Hyde Park orator or the utterer of the Greek invocation, *Ducdamé*, it inevitably assumes this configuration, with the collector of the mob in the centre. This, in fact, is the one figure that conduces to the greatest comfort of the greatest number; for it enables the audience to approach most closely to the object of its devotion or

curiosity. And when a permanent structure is raised to enclose the congregation, a circular wall requires less material than one of any other shape.

Of course, in the infancy of round buildings, the altar, or focus, or arena, was in the middle of the enclosure. In the case of circuses this is still customary; and at such places as Stonehenge the chief block, or altar stone, whatever its object, lies in the centre. So in the Lateran baptistery in Rome, and in the baptisteries at St. Jean le Rond in Paris, at Pisa and at Asti, the font in each instance occupies the middle of the circular building.

Of ancient circular temples, perhaps the most celebrated, as well as the most beautiful, is the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. It was built in the fourth century B.C.; but it can scarcely have formed a model for Christian imitation. That the later Roman temples exercised a greater influence is undoubted; indeed, some of their round buildings were directly adapted by the Christian congregations for their own use. The old temple of Bacchus, close to the Porta Viminalis, was taken over and dedicated to St. Agnes; and Marcus Agrippa's Pantheon was repaired by Pope Boniface IV., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The Church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem is traditionally ascribed to the Empress Helena, and in its original form consisted of a circular building, with the sepulchre in the middle, surrounded by twelve pillars—an echo of the verse in Exodus, "And Moses rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel." It is from this building that the English round churches were directly copied, though it was at one time obstinately believed that they were Jewish erections, built as synagogues, and afterwards stolen by the intolerant Christians.

How many of these churches have at one time or another stood in this country it is impossible even to guess. There is a tradition that old Trinity Church at Guildford was of this type, and the oldest building of them all is believed to have stood near to Hexham Cathedral. Portions of round churches still remain at Aslackby and Temple Bruer in Lincolnshire, and within the castle of

* Since this was written, we record with regret that he has passed away.

Ludlow, but only four specimens are left complete.

Of these four, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge is the oldest; it was erected about 1130. However useful the circular form may be for the accommodation of a large crowd converging upon a central point, for ritual purposes it is quite unsuitable; and so it will be found that in every case a rectangular chancel has been added to the main structure, and that in the course of continued renovations this excrescence has gradually grown out eastwards, until in some instances the original nave has become no more than a kind of anteroom or galilee to the completed church. The Cambridge building at first consisted of the present nave, with probably a semicircular apse at its eastern side. In the fifteenth century a larger chancel was built, and the clerestory of the round nave continued upwards after the manner of the ventilator of a railway tunnel. At the restoration of 1841 this belfry was pulled down, and a conical roof, in exact imitation of Duke William's helmet in the Bayeux tapestry, substituted. At the same time the chancel was once more enlarged. The diameter of the nave is 41 feet, and, as at Northampton and Temple Bruer, the peristyle consists of eight pillars.

Next in age comes St. Sepulchre's, Northampton. It is the largest of all, the diameter of its round nave being 66 feet; but, owing to its immense growth both eastwards and westwards, and to the fact that the newer parts have been built at a higher floor-level, the original building is utterly dwarfed.

The Temple Church of St. Mary is too well known to need description. It was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclitus, the patriarch of Jerusalem, measures 60 feet across, and its roof is supported by six pillars.

These three churches are all due to the Knights Templars. The fourth, St. John Baptist, Little Maplestead, was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers. Its design is unusual, for it consists of a small circular nave, only 26 feet across, containing six pillars, and having a long narrow chancel which terminates again in a semicircular apse.

Some eighty years ago, the ruins at Temple Bruer were excavated, and a round nave nearly as big as that of the Temple was

revealed. It was probably built about the middle of the thirteenth century. Modern imitations of these round churches are not common, and two which exist should serve as dreadful warnings. No one who has ever seen the Church of St. Chad's at Shrewsbury, or the church in the Tufnell Park Road, is likely to wish to increase the number of these strangely-geometrical structures.



Some Natural History Notes from the Preston Church- wardens' Accounts.

BY ALBERT WADE, F.E.S.



FEW people are aware of the many references to natural history which are to be found in our old churchwardens' accounts. The writer has recently had the opportunity of examining the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Preston, and now gives a few notes on the records to be found there.

Under a statute of Henry VIII., extended by further statutes of Elizabeth, churchwardens, and other parishioners (in the case of Preston these are styled the "Four and Twenty Gentlemen"), were empowered to tax and assess every person holding land or tithe yearly at Easter, and to use the money for, among other things, the payment of rewards for the destruction of vermin. These persons had to enter up and keep a true account of the payments made for this object.

The churchwardens' accounts in some parts of the country form interesting and valuable records of the existence, in no small numbers, at no very early date of many interesting animals and birds, some of which, unfortunately, are now only too rare. Of animals may be mentioned the wild cat, badger, and otter; and of birds, the osprey, raven, and chough. The various ways of spelling the different names in the accounts in some parts of the country are very curious, and illustrate the difficulty which

← Vermin
Tax

the somewhat illiterate churchwardens had of keeping a true account of payments made for the destruction of vermin.

A detailed examination of the churchwardens' accounts for the parish of Preston reveals a number of entries which suggest that foxes must have been numerous in comparatively recent times, so much so that a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Four and Twenty Gentlemen of Preston, held March 31, 1684, which was as follows:

"Agreed also and resolved that ye rate of 12d.* for every fox head be allowed and payed at ye bringing of such heads to ye parties that brings them and ye churchwardens to pay ye said rates or demand to be allowed for ye same at ye bringing of such heads."

This is recorded in the minute-book on that date—this book, by the way, commences January 1, 1644. Unfortunately, the account-books previous to 1749 are lost, like many other parochial records of the country.

The first natural history items occur March, 1766, and are as follow:

	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Hesketh's man for		
Fox heads	6	6
A Fox head per T. Astley ...	1	0

It is difficult to understand what the odd sixpence in the first item was for, seeing that the sum of 12d. was allowed for each fox head; perhaps it was for a brush or some other portion.

It is hard to realize nowadays that foxes were once so numerous in the neighbourhood of Preston as to cause the worthy Four and Twenty Gentlemen to pass a special resolution placing a price on their head, but no doubt they were very destructive amongst the smaller live-stock kept on the surrounding farms; but it requires a very vivid imagination to conjure up the vision of reynard careering along what is now, say, Moor Lane.

* This was a low price compared with what was sometimes paid elsewhere. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of Weybridge, Surrey, under date 1697, there is the entry: "Gave to John Born for a foxes hed, 00.03.04" (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. xxi., p. 161). In 1739, at Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, one shilling was paid for a fox, or a "fock," as it is spelt in a similar entry of the same amount in the following year (*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, New Series, vol. i., 1905-1907, pp. 82, 83).

The next item we come to is dated four years later, 1770:

	s.	d.
Pd for 3 Urchins	1	0

Urchin is a name still used in some parts of the country for the hedgehog.* It is not very clear why payments should have been made for the destruction of such creatures, but perhaps superstition (which was then very rife) was against them. Even now they are supposed to suck milk from the udders of cows as they lie on the ground, although it is a physical impossibility for a creature with so small a mouth as the hedgehog; but what they occasionally do is to lick up milk which is sometimes spilt from the cow's udders in the fields.

The last natural history item occurs in 1811, and states:

	s.	d.
Pd for 8 Fox heads	18	8

In some parts of the country it was the custom to place the carcasses of foxes in a niche over the church door as a visible proof to the Sunday congregation that a righteous use was being made of their money.

I have been unable to find any reference to wolves in the earlier minute-book, although one writer states that they survived in the northern counties as late as 1680. Harting and Lydekker, however, consider that wolves died out during the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509).

Osteological remains show that wolves formerly abounded in the great forests of

* In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Stephen's, Norwich, there is the entry, under date June 7, 1569: "To Wm. Daukins for kylling of an hedgehogge, ijd." (*East Anglian*, March, 1899, p. 37). The Parish Constable's Accounts for Stratton, Northamptonshire, contain numerous references to payments for the animal variously called "hedghog," "edghog," and "urchin." Fourpence apiece was the usual rate in 1783-1788. At Guilsborough fourpence was paid in 1739 for "2 vrchins." [Spelt "varchin" in some records.] The Stratton Constable's Accounts further show many payments in 1783-1788 for "sparrawes," usually at the rate of twopence a dozen, the same price being paid at Guilsborough; also twopence "for a Magpy," fourpence for two crows, the same price for "4 carrons" (1791)—i.e., carrion-crows—and in 1800 fourpence for a snake, and, again, half a crown for fifteen snakes (see *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, New Series, vol. i., 1905-1907, pp. 29, 30, 83, 84).

Blackburnshire and Bowland, and it may be interesting to note that Luilphus, a Dean of Whalley in the reign of Canute, was celebrated as a wolf-hunter at Rossendale.

There is much other information of antiquarian interest to be derived from an examination of these minute and account books; they are for the most part beautifully written, for, as the accounts show, some person was occasionally hired to write them out.

All this has now passed away, for in 1770 the Four and Twenty Gentlemen changed their ancient title, and were henceforth styled the "Select Vestry," which still survives, but their duties were considerably altered by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1863.



At the Sign of the Owl.



I AM glad to hear that the University of Liverpool School of Local History and Records is to undertake the editing and publication of the town records. A series of volumes, says the *Liverpool Daily Courier*, is contemplated, numbering eight or ten, containing the complete municipal records, and they will be published uniform in size with the current volumes of the Council proceedings. The latter begin as printed works about the year 1862, and the labours of the Publications Sub-Committee will cover the manuscript records between the year 1550 and that date. It is probable that prior to 1550 for a considerable period town's books existed, but they are not now to be found. The manuscript books that actually remain are a very mixed collection. They contain Council proceedings, town's meetings, records of local courts of justice, and in some cases—where the Town Clerk has been more than a mere recorder of minutes—interesting details of local occurrences, disasters, and even comments on the weather. From the point of view of local genealogy, these early records are most important. They abound

in personal names, give descriptions of apprentices and their indentures, lists of civic officers—mayors, bailiffs, and schoolmasters. Their publication should give a new incentive to the study of local genealogy. The genealogy of many Liverpool families may be completed in this way.

These records are a picturesquely tattered library. The documents have passed through many vicissitudes. Vandals have torn out pages, mice have nibbled them, they were rescued from the Town Hall fire. It is said—though here historians differ—that Prince Rupert carried them away after the Royalist capture of Liverpool, and that possibly some of them never came back. In place of some lost originals, however, there are, fortunately, copies that were made in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The School is also tackling the Liverpool parish records. For some time past Mr. W. Lyon Blease has been engaged on the investigation of the secular side of these records, and Mr. Henry Peet, F.S.A., whose recent work on Liverpool in Queen Anne's time marks him out as specially fitted for the task, will deal with the ecclesiastical side of the parish documents, both these tasks being quite separate from the work of publishing the municipal records.

Dr. M. A. Stein, the leader of the Indian Government Mission to Central Asia, in an interview with a Reuter's correspondent, made the following very interesting statement: "Perhaps the most fascinating part of the archæological work was that which was carried out during the spring and early summer of 1907 in the desert which extends between the salt marshes of Lob Nor and the Tun Huang oasis, marking the extreme west of the Chinese province of Kansu. There I was able to trace over a distance of more than 300 miles the remains of that ancient frontier wall, constructed, at the end of the second century before Christ, by the Chinese to protect the newly opened route towards the west. The ground generally is absolutely barren gravel desert extending on both sides of a narrow chain of salt marshes. The fortified line has remained in a surprisingly

good condition, considering that it was mainly constructed of consolidated gravel and regularly laid strata of faggots of reeds. Near the high watch-towers guarding the line of this wall I found relics left behind by the Chinese posts which then garrisoned this awful region. Documents in wood and bamboo from about 100 B.C. down to the middle of the century after Christ, when this defensive line appears to have been definitely abandoned, were excavated. These I found in hundreds within the little office-rooms of the guard-houses, or outside them in the ample rubbish-heaps which the Chinese soldiers had left. The distribution, organization, and commissariat arrangements of these frontier forces can be exactly traced in the official orders, indents, and other relics, and many curious details of life along this miserable frontier can still be recovered."

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 "One of our most profitable finds was the exploration of what has proved to be a treasure cave, literally crammed with ancient manuscripts, paintings, and other Buddhist remains. These had been deposited and hermetically walled up in a side-chapel of one great Buddhist sacred cave. Here I found the whole of a large temple library, with other valued relics, which had been deposited there towards the end of the tenth century of our era, evidently to save them from a threatened barbarous invasion, and which have ever since remained absolutely protected both against men and the ravages of the desert. The manuscripts which we recovered from their imprisonment of centuries frequently dated in their oldest portions as far back as the first century after Christ. The books were done up in bundles, and were practically as fresh as when deposited. The number of manuscripts exceeds 4,000, and as far as can be told are approximately in about seven different languages. The way in which this great treasure was recovered was one of romantic interest, and was only possible through the exercise of the greatest secrecy."

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 The *Tablet* announces that a highly important discovery of documents relating to the Council of Trent has been made in the State archives of Innsbruck by Professor Andreas Galante.

The find consists of a collection of more than 1,000 letters addressed to Cardinal Christopher von Madruz, who was Prince-Bishop of Trent from 1539 to 1567—a period covering the sitting of the Council which lasted from 1545 to 1563. The letters come from all parts of Europe, from princely personages, from Cardinals and other high ecclesiastics, whilst a few are purely family letters. The names of the correspondents read like a list of all the principal personages in Europe at that time. The subject-matter of their letters refers almost exclusively to the famous Council, upon the history of which the letters are expected to throw additional important light. Professor Galante has already written a monograph on the Council, and will now begin another work, using the rich materials of his lucky discovery.

✱ ✱ ✱
 I notice in Messrs. Methuen's spring announcements several books of interest to antiquaries. Another volume in the admirable series of "The Antiquary's Books" is to appear—*English Costume*, by Mr. George Clinch, a book which should be uncommonly useful in these days, not only to antiquaries and students, but to all concerned in the promotion of historical pageants. *The Foundations of the English Church* and *The Saxon Church and the Norman Conquest* will be the first issues in a new series of "Handbooks of English Church History," edited by the Rev. J. H. Burn, B.D. Mr. Paget Toynbee's *Dante in English Literature* is also promised.

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 Messrs. Jack announce the issue of two new books that should be useful. One is a new comprehensive work on *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*, by Mr. Charles H. Ashdown. The work will cover the entire period down to the production of gunpowder, and the illustrations, to the number of over 500, will be taken from actual examples, missals, illuminated manuscripts, brass effigies, etc. The other book is a new *Complete Guide to Heraldry*, in one volume, by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, editor of *Armorial Families*, etc. Each part of the science and each charge will be dealt with and fully explained, and the work will be illustrated with some 800 designs, including plates in colour,

executed by Mr. Graham Johnston, Herald Painter to the Lyon Court, Edinburgh.



Genealogists will be interested in *The Royal Daughters of England*, described as "an historical and genealogical compendium of the public and private history of most of the royal and illustrious families of Europe for over 800 years," upon which Mr. Henry Murray Lane, Chester Herald of Arms, has been working for many years, and which is shortly to be published in two quarto volumes by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., and Messrs. Cross and Jackman, of Canterbury.



The custom of a group of men going round at Christmas-time with a horse's head crudely carved in wood, known as the "hoodening horse," is still practised in Thanet and a few other places in East Kent. This custom is mentioned in Hone's *Every-Day Book*, and from time to time references to it have been made in the local press and periodical literature, but hitherto the subject has hardly received the attention it merits. Mr. Percy Maylam, of Canterbury, has been engaged for several years in getting together information on the subject, and the result of his research and investigation will be embodied in a work shortly to be published, which it is hoped will be welcome to all folklorists, and those who are interested in Kent. It will be entitled "*The Hoodening Horse*": an East Kent Christmas Custom. The number of copies printed will depend upon the number of subscribers. The price of the book will be 5s., and subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Percy Maylam, 32, Watling Street, Canterbury.



The last meeting of the session of the Bibliographical Society will be held on March 15, when Mr. S. Gaselee will read a paper on *The Bibliography of Petronius Arbitrator*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

THE sale at Sotheby's of the Greek coins collected by the late Mr. F. Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn, began on February 3 and lasted seven days. There was keen competition for many of the examples. We name a few specimen prices. The highest price given for a single coin, which was also the highest ever given, was £640 for a tetradrachm of Katana. The history of some of the coins is curious, as an instance of which may be mentioned that of a rare tetradrachm, of Pyrrhos, King of Epeiros. This coin was found by a peasant in a watercourse, eleven years ago, at Gerace, the site of the ancient Lakroi, in Bruttium. It fetched £64 10s. No less a sum than £301 was paid for a stater of the Amphictyonic League, with the veiled head of Demeter on one side and Apollo seated on the Omphalos on the other. The finest of thirty coins with Taras of Calabria on a dolphin, with the details of the head and hands of Taras in beautiful relief, realized £72 (Rollin), and a coin of Altinus Daxos, chief magistrate of Arpoi, in Apulia, during the Hannibalic War, with the head of Persephone, £50 15s. (Dr. Hirsch). In the Bunbury sale this made £11, and a Metapontion didrachm, which fetched £16 in the same sale, rose to £60 (Hirsch). Lucanian coins also found appreciation. Pallas, Skylla, and Herakles figured on one of the Herakleia, and brought £54 (Rollin). An Arkadia Federal silver stater was sold for £350. It was a coin of finest style and well preserved. On the obverse the head of Zeus Lykæos appeared, and on the reverse a figure of Pan seated on a rock. For a Pheneos stater, bearing the head of Persephone on the obverse, and, on the reverse, Hermes carrying the infant Dionysos, the sum of £200 was paid. A tetradrachm of Amphipolis, weighing 221 grains, realized £339. The coin is regarded as the finest specimen of its variety. Six times the price was paid for it than that paid on the occasion of its last sale. The 808 lots realized the enormous total of £15,175 4s., the cost of the collection to its late owner having been about £10,000. It is some time since classical numismatists had such a succession of field-days.



PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WITH the new year the Viking Club begins the publication of the "Miscellany" and the "Records" sections of their "Old-Lore Series," hitherto bound up in the same number, in separate parts. We have before us *Orkney and Shetland Miscellany*, vol. ii., part i., and *Orkney and Shetland Records*, vol. ii., part iii., both dated January. The former fully justifies its name. It contains a miscellaneous budget of articles, notes, queries, and replies relating to many and varied aspects of life and history in the old Norse earldom. Shetland shipwrecks, townships and surnames, rune-stones, Orkney and Shetland portraits, recent books on

northern subjects—these are a few of the topics which are dealt with or illustrated. The *Miscellany* is of interest to many students besides those more immediately connected with the northern islands. The *Records* part contains a further instalment of Shetland Sasines. It is the praiseworthy desire of the Club to print all the documents they possibly can which will be of use in the compilation of the history of the Norse earldom.

The Somerset-hire Archæological Society have lately published *Courts Leet and the Court Leet of the Borough of Taunton* (Taunton: Barnicott and Pearce. Price 1s.), by H. Byard Sheppard, F.M.S. Mr. Sheppard is steward of the manor of Taunton and Taunton Deane, and in January read before the local Chamber of Commerce the paper here printed. Much of the few pages given to the account of Courts Leet in general, their functions and procedure, of course contains fairly familiar matter; but nearly thirty pages are occupied by a series of extracts from the old minute books, from 1585 onward, which illustrate in the most interesting and effective way the manner in which the Court did its work. These entries have naturally a family resemblance to those in the records of other Courts Leet, but many of them have local peculiarities or illustrate local customs. On p. 23 are some amusing details, showing the troubles to which the practice of keeping pigs in the churchyard gave rise, and the naughtinesses of ungodly youth. Among several appendixes is one which gives the names of the constables of the borough from 1426 (with a few gaps) to the present day. The pamphlet is good value for its modest price.

The new part, vol. vi., part ii., of *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society* is unusually slim, but contains three useful contributions to local parochial history. Sir William W. Portal leads off with a sketch of the history of the "Manors and Churches of Laverstoke and Freefolk," places which have been closely associated with the fortunes of his own family since the Huguenot refugee, Henri Portal, learnt paper-making at South Stoneham mill, and thereafter was naturalized at Winchester in 1711. An inventory of Laverstoke Church goods in 1720 describes the marble font in Wessex dialect as "One Mervall Vant." In the Andover churchwardens' accounts, it is noted, for 1471, the font is frequently called a "vant," and "mervall" is still a common southern pronunciation of "marble." The other papers are a popular account of the parish history of Eling and of its beautiful church, one of the finest in the New Forest district, by the Rev. T. Thistle, and "Farley Chamberlayne and its Associations," by Mrs. Suckling.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xxxviii., part iv., Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his valuable studies of early Irish earthworks with the first part of a paper on "Ring-Forts in the Barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare, and their Legends." In Co. Clare the various kinds of early earthworks are to be numbered by the hundred.

A paper on "Church Island, Lough Currane, Co. Kerry," by Mr. P. J. Lynch, contains a very interesting account of a sculptured stone which has in the centre a carved figure playing a stringed instrument. "Examples of ancient carving in Ireland representing stringed instruments are few," says Mr. Lynch, "and confined to harpers." But in this case, as the enlarged illustration shows clearly, it is the ancient six-stringed parent of the violin—the *cruit* or *fidil*. Folklorists should take note of a brief communication from Mr. H. S. Crawford on "Crosses of Straw and Twigs from Co. Roscommon." Among other good papers we note "A Cross Slab and Fragment from Gallen Priory," by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong; and "Colonel Daniel O'Neill, circa 1612-1664," by Colonel W. O. Cavenagh.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *January 14.* — Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair. — Mr. A. Trice Martin presented the annual report of the work which had been carried on in 1908 at Caerwent, the site of Venta Silurum. He said that the work had been executed mainly under the supervision of Dr. Ashby and Mr. Hudd, and regretted that the former was not present to give an account of what had been done. It had consisted in the excavation of three large houses or blocks abutting on the main street between the west and east gates. Parts of these houses were in all probability shops. To the west of them there was discovered a building that was undoubtedly a temple. It consisted of a *cella*, surrounded by a wall, which had probably formed the *podium*, with a court and entrance to the south from the main street. The plan was not unlike that of the temple at Lydney. To the north of the temple another house had been excavated, with two large yards or gardens, the one on the west having an imposing entrance or porch. Among the notable finds were another hoard of coins, most of them *minimi*; an unusually large amount of "Samian" pottery; and a small stone figure of a seated goddess, with a palm in one hand, and a globe or pomegranate in the other. The execution, which was extremely rude, recalled that of the stone head found some years ago in the so-called "shrine" in the south-west quarter of the city. The report was illustrated by lantern photographs. — *January 21.* — Sir Edward Brabrook, vice-president in the chair. — Dr. Philip Norman, treasurer, and Mr. Ernest A. Mann read a joint paper on an ancient conduit-head at Chapel Street, Bloomsbury, with notes on the history and topography of the Grey Friars' water-supply. This forms the sequel to a paper read by Dr. Norman in 1899, and published in *Archæologia*, vol. lvi., part ii. — *Athenæum*, January 30.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *January 28.* — Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair. — Mr. E. Neil Baynes read a paper on the excavation of two barrows at Ty'n-y-pwll, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey, in August and September last. The work was carried out at the expense of Lord Boston, to whom permission to excavate was accorded by Mr. Walter Vivian, the

owner of Ty'n-y-pwll Farm. In the larger barrow, about 96 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height, were found seven cinerary urns, another urn of a different type which was empty, a cist with incinerated bones, and an extended skeleton near the edge of the mound. The cinerary urns all contained burnt bones, and in four of them bronze was found. Four or more of these urns were of the cordoned type, which is usually found in North Britain. The largest urn, about 16 inches in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, contained, besides a bronze celt, which was twisted owing to the action of fire, a perfect bronze knife-dagger, an elongated bronze implement nearly $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and sharpened at each end, and a piece of stag's horn. The bronze in the other urns had passed through the fire, and in one case had been melted. There was no central interment. This barrow evidently belonged to the Bronze Age.

Two hundred feet distant was a smaller barrow, about 66 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height above the ground level. No urns were found here, but about 2 feet 3 inches below the ground level, near the centre, a crouched skeleton was discovered in a cist composed of clay and stones, which was covered with a limestone slab about 5 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. A small flint knife was the only other object found in this cist. It seems that the body had been wrapped in a garment of skin or leather before interment. Professor Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who made a careful examination of the skull, believes that it belonged to a man of about thirty years of age. It is markedly dolichocephalic, and the low cranial capacity is explained by the small stature of the individual. He also considered that the skull belonged to the type described by Huxley as having been found in long barrows and river-bed deposits of England and Ireland and in the cist interments of Scotland. Huxley regarded them as Neolithic people. No urns or other interment were found in this barrow, which was earlier than the preceding one.—Dr. Arthur Evans, Professor Gowland, and Mr. Reginald Smith joined in the discussion.

In a paper on "The Music in the Painted Glass of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick," Mr. C. F. Hardy showed, by reference to Graduals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that the scrolls in the tracery of one of the windows contained—substantially in their original condition—the words and plainsong of the antiphon "gaudeamus," the first part of the introit as appointed for the Mass on most of the feasts in honour of the Virgin.—*Athenæum*, February 6.

At the meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 20, Mr. J. E. Pritchard gave his annual notes on the changes and demolitions in Bristol streets and houses, and on local archæological discoveries during the previous year. The paper was full of detail of much interest, especially to Bristolians. We extract one passage of perhaps wider interest. Referring to excavations in Small Street for the extension of the post office, Mr. Pritchard said: "With regard to the site, it was hoped that, in course of excavating, some

further evidence might be obtained touching the early occupation of that spot—I mean prior to the Norman period—but deep digging was only necessary in certain places, and very few archæological relics were discovered. The numerous finds of the prehistoric Iron Age in recent years upon the peninsula forming the site of ancient Bristol, between the two rivers, led one to expect some fresh types from this site, as the spot had not been turned over for a very long period, certainly not since the science of early man had come into special prominence. It was satisfactory, therefore, to find several specimens of unusual type. On June 24, in a trench on the south side, at a depth of about 14 feet below street-level, a roughly-made bone implement was turned up; this measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and has a hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter drilled at the top end. It is doubtful for what use this was intended, but it may have been a cloak-pin, for the head seems too large for a needle; or it was possibly a peg for securing the bolt of a door. At the same time, a red deer tine tip was found, which had been bored at the larger end to form the handle of probably a tool.

On July 6 another most interesting specimen was rescued during the progress of the digging at a spot on the south side about 50 feet back from the original street frontage, and at a depth of about 12 feet. Mr. Henry Balfour, of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, has examined this relic, and says that in his opinion it is the metatarsal of a horse, and the half of a broken "sledge-runner," measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is certain that it has been used on ice, the friction-surface showing that plainly. The only difference between the bone sledge-runners and the bone skates is that the former are perforated in a vertical direction to the friction surface, while the latter are perforated transversely. The reason is that when used as runners the bones were pegged to the under surface of the sledge from below upward, whereas the skates were tied on to the boot. The skates are more usually found, but several so-called "skates" in museums are in reality sledge-runners. They must have afforded splendid anti-friction surfaces. In close proximity to this a solid tine of the red deer was found. This measures 8 inches long, and has been closely sawn off with a metal saw at each end, but it does not look like a finished implement. Though there is not sufficient evidence to indicate at all clearly the date of these specimens, there is no doubt that they belonged to a very early period, probably of the Iron Age or soon after.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, January 30.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair. Miss Helen Farquhar read the first part of a paper on "The Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals." The lecture was accompanied by lantern slides, and was copiously illustrated by coins and medals of the period. The reigns dealt with were those of James I., Charles I., and Charles II. Close attention was given to the identification of the engravers employed. By means of extracts from State Papers, and of comparison both with the Great Seals of the Monarchs named and with signed medals, Miss Farquhar succeeded in throwing new light upon

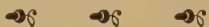
the attribution of certain coins and pattern pieces to particular engravers, such as that of the gold bezant of James I. to Charles Anthony. Miss Farquhar also maintained that certain pattern pieces of Charles I., hitherto attributed to Thomas Rawlins, should, for reasons of date and workmanship, be attributed to Edward Green, the chief engraver at the Mint, and his coadjutor Nicholas Briot. The story of the latter years of Thomas Simon's short life was also investigated, and it was shown that Simon continued to work at the Mint after he had been officially superseded by Roettier.



At the annual meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 29, Mr. C. W. Sutton read a paper by Mr. T. Stanley Ball on the Chetham Hospital Silver Plate. This plate has been kept with such reverent care that it is in a remarkable and unusual state of preservation; it consists of 119 separate pieces of silver, including forks and spoons dating from 1666 to 1843. The earliest examples are tablespoons dating from 1666 and 1667, and are engraved with the initials H. C., above which is a cross potent, part of the Chetham arms. These spoons could not, however, have been part of the table silver of Humphrey Chetham, for the date of manufacture is thirteen or fourteen years after his decease. Other articles engraved either with the initials of Humphrey Chetham or his crest are two standing cups dated 1670, two flagons and six salt-cellars dated 1674, two half-pint cups dated 1745, and twenty-four dessert-spoons of the same date. The writer of the paper dealt minutely not only with the above, but also with the remainder of the plate, giving dates, marks, and details of shape and decoration.



The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 26, when Dr. Robert Cochrane was elected President for the customary term—an unusually well-deserved honour. In the course of his inaugural address, Dr. Cochrane, who has been honorary general secretary of the Society for twenty-one years, referred to the various Acts of Parliament which had been passed for the purpose of preserving the ancient monuments of Ireland, and showed on the screen some of those upon which the Society had expended money.



Mr. T. Ross presided at the January meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. In the first paper Mr. J. Graham, Callander, described a series of five cists, each containing with the buried an urn of the beaker or drinking-cup type recently discovered in Aberdeenshire. In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant-keeper of the museum, reported the results of his survey of the stone circles in the Blairgowrie district of Perthshire, the report being accompanied by measured plans and drawings obtained under the Gunning Fellowship. Some examples met with in this year's survey are of a type not hitherto recognized as prehistoric burial sites.

They consist of circular ridges from 40 to 50 feet in diameter, and though not composed of conspicuous standing-stones, are stone circles in a modified sense. In the third paper, communicated by the Hon. John Abercromby, Captain G. H. North gave an account of the examination of a sepulchral cairn on the Kilcoy estate, in the Black Isle, Ross-shire. The cairn, which was situated in a wood about half a mile north of Kilcoy Castle, was about 100 feet in diameter, rising in the centre to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, but its bulk had been diminished by taking stones from it for the formation of a new road. The cairn had been erected over a central cist formed of large slabs set on edge and covered by a much more massive slab. In the cist was an urn of food-vessel type, finely decorated with three mouldings underneath the brim and chevron ornament impressed with a twisted cord. The only remains of the burial were a few fragments of bone and charred wood intermingled with the earth in the cist. The fourth paper, by Dr. G. A. Fothergill, was entitled "The Story of a Barber's Bleeding Dish," and included a short sketch of the history of the surgeon-barbers of Edinburgh from 1505 to 1722, when the surgeons and barbers were formed into separate incorporations. The next meeting was held on February 8, Sir H. Maxwell in the chair. In the first paper Mr. J. A. Balfour gave an account of his examination of the ecclesiastical remains of the Holy Island, Arran, otherwise known as Lamlash. There is little to be gleaned from historical sources regarding the settlement of St. Molaise on the island in the seventh century, or of the later monastery said to have been founded by Reginald MacSomerville in the thirteenth century. Last year the author made an examination of the site of this monastery, and found the graveyard, which had been disused since about 1790, and under crop since 1835. No building could be found in the field except a circular foundation 22 feet in diameter, probably one of the two small towers alluded to by L'Artigue in his notice of the island in 1543. St. Molio's cave, or cell, about a mile distant, was cleared out and found to be 41½ feet in length by 12½ feet in width. It was partly paved with rough slabs, and under the paving was a drain cut in the rock. At the south-west end was a deposit of kitchen-midden refuse, with split bones of domestic animals, and shells of edible molluscs. When this rubbish was removed a fireplace was brought to view, and a dry-built wall across the cave, 3 feet in thickness, which had fallen inwards. The cave had often been used as a shelter by shell-gatherers who came to the island. Scores of crosses made by pilgrims can still be traced on the walls, but of the Runic inscriptions mentioned by Sir Daniel Wilson only one was noticed. A short distance from the cave is a large boulder with a flat top, variously called St. Molaise's table, or the saint's chair, or the judgment stone, which has on the east wing a curious incised cross with a ring at the top of the shaft, and a few pilgrims' crosses. Close by is the well of St. Molaise, and a hollowed stone which has been called a font.

In the second paper the Rev. Otto Blundell, F.S.A. Scot., described the results of his examination by means of a diving dress of the artificial island or crannog known as Eilean Muireach, in the south end

of Loch Ness. Situated about 150 yards from the shore, the island is now about 4 feet above the average level of the loch, which previous to the making of the Caledonian was 6 feet lower, and an island of proportionately greater extent. The water round the island was found to be 12 feet deep, and the sides of the island presented an even slope of rubble stones resting on a floor of beams, with trunks of trees, which seemed to be of oak, lying along the circumference of the pile of stones, and an arrangement of spars extending from these into the stonework. Traces of a causeway leading from the island to the mainland were discernible, but it was uncertain whether it formed part of the original construction or whether it was the approach to the castle which is known to have existed on the island in the fifteenth century.

In the third paper Miss Dorothea M. Bate gave an account of a sepulchral cairn excavated by her on the estate of Major-General Graham, of Mosknow, in the Kirtle Valley, Dumfriesshire, where there are many such cairns, mostly destroyed. This cairn also had evidently been considerably reduced in bulk, but the burial in the centre was found intact in a cist 4 feet in length, scarcely 2 feet in width, and 1 foot 10 inches in depth. The cist was carefully formed of four single stones for sides and ends and two covering stones laid one on the top of the other, the undermost being the largest, and measuring 7 feet in length by 4 feet in breadth. The joints of the cist were plastered with clay, and the bottom covered with a layer of clean river gravel about 3 inches thick. On this lay the much-decayed fragments of the skeletons of at least one, if not two, adults and a child. No pottery or other artificial objects were found in the cist.

In the fourth paper Mr. William Reid, F.S.A.Scot., Dundee, gave a notice of the discovery of a group of full-length stone cists lying east and west and close together within the enclosure of the Public School at Leuchars, Fife. The cists, of which thirty-four were uncovered, were of the usual type of early Christian burials, being each composed of several smallish slabs set on edge, with similar small undressed slabs forming the covers. They contained nothing but the bones. Two, however, contained two skeletons, one under the other. On the site of the school there was formerly an ancient chapel, called in the *Statistical Account* of 1795 St. Bernard's, and in the *New Statistical Account* St. Bennet's. But the Rev. Dr. Campbell, in his book on Balmerino, calls the chapel St. Bonoe's, which seems to have been the true dedication, as it is so styled in a charter by James VI.

The ninety-sixth annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 27, the Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair. The annual report referred to the excavations undertaken during the year at the site of the Roman city of Corstopitum (Corbridge). The results, it was stated, more than realized anticipations of the nature and character of this buried city. The fountain and its site, found in 1907 and afterwards filled in, was again uncovered. A continuance of the work from this centre has disclosed in the granaries lying to the west of it and in the massive masonry on its eastern side a

series of buildings in keeping with the magnitude of a large town. The fragmentary inscriptions and minor objects discovered, and the vousoirs, which enabled the investigators to reconstruct an entire arch, added their testimony to the story of the town. The work of the season culminated on October 10 in the discovery of a piece of folded lead, which was found to contain a gold ring and forty-eight gold coins. These ranged in date from the reign of Valentinianus (A.D. 364 to 375) to that of Magnus Maximus (A.D. 383 to 388). The President, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated them on the satisfactory financial accounts. Referring to the find of gold coins at Corstopitum, he said that it was not entirely a selfish motive that induced him to put in a claim against the Government for the coins. It was right that anything of exceptional interest should go to the National Museum, but there were very many things which were of far more interest in their connection with the locality than they would be separated from the locality. The Rev. E. J. Taylor seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The Duke of Northumberland was re-elected president of the society.—*Times*, January 29.

THE CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on January 19, when the Rev. F. G. Slater read a paper on "Early Eighteenth-Century Brasses in Ince Church." At the next meeting, on February 16, the Ven. Archdeacon Barber spoke on "St. Plegmund and his Connection with Cheshire." The lecturer first gave an account of King Alfred and his helpers in Church and State, then outlined the history of St. Plegmund—early life, adult tutor to Alfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 890, his consecration at Rome, and second visit later to the Eternal City after Alfred's death. The paper concluded with an estimate of St. Plegmund's character and work, and a discussion of his connection with Plemstall and the well that bears his name.

At the general meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES, held on February 16 at Burlington House, Professor Percy Gardner presiding, Mr. P. N. Ure read a paper on "Further Excavations at Rhitsona in Boeotia." Mr. Ure has recently been assisting Professor Burrows in excavations in the Ancient Greek Cemetery at Rhitsona. He described and showed pictures of sixth-century pottery and figurines in the Boeotian geometric style, which had been found in the graves. He also showed pictures of vases and figurines of other styles found in the same graves, including various Proto-Corinthian, Corinthian, and sub-geometric types, "Naucratis ware," "Rhodian" glass, black figure on red and yellow grounds, including an cenoche with a new type of naval scene inscribed, white lecythus, "archaic" statuette and protomai, many transitional vases, "cothons," and allied types with ink-pot rims to prevent spilling.—Mr. W. C. F. Anderson also gave a paper on "Amphipolis," expressing the hope that the happy change in Turkish government would render it

possible before long to survey and excavate many important sites. The interest of the site of Amphipolis was that it commanded the mouth of the Strymon and the approach to the sea from the fertile Philippi Valley. It was on the Via Egnatia, and on the Turkish post road, and here, he thought, if anywhere, might be found remains of the pre-Grecian civilization of the Balkans, for it lay on the direct road to the sea from Bulgaria, and as the "Nine Ways" must have been a place of barter and traffic. Mr. Anderson's view is that Xerxes effectively occupied the valleys of the Hebrus, Strymon, and Axus. Malaria was the chief obstacle to excavation.



Other meetings have been the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on February 1, when Mr. R. A. Smith read a paper on "The Santon Downham Hoard of Metal"; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on the same date, when Miss Russell Davies gave a very entertaining lecture on "Some Aspects of Life in the Middle Ages"; the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 21; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, and the annual meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, both on January 19; the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 29; the conversazione of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 28; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 2; the annual meeting of the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 5; and the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 9, when the Rev. Dr. Solloway gave an erudite paper on the "Romano-British Bishops of York."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND DURING THE TUDOR PERIOD. By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton. Part II. London: B. T. Batsford, 1908. Pp. 63 to 108 of text and 65 folio plates in strong portfolio. Price 42s.

For a general account of the sumptuous and monumental work, of which the second part lies before us, we must refer the reader to our notice of the first part in the *Antiquary* for July last. Its successor fully deserves all the praise that was bestowed upon the opening part. The collotype plates are wonderfully good. They reproduce with the greatest delicacy and faithfulness every intricate detail, every bit of time-touched architectural beauty, of the splendid old Tudor houses that are amongst the most cherished glories of our country. As a mere picture-book these

portfolios can hardly be rivalled. Few, even of the most vagrant hunters after things old and beautiful, can have seen more than a part of the many relics of the building work of Tudor days here brought together. In the part before us are four more plates—there were two in the first part—of Compton Wynyates, plates of Layer Marney (3), Sutton Place (3), Cowdray (2), Hengrave Hall (2, making 4 in all), Haddon Hall (2 of 4), and others known to fame; but there are also delightful views of many less well-known houses, such as Daneway (Gloucestershire), Chantmarle (Dorset), Winterbourne Anderson (Dorset), Great Cressingham (Norfolk), the Ley, Weobley, and various others. Eighteen of the plates belong to the Detail Series. These, with their sketches and measured drawings of gatehouses, chimney-stacks, panels, chimney-pieces, windows, etc., will be valued by all architects and serious students. The text, which describes with sufficient historical and architectural detail the buildings illustrated, also abounds in smaller illustrations from sketches and photographs which are extremely attractive.

Mr. Batsford has published many beautiful books, but he has issued nothing finer than this noble collection.

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THE ART OF HUNTING. By William Twici. First issued by Sir Henry Dryden in 1844. With THE CRAFT OF VENERY and a translation of LA CHASSE DU CERF. Edited by Alice Dryden. Illustrations. Northampton: William Mark, 1908. Small 4to., pp. xii, 163. Price 15s. net.

Although the late Sir Henry Dryden's edition of *The Art of Hunting*, by Twici, huntsman to King Edward II., was originally issued so long ago as 1844, the value of his notes on old English hunting remains unimpaired, and Miss Dryden has been well advised in issuing this reprint, to which she has added some further notes of her own. To the reprint of Twici the editor has appended a translation of the oldest French treatise on hunting, *La Chasse du Cerf*, taken from Sir Henry Dryden's manuscript, corrected, and now for the first time printed, and also, in *The Craft of Venery*, a late version of a translation of Twici, with additions. Miss Dryden in her preface gives a few biographical and bibliographical particulars concerning Twici, and the volume is rounded off with a list of sepulchral monuments on which are figures in hunting costume, or with horns, or with bows and arrows; a bibliography of printed books in English and French upon hunting written before 1800; and a good index. It will thus be seen that Miss Dryden has prepared with characteristic thoroughness a particularly desirable book. No student of the ancient craft of venery can afford to neglect Sir Henry Dryden's valuable notes and comments on Twici's text; and in this well-printed volume, bound in comely white buckram, they are presented in convenient form with the other useful aids we have named, and illustrated by Sir Henry Dryden's eleven original drawings, and three additional plates, two of them—hart-hunting and the death of the boar—from fifteenth-century manuscripts, and the other a reproduction of a drawing of the Glinton effigy.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SUFFOLK. Edited by V. B. Redstone, F.R.Hist.S. Many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 288. Price 15s. net.

In the preparation of this volume Mr. Redstone has been inspired by the desire to rouse in Suffolk folk, who have shown themselves regrettably slow to appreciate the importance and interest of the part their county has played in the past, a love for the story of their county's history, and to create a desire for further knowledge. The book is well calculated to produce the desired effect. The number of contributors is fewer than has been usual in previous issues of the Memorials Series, but that is because the editor supplies no less than eight chapters from his own pen. These deal with the county's early history, from Roman to Norman days, with "Riots

steads," a particularly attractive chapter, by Mr. R. W. Maitland; and "Framlingham Castle," a paper which, though decidedly good, is of somewhat disproportionate length, by Mr. F. S. Stevenson. The volume is pleasantly illustrated, and is well worthy of its place among the county "Memorials."

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FONTS AND FONT COVERS. By Francis Bond.

Illustrated by 426 photographs and drawings.

London: *Henry Frowde*, 1908. Demy 8vo.,

1 p. xvi, 347. Price 12s. net.

"At last!" will be the gratified exclamation of not a few ecclesiologists who become the happy possessors of this fine book. "Paley" has been almost the only book of a general kind on fonts for so many years—more than sixty—that it seems surprising that Mr. Bond was not anticipated long ago. However, at



NORMAN FONT AT FINCHAM, NORFOLK.

and Ruins"—a graphic description of risings by burgesses and by peasantry, and a sketch of some remaining ecclesiastical ruins—and with matters so diverse as the erosion of the Suffolk coast, superstition and witchcraft (the vile Hopkins was responsible for some horrible doings), and "The Chaucers of Suffolk," in which valuable fresh matter relating to the Chaucer family is given, gathered from the Ipswich borough records. In a valuable paper on "The Abbey of St. Edmunds and its Customary," Dr. Cox makes excellent use of a manuscript hitherto practically unnoticed; he also calls attention to the wealth of manuscript material relating to the great Benedictine abbey which still awaits examination and sifting at the hands of students. Among the papers by other contributors are "Orford Castle," by Messrs. B. J. Balding and P. Turner; "Some East Suffolk Home-

last we have before us a book in which the subject is competently treated and lavishly illustrated. In the earlier chapters Mr. Bond traces the process of development or shrinkage from the great baptistery tank to the latter-day font, and to the miserable earthenware bowls and trumpery metal basins that have in some places done duty for baptismal purposes. The tub-shaped font in which infant immersion could still be practised; the same mounted on legs—a change probably made for convenience; further elevation by the elongation of the pedestal, whether a single support or several pillars; the adoption of the chalice form of font, introduced by the quattrocento artists of Italy, which thus, as Mr. Bond points out, "connected together in beautiful symbolism the two great primitive sacraments"; and the seventeenth-century abandonment of the font for the supposedly

more Protestant pewter or earthenware bowl or basin—these are some of the stages of the process which Mr. Bond rapidly describes. In the second part fonts are classified by symbolism, by their appendages and accessories, by their material, position, and inscriptions. The third part deals chronologically and historically with fonts from the point of view of design and structure; while a short fourth part discusses "Font Covers." It will thus be seen that the ground is adequately covered. Mr. Bond is perhaps at his best in the third part, when discussing Norman and thirteenth-century fonts; but the whole of the book is thoroughly good.

An Index Locorum, filling twenty-eight pages, and capably arranged, so as to give references not only to text and illustrations, but also the source of the latter, an Index Rerum, and a brief bibliography, which in a volume of such permanent value might have been more fully done, complete this most welcome volume. A few slips are to be expected. The illustration of Swymbridge font on p. 302 does not tally with the description of its position on p. 89. The prisoners shut up in Burford Church, when one of them, Anthony Sedley, scratched his name on the font, were not Royalists, as stated on p. 117, but Puritans—"Levellers"—mutineers from the Parliament forces. But these are trifles.

Of the illustrations it is difficult to speak too highly. More than 400 in number, they are of bewildering variety, and illustrate every form and phase of the subject. By the courtesy of the publisher we are able to reproduce one as an example on this page. It shows the rude Norman font at Fincham, Norfolk, set on late supports, with arcaded sides. On one side are shown the Magi; Mr. Bond remarks that "the artist, having depicted one of the Magi, was entirely satisfied with the result, and made the other two exact replicas." Among the subjects represented on other sides of this remarkable font are "a very primitive Adam and Eve"; the Nativity in its simplest form—"a manger with the Babe, the heads only of an ox and ass above, and a big star"; and an "extraordinarily rude representation of the dove descending on the head of Christ, or perhaps of a catechumen."

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THE ELDER OR POETIC EDDA. Part I.: The Mythological Poems. Edited and translated, with Introduction and Notes, by Olive Bray. Illustrated by W. G. Collingwood. Printed for the Viking Club, 1908. Small 4to., pp. lxxx, 327. Price 15s. net.

This well-printed and beautifully produced book, which reaches us from the publishing house of Mr. David Nutt, is the second volume in the "Translation Series" of the Viking Club—a club which collects and publishes lore of various kinds and degrees of importance relative to the lands of the North, with all the enthusiasm of youth and Scandinavian energy. The Edda, here in part translated, is commonly known as Saemund's Edda, from the name of an Icelandic scholar of the twelfth century, who, however, had no part in its composition. The earliest manuscripts are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but the mythical and heroic lays which compose the Edda are of much earlier date. The volume before us

contains the mythical lays only. These are by various hands, are of different dates, and are mostly obscure. Many scholars, especially those of Germany, have theorized regarding the myths revealed or suggested in these difficult lays, and have sought to give them this or the other interpretation. Miss Bray, in the long and valuable introduction prefixed to her translation, discusses very temperately and with well-balanced judgment the problems presented by the setting and meaning of the mythological lays. The Icelandic original is printed page by page with the translation, which has had the benefit of suggestions and corrections by several well-known Scandinavian scholars, and Miss Bray has further laid students under a debt of obligation by adding a bibliography, and indexes to both text and translation. Each lay or story is headed by spirited and decorative drawings by Professor Collingwood.

* * *

"SAINT" GILBERT: The Story of Gilbert White and Selborne. By J. C. Wright. With eight illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock* [1908]. Crown 8vo., pp. 90. Price 2s. 6d.

The Selborne literature grows apace. Mr. Wright wields a practised pen, and this little volume of appreciation and description is pleasantly written. The village itself and its objects of interest; White's personality and friends and pets and work—these are the themes on which the author chats readably, though he has nothing new to say, nor, indeed, anything that specially needed saying. But the lovers of White are legion, and to many of them Mr. Wright's pages will be pleasingly suggestive as well as reminiscent. The illustrations are from photographs of Selborne and its familiar scenes—the Plestor and the Hanger, church and cottages, and the like. The book is prettily produced.

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ANCIENT EARTHWORKS. By J. Charles Wall. With sixty-nine illustrations from photographs and plans. London: *Talbot*, 1908. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii, 143. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This handy volume in *The Antiquaries' Primers*, would be a good pocket companion for a tramp in any countryside district where some defensive earthwork survives to recall the life of our early ancestors. As Mr. Wall confesses, the subject is a large one, and true knowledge difficult; but he has gathered a fund of data for the problems of old stockades, camps, dene-holes, rings, and mounts, which make such features on the face of England. The definitions and the diagrams all help to make the study of the subject scientific, which is as it should be. "Gedding Hall" is a strange frontispiece to the volume, and no reference in the index suggests an explanation. Moreover, the volume lacks a table of contents.

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HISTORICAL STUDIES RELATING CHIEFLY TO STAFFORDSHIRE. By J. L. Cherry and Karl Cherry. Stafford: *J. and C. Mort, Ltd.*, 1908. Royal 8vo., pp. iv, 109. Price 5s.

This well-printed volume contains a series of papers, disconnected save for the link with the county, describing or discussing episodes in the history of Staffordshire. In the first Mr. J. L.

Cherry claims that Stafford was founded in the eighth century, by tracing the history of the local reverence for St. Bertelin. All the available material, historical and legendary, relating to the saint is brought together and lucidly set forth, and Mr. Cherry makes out an arguable case. In another paper the probable pre-Roman origin of Bury Ring, near Stafford, is shown, and Mr. Cherry makes a sensible suggestion as to excavatory work by the local Field Club. If this is undertaken, the Club will be well advised to place the work under the supervision and control of one qualified archæologist having practical acquaintance with digging of the kind here needed. In "Some Saints of Staffordshire" Mr. Karl Cherry makes a laudable attempt "to straighten out the confused records of the Anglo-Saxon saints of the county." St. Chad is the most notable of the company; but not the least interesting to some readers will be St. Modwenna, a name suggestive of Hawker and his Morwenstow. Mr. K. Cherry contributes several readable papers on seventeenth-century subjects: "Tixall Hall and Titus Oates" is a good and careful study, with information from original documents concerning the sufferings of Staffordshire Catholics; "The Hero of Hopton Heath"; "The Capture of Eccleshall Castle," from a contemporary record; and "Boscobel Literature: Some Recent Finds," which scarcely justifies its claim to shed "new light upon the whole drama, and upon its sequel when the fugitive King had reached France." Other studies are "Light and Shade on Cannock Chase," by Mr. Karl Cherry, and a comparison by his father between the characteristics of King Alfred and Queen Victoria. On the whole, the contents of the volume are the product of genuinely careful work, and are marked by considerable research. The Staffordshire library is decidedly the richer by the labours of Mr. Cherry and his son; but we wish they had given their book an index—it deserves it.

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THE CHURCHYARD SCRIBE. By Alfred Stapleton. Walton-on-Thames: C. A. Bernau, 1908. 16mo., pp. 106. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The increasing attention now being given to the transcribing and recording of monumental inscriptions makes the appearance of this bright little book particularly timely. Mr. Stapleton treats his subject in three sections: On Recording the Inscriptions in a Churchyard or Burial-Ground; Hints on Reading Apparently Illegible Inscriptions; Typical and Authentic Examples. The directions given are plain and practical; the hints and suggestions are based on experience, and are valuable accordingly; while the examples in the third section are well selected, and fittingly point the moral and adorn the tale of the preceding pages. Mr. Stapleton has produced a useful little manual, which should be in the hands of all who propose to work at the transcribing and recording of churchyard inscriptions.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE HISTORY OF KETTERING. By Frederick W. Bull. Illustrated. Kettering: Northants Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., 1908. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 69. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Nearly twenty years have passed since Mr. Bull published his *History of Kettering*; and he now issues

a supplement, ranging in size with the original volume, which embodies additional matter regarding the past and some fresh notes on the history of recent years. As regards the past, fresh evidence has come to light of life in the neighbourhood of the town in the Bronze Age and in Roman and Saxon times. One of the illustrations is a fine plate of cinerary urns, part of a very large find, discovered in 1903 with sundry bronze and bone implements. Supplementary matter is also given in regard to ecclesiastical history—Church and Nonconformist—local government, charities, etc. Sketches of some local families and worthies of note conclude a volume which is indispensable to all possessors of the original *History*, and in itself is a useful addition to the Northamptonshire library. The illustrations are chiefly from old maps and views of the town and its buildings, and give the book an additional attraction for topographers.

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THE A.D. INFINITUM CALENDAR. From the year 1 A.D., *ad infinitum*. Liverpool: *Colin and Irene*, 131, St. Domingo Road. Folding card 10½ by 5 inches. Price 3d.

This extremely ingenious compilation consists of four short tables which contain the months, days of the month, and all years from 1 to 2,000, divided between the hundreds in one table and the tens and units in another, and all arranged in seven lines. The four items of a date being given and found in the four tables, the key numbers to each of them will be found in the first column, and the sum of these key numbers to be found in the last table gives the day of the week. All allowance is made for leap years and for the omitted days in September, 1752; but the whole arrangement is so simple as to be understood in five minutes, and applied almost at a glance.

It is always of interest, and sometimes of importance, to a writer to know the day of the week on which some event took place, and many are curious to know on which day of the week they were born. Should, however, they be fatalists, they are advised not to consult these tables, lest they should disclose the fact that this was a Friday, a day most unfortunate to many, as we find, on reference to Townsend's Manual, and Haydn's Index, by the aid of this Calendar, that Louis XVI. was born, George Villiers stabbed, King Murat shot, and Dr. Dodd hanged, all on a Friday. To all engaged in historical research or other literary work, as well as to the business man who may want to know the day of the week when a date will occur a year or two hence, the Calendar will be invaluable.—J. T. P.

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The London County Council have issued an excellent *Handbook to the Weapons of War and the Chase* in the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill. Written by the Curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison, and edited by Dr. A. C. Haddon, it gives in over seventy well-filled pages, for the trifling sum of 2d., what is not merely a guide to the fine collection at Forest Hill, but really a capital classified summary and description of weapons used in the land, missiles thrown by hand, and missiles thrown or discharged by means of an apparatus. There are two good plates—one of spear-

throwers, the other of clubs and maces.—From Hull Museum come Nos. 56, 57, and 58 of its "Publications" (price 1d. each). No. 56 is the *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. xxvii., which contains, besides what the title indicates, an address by Mr. T. Sheppard on "The Evolution of Hull," and a note on "The Story of Haltemprice Priory." No. 57 is the Annual Report for 1908, chronicling abundant activity and much solid progress; while No. 58 has a catalogue of the "Lether" collection of fossils, and a note by Mr. Sheppard on "A Specimen of *Eryon Antiquus*, Broderip, from the Yorkshire Lias."

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Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, has issued, price 1s., *A Hand-list to the Surnames represented by Inscriptions in the Hundred of Edwinstree, in the County of Hertford*. These surnames number some 800, and genealogists will find this well-arranged list useful.

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The *Essex Review*, January, reached us too late for notice last month. The first article is a good outline of "The Place of Essex in Early English History," by Mr. Eliot Howard. Among the other contents, which well sustain the magazine's reputation as one of the best of local periodicals, are articles on "Edward Benlowes," the seventeenth-century versifier of Finchingfield, by Dr. Andrew Clark; "The Manor of Camsix, Felsted," by Mr. John French; and "The Passing of the Dedham Lectureship," by Rev. C. A. Jones. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, is also belated. In one of his excellent architectural articles Mr. C. E. Keyser gives an account of the remarkable church at South Moreton, Berks, illustrated by eleven fine photographic plates. Other papers are "Notes on Steventon," by Mr. Walter Money; "The Stapleton Brass at Ipsden, Oxon," by the Rev. J. E. Field; "The Manor-Houses of Sutton Courtenay," by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; and "White Waltham and Shottesbrook in the Middle Ages," by the Rev. F. T. Wethered. The *East Anglian*, January, makes an excellent beginning of its thirteenth volume with much valuable matter, hitherto unprinted. All antiquaries interested in the Eastern Counties should support this most useful magazine, of which the possible stoppage from lack of support is feared.

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The *Architectural Review*, January, abounds with illustrations and notes of professional interest. Of wider appeal is a finely illustrated first article on Lecce, the little-known city of many architectural attractions in the remote "heel" of Italy, by Mr. Martin Shaw Briggs. The February issue contains a second Lecce paper, and the first part of an account of the "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople," both liberally illustrated. The *Expert*, January, has good illustrations, with brief notes, of mazer bowls, fans, old chessmen, ancient keys, Bartolozzi prints, and various other things old and curious. The February number has, *inter alia*, illustrated accounts of Giffords Hall, Suffolk, and of the chained library in the Royal Grammar School, Guildford. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January, and the *American Antiquarian*, November and December.

Correspondence.

MAXFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any person tell me where Maxfield is? It is mentioned in a letter in my possession from Ralph Godwin, dated Worcester, February 7, 1645, and addressed to Prince Rupert. It is mentioned in the following sentence: "The Lord Ashtely is returned, and after the relief of Maxfield pursued the Rebels and took two pieces of Ordnance. Some of them got into a Church, and maintained the steeple until they were fired out."

JOHN BENETT-STANFORD.

Hatch House, Tisbury,
Wilts,
January 27, 1909.

THE LETTER "A."

TO THE EDITOR.

As the origin of A was a bird and its cry, it appears probable that the origin of B was the well-known insect and its cry.

A. W. VENNER.

Crossley, Redhill,
Surrey,
February 1, 1909.

BOSHAM CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any of your readers kindly inform me, if any of the Saxon work is still in the church at Bosham, depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry?

HARRY GUY.

Solentia,
Yarmouth, I.W.

DUTCH TILES.

TO THE EDITOR.

When did the use of these for the sides of fireplaces come into fashion, and go out? John André, writing to Miss Anna Seward, October 19, 1769, said: "Pray keep me a place [round the hearth], but you have Dutch tiles . . . so let Moses or Aaron or Balaam's ass be my representative."

R. B.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

WITH the object of promoting the formation of a York Record Society, Mr. T. P. Cooper lectured before the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archæological Society on March 9, on "The Records of the City of York," Dr. Evelyn presiding. In the course of his paper Mr. Cooper remarked that "the archives of the city of York may be classed amongst the finest and rarest of civic records in the kingdom, and it is surprising that so little use has been made of them by historians, archæologists, and others. Not a single subject connected with the history and government of our city but receives illustration from this magnificent collection; its contents appeal to all classes of inquirers and students. Many writers have, for years, relied upon printed inaccuracies of compilers, and the true history of York has yet to be written, from the evidences that these records possess, which have not in the past been freely laid open for the diligent explorer. They not only illustrate the history of our city in all its phases, but contain many valuable items not yet incorporated into the history of our country. One unpublished item I found a short time ago tells us how Henry VII., after defeating Richard III. at Bosworth, requested the Lord Mayor of York to proclaim him King. It seems a herald from Henry arrived at Micklegate Bar, but he was dubious about entering, as the citizens had been loyal to the late King, and had sent several armed citizens to aid him in battle. The herald retired to the

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sign of The Bear in Blossom Street, an hotel which I believe was afterwards known as The Sun, and here he took refreshment. In the meantime the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hearing of his arrival, went to The Bear and had some talk with the herald, and he assured them 'Henry VII. would be as good and as gracious a Lord' as any of his predecessors. Thereupon the Lord Mayor resolved to proclaim Henry VII. King. At the same time his lordship presented the herald with 6 marks and 3 angels. We are told, subsequently, three Aldermen and some of the twenty-four went as a deputation to the new King to desire the continuance of their franchises and privileges. It has been doubted whether Richard III. had a crooked back, but we have contemporary evidence in our records how Master William Burton, of St. Leonard's Hospital, had remarked in company that 'King Richard was a hypocrite and crookebake.' Thus we find, upon the indisputable testimony of a York man, that the epithet 'crouchback' was applied to King Richard as a term of contempt a year or so after his death, by an individual to whom his person must have been familiar."



Mr. Cooper remarked on the interest of the volume entitled the "Association of the Northern Counties," which tells us of the action of the civic authorities under the Commonwealth, and records many acts and proceedings unknown to historians. He also pointed out that what were originally called "House Books," but are now popularly known as "Corporation Minute Books," which date from 1475, contain thousands of items that illustrate the civic, political, religious, and commercial life of the city in the past, as well as many entries of topographical value. They throw much light upon the social history of their respective dates, and would yield a large amount of new material for future writers. "At fol. 3, vol. vi., A.D. 1486," said Mr. Cooper, "we find a petition of the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in York, as to certain hardships inflicted on them, and as to their right of possession of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in the suburbs of York. The earlier volumes of this collection have been used to some extent, but not largely, by Drake. There is

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also a work by Robert Davies of considerable value, entitled: *Extracts from the Municipal Records of York*. It is a very interesting volume, and the author appears to have drawn largely upon what may be termed the curiosities of the earlier house books, but he has by no means exhausted the particular period he searched. There are 'registers of apprenticeships and indentures' in several folio volumes of various dates.

"Another very important book contains the 'Ordinances of the Trades, Guilds, and Companies of York.' These have never been printed; only brief allusions to them have been made by Miss Sellers, Doc. Litt., in an article printed in the *English Historical Review*. The Book of St. Thomas's Hospital, consisting of a register of endowments and proceedings of the governors, is also in the possession of the Corporation. In several of the manuscript volumes there are references to the common pastures of the citizens. These, with many other items of import, hidden away in precious tomes, would at the present time be of value if they could be extracted and given to the citizens. There is a book of ordinances of the pewterers of the city of York. Guilds and guild life are at the present time engrossing the attention of many experts, and this record is of special importance to such students. Recently a member of this society read a paper on 'The forest of Galtres.' He could not give us the last word on the subject, but if our city documents had been available for research he most certainly would have told us more, as they contain many items relating to the forest. I know a gentleman who is particularly interested in the demolished church of St. Peter the Little and its site. He will be pleased to hear that much about the union of the York churches in 1585 is waiting to be unearthed from the City Records. Dr. Evelyn, although not a Bridgemaster, is master of Ouse Bridge lore, and he will find many significant items in the Bridgemaster's Accounts."

We are glad to see that the reading of this interesting and suggestive paper was followed by the practical step of appointing a sub-committee to approach the Corporation with regard to the possible publication of the

City Records. Mr. Cooper, whose address is 16, Wentworth Road, York, will be glad to hear from any person who, or any society or library which, would be willing to join the proposed York Record Society.

The report of the Maidstone Museum, Public Library, and Bentlif Art Gallery, for the year ended October 31, 1908, has reached us. It chronicles many additions and steady progress in every department. The chief acquisition was the valuable collection of Japanese pottery, porcelain, bronzes, and other art objects, made by the late Hon. Henry Marsham, and presented as a free gift to the museum, in accordance with his expressed wish and intention, by the administrators of his estate. The collection numbers upwards of 1,200 specimens, and comprises a valuable and representative series of examples of some of the finer arts of Japan, executed during the last three or four centuries by many of the most celebrated artists of that country, especially the workers in the ceramic art. We may note, by the way, that the Museums Association annual meeting is to be held at Maidstone this year, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Balfour, Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford.

There have just been added to the department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum some electrotypes copies of the principal gold and silver ornaments recently discovered during excavations in Greece. The collection, which is presented by Miss Hutton, includes two gold cups with embossed designs representing oxen and trees which were found at Vapheio, near Sparta. There are also some interesting objects from graves at Mycenæ, among which is the fragment of a silver vase with a design showing the occupants of a besieged city defending it against the attacks of the enemy. The design on this fragment is very curious, as being almost a copy of what we find on the Assyrian sculptures of Assurnazirpal in 825 B.C. There is also a bronze dagger with gold handle. The blade, which is inlaid with gold and silver, is of extremely fine workmanship, showing a lion-hunt and a lion attacking a deer. A fine mask of gold

intended to cover the face of the dead is worthy of notice owing to the delicacy of the workmanship and general outline of the features. Besides the above, there are a number of gold plaques and finger-rings ornamented with various designs. All the above objects are now on exhibition in the First Vase Room.

In the *Times* of March 1, the correspondent of that journal in the Balkan Peninsula wrote: "The British School at Athens has resumed the researches at Sparta which have been attended with such brilliant success during the last three years. The School has fortunately been provided with adequate means for this year's operations owing to the munificence of Mr. Astor. It is hoped to complete the excavation of the precinct of the temple of Artemis Orthia during the present season. As the work has only just begun, there are as yet no 'finds' to record, except that of a remarkably fine *boustrophedon* inscription, which was accidentally discovered in a neighbouring garden. It is a dedication to Apollo Karneios, apparently composed in rude verse, and mentions the contest called *σπυρμαία*, elsewhere known only from Hesychius. The inscription, which may throw light on local topography, will presently be published by the Greek authorities. On the acropolis was found an English silver penny of Henry II. or Henry III. struck in London."

Mr. George Bailey writes: "The following errors have been pointed out as occurring on pp. 103-5 of the March *Antiquary*. I am glad to have had my attention called to them, and append an explanation. 1. On p. 105, col. 2, Sir John Musters, Knt., is said to have built Colwick Hall in 1775 after taking down the old house of the Byrons. Now, as Sir John had died long before—namely, on July 29, 1689, aged sixty-six—he certainly did not do so; but a John Musters, Esq., who succeeded his father, Mundy Musters, Esq., in 1769, did so. This would be about eighty-six years after the demise of the first Sir John. 2. On p. 105, col. 1, lines 3 and 4, the name of Sir John Musters has been unfortunately substituted for that of *Sir John Byron*, of the ancient

tomb, who died, as there stated, in 1576. These errors are easily put right, but how it came to be necessary to do so is inexplicable. Such simple slips as these soon produce a strange muddle!"

A correspondent has pointed out that Mr. Albert Wade's article on the Preston Churchwardens' Accounts, also in last month's issue, does not say precisely to which Preston reference is made. The accounts quoted are those of the churchwardens of the now large and important Lancashire town.

The Somerset Archæological Society has issued an appeal for funds to enable them to carry out certain alterations at their museum and headquarters, Taunton Castle, calculated to give much-needed additional accommodation for their rapidly growing collections. The subscription to the society is only 10s. 6d., and naturally there is hesitancy about raising it, as such an association desires to increase interest by enlarging its borders rather than to make the subscription prohibitive to people of small means. There is good ground for asking the outside public to help, inasmuch as the castle is not simply the "private property" of the Society. When purchased it was vested in trustees in such a manner that, in case of the termination of the Society, it is secured to the county of Somerset and the town of Taunton in perpetuity for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art. Among recent additions to the collections may be named—By will: the Braikenridge and Sloper collections of books. By donation: the Marshall collections of albino birds and native American industries; the Walter and Norris collections of antiquities, mainly connected with Ham Hill and district; the Tite collection of books, pamphlets, and engravings, relating to the county; Elton ware from the maker; the Badcock collection of lace and needlework; and antiquities from the Meare Lake Village. By purchase: a portion of the Stradling collection of Monmouth relics; the Bidgood collection of birds, butterflies, and books; the Pridham drawings of fonts in the county; and the Hopkins collection of "club-brasses." By

loan: the Charbonnier collection of pewter. The sum of £600 is required, and we trust this modest amount, for the disposal of which an excellent case is made out, may be soon obtained.

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The "Prehistorians" of East Anglia have reconstituted themselves under the much better name of "The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia"—although that title rather ambiguously suggests the achievement of an extraordinary longevity by what is in reality a new organization. The Society's objects are admirable. They are stated as—“(a) to study all matters connected with prehistoric man in East Anglia; (b) to facilitate friendly intercourse between prehistorians; (c) to disseminate knowledge of prehistory by means of papers and the exhibition of implements, etc.; (d) to preserve records of all prehistoric remains found in the district, and of the precise conditions in which they are found—especially with regard to clays and gravels—with the ultimate object of publishing maps relating thereto; and (e) to see that, so far as possible, existing remains of the prehistoric period, such as barrows, trackways, camps, and settlements, are preserved from destruction.” The president is Dr. Allen Sturge, and the hon. secretaries are Mr. W. G. Clarke, 12, St. Philip's Road, Norwich, and Mr. W. A. Dutt, Carlton Colville, Lowestoft.

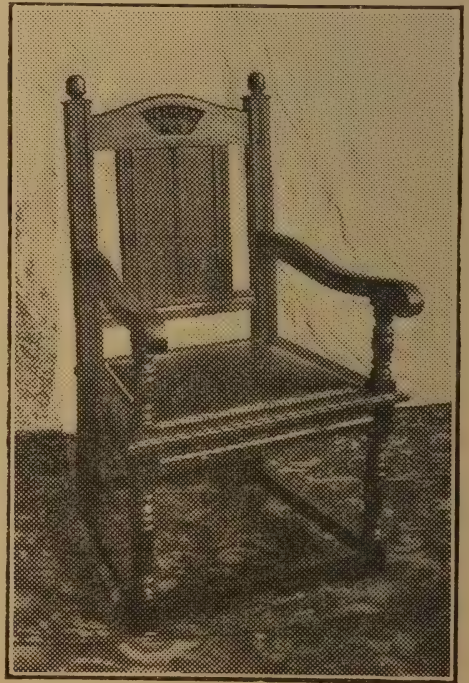
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The demolition of the buildings on the site of Christ's Hospital for the erection of the new Post Office was followed with keen interest by archæologists, the anticipation being that Roman and other relics of great value and rarity would be found. “These expectations were, however, never realized,” says the *City Press*, “the discoveries, though large in quantity, being only poor from the standpoint of quality. The Postmaster-General has presented the relics to the Guildhall Librarian (Mr. E. M. Borrajo), and they have just arrived at the Guildhall with a view to the best pieces being placed in the Museum. Some of the specimens are well worth inclusion. In particular may be mentioned a quern made of some amalgam of volcanic stone, very heavy and very hard. This machine was used by the ancients for

grinding corn. There are also a richly ornamented bellarmine, which has been just reconstructed by means of plaster of Paris; a Norman jug of the fifteenth century; a Roman amphora—an enormous water or wine vessel (of which there are three other specimens in the Museum); several pieces of Lambeth delft work of the sixteenth century; some German stoneware; and several pieces of Gallic pottery from the first to the third century A.D.—remarkable, of course, for the high finish of the glaze, the secret of which has as yet remained undiscovered. Many of these pieces of pottery are marked with the names of the makers, the inscriptions being as clear and clean as upon the day upon which the work left the potters' hands.”

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We take the following paragraph from the *Manchester Evening News*, and are courteously allowed to reproduce the illustration



which accompanied it: “The mayoral chair which has just been placed in the Whaley Bridge Urban District Council chamber is now one of the most interesting historical

relics in the locality. When a new iron bridge was erected over the River Goyt about four years ago and the ancient 'Whaley Bridge' demolished, it was discovered that its foundations were massive logs of black oak. This bridge had been erected over 300 years, and was guarded by troops during the Civil Wars of 270 years ago as the only portal from Derbyshire to Cheshire. It was over this bridge, too, that in 1648 the Duke of Hamilton led the Scots army with 1,500 prisoners from Stockport and imprisoned them in Chapel-en-le-Frith Church, where forty-four died within a fortnight, and a large number died by the wayside on their return journey before reaching the bridge. For the last four years the oak logs have been drying, and by the Council's orders have now been converted into a handsome chair. Our photograph is by Mr. William Mellor, Whaley Bridge, and the chair has been made by Mr. John Beard."

The following account of recent discoveries on the Janiculan Hill, from the pen of Professor Lanciani, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* for March 13: "The discovery of an Eastern sanctuary in Rome, in which the Syrian god Baal was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Heliopolitanus, has aroused great interest in the archaeological world, on account of the peculiar circumstances by which it was attended. The sanctuary having fallen under the decree issued by Gracchus, prefect of the city, in A.D. 377, which prescribed the immediate abolition of all haunts of foreign superstitions in Rome, these worshippers of Baal had barely time to bury under the floor of their chapel the statues of their gods. . . . The statues have been found buried under the pavement—one of Dionysos with head and hands heavily gilded, as if the rest of the body was dressed in Eastern fashion; the other of Isis, an exquisite figure cut in basalt, which looks to me more like a genuine original Egyptian work of the Saitic period than a Roman imitation of the time of Hadrian. A third mutilated statue of Baal-Jupiter has been found near the high-altar, from which it must have been knocked down when the place was raided in 377. Gracchus' men, however, failed to find two hiding-

places. . . . One of these secret repositories contained . . . the sacred emblems deposited on the same occasion—namely, a symbolic figure of Mithras Leontocephalos (with the head of a lion), wound in the coils of a snake. And when the hole was sealed, food had been placed in it to keep, mystically, the snake alive: five ordinary eggs which were found almost intact." Accompanying this very interesting note were illustrations of the figure of Mithras Leontocephalos referred to, of the trench dug down the centre of the "chapel," showing the high-altar to Baal, and of the triangular altar in a cavity in which the figure was found.

The sixty-first annual general meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society will be held at Wells from July 13 to 16, the last morning being devoted to Glastonbury, under the presidency of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The present year witnesses the millenary of the See of Wells, which has naturally been borne in mind in fixing the place of meeting.

Early in March a large number of old silver coins were found in Wild Wood, on Mr. Darcy Wyvill's Constable Burton estate, Wensleydale. The coins—sixpences and shillings—numbered 236, and were of the reigns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. They were found only 6 inches below the surface. The usual coroner's inquiry followed on March 4, when the jury gave their verdict that the coins were treasure-trove, belonging to the King. The estate agent said that they were found on property belonging to the estate of Mr. M. Darcy Wyvill, who held the right of holding a Court Leet in the parish, and in Mr. Wyvill's name he put in a claim for them. The coroner said he should forward the coins to the Treasury, who would consider the claims of Mr. Wyvill and of the finders.

A Roman urn and two skeletons in good preservation were unearthed in February in a garden near the West Gate towers, Canterbury. The West Gate is the only one remaining of the seven gates which once gave admittance to the well-walled cathedral city.

Among recent newspaper articles on anti-quarian topics we notice "Discoveries in Priory Row," Coventry—an account of relics of the old cathedral which was wrecked in Henry VIII.'s time—by Alderman William Andrews in the *Coventry Herald*, February 27; a description, with plan, of the Roman fort at Gelligaer, by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., in the *Western Mail*, March 5; and "Knitting Sticks and Sheaths," with ten good illustrations, by Mr. J. C. Varty-Smith, in *Country Life*, March 13.



Lecturing at Bangor, North Wales, on March 8, on "The Phœnicians in the Light of Recent Discoveries," Professor J. L. Myres, of Liverpool University, remarked, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, that in the nineteenth century three phases of fresh inquiry were to be distinguished. First, a great exaggeration of the Hellenic view of the Phœnicians, based upon half-scientific philological derivations of Greek and other Mediterranean place-names from Semitic words; secondly, a similar exaggeration based upon comparison between primitive ritual and beliefs in the Mediterranean, and certain forms of religious observance which were erroneously believed to be peculiar to the Phœnicians; thirdly, in the last quarter of the century, a quite distinct movement of archæological criticism led to remarkable negative results on Mediterranean sites, to equally remarkable positive results as to the character of early Phœnician civilization on the Syrian coast and in the island of Cyprus, and to the discovery of contemporary evidence, some positive, some negative, from Egyptian and Assyrian documents. These other sources of evidence, and the conclusions which they justified as to the comparatively small and late influence of the Phœnicians upon the civilization of Greek lands, compelled wholesale revision of the inferences which had previously been drawn from the statements made about Phœnicians by Greek writers from Homer onwards.



Proceeding to examine the Homeric and other evidence, the lecturer said that the name "Phœnicia," studied with regard to its form and to the successive phases of the Greek usage of the word, is found to have

probably meant originally "red-skin," and to have denoted any sun-browned seafaring men, in contrast to the fair-skinned, fair-haired Achean conquerors of Greece, who were of Northern origin, and distinguished themselves carefully from the darker-featured peoples among whom they had come. Later Greek usage made it probable, in the same way, that it was only gradually that the word "Phœnicia" became limited so as to mean the northern part of the Syrian coast, and that there it was used as the correlative of another term, "Palestine," for the southern half of the same coast. An examination of the style and decoration of extant monuments, and particularly of examples of metal-work usually described as Phœnician, indicated that Phœnicia followed rather than led the prevailing taste of its neighbours. The successive predominance of Egyptian and Minoan motives, then of Assyrian, and then, once more, of Egyptian and sea-borne influences, seemed to be clearly traceable. What Phœnicia may be regarded as having contributed to the art and industry of the Eastern Mediterranean was, therefore, mainly a place of refuge for a certain section of its craftsmen during a period in which the great centres of Mediterranean culture were themselves temporarily disorganized by barbarian invasion from the European side. Phœnicia could be shown to have been peculiarly well fitted by its geographical position and physical conditions, very great allowance being always made for the near neighbourhood and great natural resources of the island of Cyprus, from which in any case a very large proportion of the evidence as to the character of Phœnician art and workmanship had necessarily been drawn, and would continue to be drawn until it became possible to excavate thoroughly some one or more of the great Phœnician cities.



The *Builder* of March 13 says that a rein-statement has been effected for a parish church house and for uses by the local branch of the Church of England Men's Society of the Chantry House, Romford, which during more than 350 years past had been used as a public-house by the sign of the Cock and Bell. The premises formerly belonged to the priest who served the

chantry founded in the church in the later half of the fifteenth century by Avery de Cornborough, who built the residence for the priest in the south-east corner of the churchyard. The fabric contains some fine paneling and timber-work. The scheme when completed will embrace the building of a parish hall at the rear of the old house, at a total outlay of £2,600. The designs were prepared by Sir Charles Nicholson.



It is reported that while engaged in preparing the municipal cricket pitches on the South Common, Lincoln, workmen have unearthed some broken portions of a memorial tablet of the Roman period. On piecing them together it was found that, with the exception of two letters, the whole of the inscription was intact, and reads as follows: "C. Valerius, C. F. Mæc. Mil. Leg. IX. Sign. Hospitis, Ann. XXXV., Stip. XIII. T. P. I. H." The relic has since been removed to the Lincoln City and County Museum, and the inscription has been translated as follows: "Caius Valerius Mæcenas, the son of Caius, soldier and standard-bearer of the Ninth Legion called Hesperes. He served thirty-five years and saw thirteen campaigns. He gave orders in his will for the erection of this monument. He is buried here." It is believed that the tablet had been removed from some of the ancient parts of the city as rubbish, and thrown on the common, where it was discovered covered over with grass.



We note with much regret the death on March 14, at Cannes, in his sixty-seventh year, of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director of the Society of Antiquaries, whose archaeological activities took many and useful directions. He was president of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and a warm supporter of various other learned societies. Among his publications were *Signs of Old Lombard Street* and the recently issued *Old Base Metal Spoons*.



The *Athenæum* of February 27, in a long article describing some of the early results of the season's excavatory work in Egypt, remarked that at Abydos Professor Garstang, of Liverpool University, "has opened, on the road leading past the village of El Arabat, a

series of tombs which appear to belong to the Fifth or Sixth Dynasty, but exhibit a mode of burial which, it is believed, has not yet been recorded. The skeleton is found lying on its back with the legs crossed, in the remains of a wooden coffin, on the middle of the lid of which was placed a large inverted shallow pot or pan of red polished ware and of beautiful workmanship. The coffin also contained in most instances a copper mirror held in front of the face, some smaller pots, and alabaster vases; and, in one case at least, a great quantity of copper implements of small size, but apparently intended for actual use. The human bones in these graves are those of a very tall race, while the women seem to have been buried in the same way as the men, and none of the bones shows any sign of mummification. It is most extraordinary that in none of these graves was found any inscribed object—the provisional dating given being obtained from the shape of the pottery—although one of them contained an alabaster table of great size and exquisite workmanship. Professor Garstang has also obtained in the so-called 'Fort' at Shuneh many jar-sealings of King Khasekhmu, the King of the Second Dynasty who united in his own person the leadership of the apparently rival confederations of Horus and Set, some of the sealings being quite different from those obtained by other excavators on the same site. The discovery by the same explorer of a tomb with an inscribed door frame and a table of offerings, the first of which, at any rate, is of the Twelfth Dynasty, affords promise of an abundant harvest in the season just begun."



The *Times* of February 26 announced that "An archaeological congress, which will be a continuation of the congress held in Athens a few years ago, is to be held in Cairo and Alexandria in April. The congress will devote its attention to subjects which embrace primarily the whole field of classical archaeology, from the earliest Minoan times down to the late Byzantine epoch, including, almost as branch subjects, countries like Egypt, Numidia, and the region round Carthage. The archaeology of all these countries will be discussed. Not the least important question will be that which deals

with the newly discovered science of papyrology, and classical scholars will no doubt gain a great deal of information, from the experts in papyri, as to the transmission of classical texts from the earliest known documents to the printed book. Another section will, it is hoped, deal with the equally interesting subject of manuscripts, both papyrus and vellum, of Biblical works.

"The president of the congress will be Professor Maspero, directeur du service d'antiquités d'Égypte. The committee have invited all the principal Governments to send delegates to the congress, and the British Government have selected Mr. Arthur Hamilton Smith, Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Dr. Wallis Budge, Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, at the British Museum, to represent them. The first part of the business of the congress will be despatched in Alexandria on April 7 and 8. The initial meeting of the second part, at which the Khedive is expected to preside, will take place in Cairo on Saturday, April 10. In consequence of the Latin Easter, no papers will be read on Sunday, the 11th, but the work of the congress will be continued on the Monday. An excursion to Upper Egypt is included in the programme of arrangements."

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "the Cathedral of Pienza, the spot which bears the name of Pope Pius II., the most literary of the Popes, whose 'Commentaries' and geographical works are still read by the curious, is reported to be in a very shaky condition, like the Tower of Grotta-Ferrata. The cathedral was constructed in the fifteenth century by the Pope's orders, and contains pictures by Matteo di Giovanni di Bartolo, Vecchietta, and Sano di Pietro."

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We hear with regret of the death at Rome of Professor Mau, whose work on Pompeii, translated a year or two ago into English, is the standard treatise on the buried city.

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The very valuable collection of bronze implements made by Canon Greenwell, and recently bought and presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, has

been arranged, and is now on exhibition in the Prehistoric Salon. The collection represents specimens from various parts of Europe and the East, many of which are absolutely unique. Among the most interesting specimens is a large Chinese spearhead of imperfect casting, having a Chinese inscription on the socket. This weapon, which was probably used for ceremonial purposes, was made in the second year of the period Shang Yuan, A.D. 761, and used by Shih Chao-i, the son of Shih-Ssu-ming, who led a rebellion against the Emperor Su Tsung, and was killed in A.D. 761. There is also a very fine copper axehead, in original fastening, and haft. This object was discovered in the tomb of Nekht at El Gurna, near Thebes. Nekht was a celebrated military officer in the time of Rameses III., about 1200 B.C., and the above would, according to Egyptian custom, have formed part of his tomb furniture. A number of bronze spearheads and other implements discovered at Abu Shusheh, the site of the ancient Philistine city of Gezer, are worthy of notice for the delicacy of the workmanship. There is also an interesting collection of British rapiers and daggers, as well as some fine bronze celts, mostly discovered in the British Isles, France, and Germany.

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Excavations are being made at the main entrance to Hampton Court Palace, which may eventually prove interesting. The workmen, on getting down to a depth of about 12 feet, came across two perfectly constructed stone arches, and having a covering of stone. It is expected that further discoveries, possibly of subterranean passages, will be made, and the ground is to be excavated another 5 or 6 feet.

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The *Globe* Rome correspondent, writing on March 13, said that a certain person, whose name has not been published, recently gave the Pope some papyri of great importance. One of the documents purported to contain the key to the inscription on the famous pedestal of Meneptha's sundial, now in the museum at Cairo. His Holiness accepted the papyri, and made the donor a present in return. The documents were subsequently handed over to the care of Professor Marucchi,

Director of the Egyptian Section of the Vatican Museum. The Professor examined them carefully, with the result that he now declares them to be forgeries. The donor is an Egyptian artist.



Notes on St. Hilary the Great, Poitiers.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

I.—THE FOUNDATION AND ESTABLISHMENT.

POITIERS is classed by Professor Freeman among the hill-cities of France—not so much on account of its elevation above the surrounding country as for the reason of its almost complete isolation by the rivers which flow round its base, its only connection with the mainland being a narrow isthmus at the highest point. Its position is very similar to that of Durham, except that there are two rivers at Poitiers, which unite in enclosing it, and the connecting link of land is at the highest instead of the lowest level. Poitiers, the capital of the county of Poitou, was an important city in mediæval times, and its neighbourhood witnessed many historical events which have helped to make its name famous. So rich was it in ecclesiastical edifices that before the Revolution it could boast of a cathedral church, besides four chapters of Canons, five abbeys, and twenty-two parish churches; and in the Palace of the Counts it still retains one of the most beautiful civil buildings in France. It was on the highest point of the peninsula, and outside the limits of the city proper, that there arose the buildings of the great abbey of St. Hilary—an abbey which alone among all the wealthy establishments of the kingdom was known as “the Rich,” which could boast that it had no superior other than the Pope, the chief of whose clergy were mitred, and whose Abbot was the King of France.

Poitiers was originally a Roman town, which, under the name of Limonum, was an

important city of the Pictavi; and although a great number of antiquities have been unearthed in its neighbourhood, and are to be found in the local museum, but little of Roman times now remains otherwise above ground. One very important building lasted, in a ruinous condition, until a few years ago, when a street was cut through it, and it was practically destroyed. This was the amphitheatre, which stood on the high land near St. Hilary, and passed under the name of the Palace of Gallienus, during whose reign it may, perhaps, have been erected. From its measurements, which are given by De Caumont, who appears to have taken them before its destruction, it was about 426 feet along the major, and 375 feet along the minor, axis—very respectable dimensions for a provincial town, and about the same size as those of Nîmes and Pola. It was in this Roman town that in the year 355 Hilary was elected Bishop, and straightway commenced his attacks on the errors of Arianism. He was born of noble parents in the Castle of Bas-Mureau, in the parish of Cleré, near Passavent, on the confines of Anjou and Poitou, receiving, it is said, a brilliant education, though not intended for the Church, and became one of the most learned men of the time. He was married to Florence, of the bourg of Jouin, of whom we know nothing, and by whom he had a daughter, named Abre, who attained to the honour of sainthood; and there is some doubt if he was actually a Christian until shortly before he was elected as Bishop. His violent attacks on Arianism soon offended the Emperor Constantius, by whom he was banished to Phrygia, where he composed the celebrated letters which caused him to be numbered among the Fathers of the Church. About 360, when Julian, who was indifferent to the quarrels among the Christians, had become Emperor and was residing in Paris, he returned to Poitiers, and, after attending a council at Milan, died there in 368. The house in which his death occurred was situated between the cathedral and the baptistery, and on its site was erected a church, known as Saint-Hilaire-entre-les-églises, of which some remains still exist. His wife and daughter pre-deceased him, and he buried them in some land belonging to him

outside the walls of Limonum, and erected a chapel over their graves, which he dedicated, it is said, to Saints John and Paul, who had recently been killed in Rome by Julian in their house on the Caelian Hill, where now stands the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

St. Hilary's cathedral church retains no traces of the buildings of his time, having been entirely reconstructed in the rebuilding commenced by Queen Eleanor in 1162; but the Baptistery, now known as the Temple of St. John, in which he most likely ministered, is in the main intact, and is the most northern building of that class remaining in Europe. All traces of the chapel which he erected over the tombs of his wife and daughter, and in which he also was interred, have passed away; but, in spite of its many destructions and rebuildings, it eventually grew into the great church and abbey which was only suppressed by the Revolution.

St. Hilary's chapel was ruined or destroyed by the Vandals in 410 and by the Huns in 455, but it was rebuilt and rededicated under the invocation of the Saint himself in the episcopacy of Adelphius between 507 and 511; and it is evident from the narrative of Gregory of Tours that it then became a basilica of some size, since the signal flame which was sent to encourage Clovis in his onslaught on Alaric, and which burnt on the summit of its tower, was visible to him on the battlefield eleven miles away. In gratitude for the encouragement which he considered to be miraculous in its origin, Clovis, on the return from his victory over the Arian Goths, offered at the shrine of St. Hilary the spoils of Alaric's camp.

About the year 790 the relics of St. Hilary were removed from his tomb and placed in a shrine for the veneration of the faithful; and the anniversary of this event was always afterwards celebrated on June 26, under the name of the Feast of the Translation. But the sanctity of his remains did not protect his church from profanation, for in the middle of the next century King Dagobert I. raided and burnt it in his attack on Aquitaine; and we can form some idea of the riches with which Clovis endowed the basilica by the spoils which his successor removed to decorate his own foundation at St. Denis, and which included the bronze doors, an eagle of copper,

said to have been the work of St. Eloy, and a baptistery of porphyry. In 731 the Saracens burned the suburbs of Poitiers and the buildings of St. Hilary; but the greatest damage was done in the next century by the Norman raiders, particularly by a band under the guidance of Pepin II., who in 863 took possession of Poitiers and burned St. Hilary's church; but the clergy, prepared for the onslaught, and knowing too well the character of the invaders, gathered together the relics of the Saint, and fled with them to Le Puy-en-Velay, and deposited them in the Church of St. George in that city.

For another hundred years the country continued in a most disordered condition, and the church seems to have been more or less deserted and left in ruin; but although the Normans had been, to a great extent, pacified by their conversion and settlement in Normandy, an untamed band of them attacked Poitiers about 925, and were beaten off by William II., Duke of Aquitaine, who had married a daughter of Duke Rollo. Nevertheless, as early as 913 some attempt had been made to reorganize the establishment of St. Hilary, as with that date the list of treasurers commences with the name of one Launon, and William III., Tête d'Étoupe, Duke of Aquitaine from 935 to 963, is mentioned as the Abbot.

The most important work which this ducal Abbot undertook was in surrounding the suburb, or bourg, as it becomes afterwards called, of St. Hilary with a fortified wall, so as to include it within the enceinte of the city, which he accomplished in 942, and in the year 954 he erected a residence near the church for the treasurer, who was the most important member of the community. The advantage of the castrum thus formed was soon manifested, for in 955 Hughes Capet came up against Poitiers to besiege it; but after a two months' endeavour, frightened, it is said, by a miraculous storm brewed by the Saint, together with the strength of the new fortifications, he retired without doing any damage, and in 963 he allied himself with Duke William IV., well named Strong Arm, by marrying his sister Adelaide. The rebuilding of the church was undertaken soon after these events by the new Duke and his wife, Adela of England, who employed one

Walter Coorland, described as a Saxon architect, on the work. But the troublous times were not favourable to building operations, and the works were delayed, or perhaps for a time abandoned, and it was left for William V. and his wife, Agnes of Burgundy, to finish them, which they did in 1030, and in 1049 the church was consecrated, in the presence of thirteen Bishops and Archbishops. The record of these events is given by Inkersley in a quotation *ex* MS. Chron. Malliacense: "Anno 1049. Kal. Nouemb. dedicatum est Monasterium S. Hilarij Pictaensis. Cui consecrationi iterum fuerunt archiepiscopi et episcopi 13. Istud monasterium magna ex parte construxerat Regina Anglorum per manus Gauterij Coolelandi Agnes Comitissa quæ eum iussit dedicari plurimam partem construxit."

One of the earliest difficulties experienced by the reorganized establishment was in its dealings with the Bishops of Poitiers, who claimed a right to interfere in the affairs of the Chapter, which was highly resented. To give an example: The clergy of the cathedral were in the habit on the Feasts of the Translation and of All Saints of going to St. Hilary in procession, when the Bishop, or if he were not present then, a deputy appointed by him claimed the right, as Bishop, to celebrate Mass. To this the Canons of St. Hilary objected, and, after many disputes, the matter was referred to Pope Gregory VII., Hildebrand, with the result, at the special request of the treasurer, Gescelin de Parthenay, Archbishop of Bordeaux, the Pope took the abbey under the immediate protection of the Holy See against all Kings, Princes, Bishops, and other contradictors, to assure it, under pain of excommunication, of its privileges and immunities, and constituted the Archbishop of Bordeaux, its own treasurer, to decide any question arising between the Chapter and the Bishop of Poitiers, with the right of appeal, if need be, to the Court of Rome. A Bull of Innocent II. in 1142 confirmed this arrangement, which continued throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and under these various Bulls the dealings of the Bishops with St. Hilary became more formally regulated. Thus we find in a Bull, dated December 19, 1263, from Urban IV., after

affirming again that the abbey was *nullo medio* under the protection of the Holy See, provides that the Bishops on their first visit to the church shall have the right to celebrate Mass at the high altar, and that they and their followers, not exceeding forty persons, were to be provided with a decent repast, but they were not to claim a right to sleep in the abbey. The Bishop was also to be permitted to celebrate Mass on the Feast of St. Hilary, and to preach in the church once in five years. He was also to ordain the clerics, dedicate the churches, consecrate the altars, and bless the chrisam and holy oil, but gratuitously, or the Chapter might apply to another Bishop. Moreover, it was provided that if the Bishop interfered in any matter, whether by right or invitation, it was not as Bishop of the diocese, but as delegate of the Holy See. These several Bulls seem to have altogether settled the difficulties of their relative positions between the Bishop and the Chapter, and in future it was with the civil rather than the ecclesiastical authorities that troubles arose.

II.—TROUBLES WITH THE TOWN—THE CONSTITUTION.

Difficulties early arose between the Chapter and the authorities of the city relative to the rights and privileges of the clergy and their followers within the bourg of St. Hilary. Although the bourg had been enclosed within the circuit of the city walls in the tenth century, its bounds were clearly defined, and "borne stones" were fixed on important houses near the confines to mark these limits, much as houses in London are marked with plates of the arms of the City companies to which they belong. These "borne stones," of which an example still remains *in situ*, were carved with a mitred figure holding an episcopal staff, and were inscribed "borne de St. Hilaire."

Among the many troubles which arose with the town in reference to jurisdiction and divided authority, two or three are worth quoting. In 1456 an armed robbery "*avec escalade et effraction*" took place during the night in the house of the Sub-Dean. The robbers broke his furniture, forced his coffers, stole 100 pieces of silver money, some pieces of linen, etc., and wounded his servants. The

affair seems to have been rather a malicious act than a mere robbery, if we may judge from the names and positions of the thieves, who were Master André de Cousay, Michel Claveurier, licentiate-in-law, Hervé, provost, with twenty accomplices. Complaints were made to the town officials by the Chapter, but it seemed that these, together with the judges of the locality, were either related to the criminals or very intimate with them, with the result that the case dragged on, and the complainants could get no redress. They therefore appealed direct to the Parliament

administer justice within their own precincts, and the proper officers to execute it. The men employed by the Provost, led by J. Arabi, commonly called the "Trumpet," and John Mulart, called "Longsword," used force against the legitimate resistance which they encountered. This resulted in a free fight in the streets of the bourg, and considerable damage. But again the Chapter invoked successfully the aid of the Parliament of Paris. The jealousy of the townsfolk at the immunities of the bourg sometimes manifested itself in spiteful ways, as an inci-



ST. HILARY THE GREAT, POITIERS: THE REMAINS IN 1866.

of Paris, with the result that the thieves were ordered to return the objects stolen or pay 500 livres, their estimated value, together with 60 livres costs to the complainants, and 120 to the Court of Paris, to make proper apologies for their conduct, and remain in prison until they had satisfied all the clauses of the judgment. This rankled in the breasts of the townsmen, and they tried retaliation; for in 1461 the Provost of Poitiers, one Hilairet Joffrian, a cloth merchant, attempted some acts of jurisdiction within the bourg, in disregard of the privileges of the Chapter, which had the right to

administer justice within their own precincts, and the proper officers to execute it. The men employed by the Provost, led by J. Arabi, commonly called the "Trumpet," and John Mulart, called "Longsword," used force against the legitimate resistance which they encountered. This resulted in a free fight in the streets of the bourg, and considerable damage. But again the Chapter invoked successfully the aid of the Parliament of Paris. The jealousy of the townsfolk at the immunities of the bourg sometimes manifested itself in spiteful ways, as an inci-

and paving-stones in the most modern revolutionary manner, and threatened again to invoke the Paris Parliament. Alarmed by this threat, or finding the barricade to be impassable, the procession went round another way, and the privileges of the Chapter were preserved. The record of the event is silent on any views which may have been expressed on the merits of the case by that disinterested third party, the criminal.

But the bourg and the city were not always in opposition; that they could unite for their common interests was shown in the great work of damming the Boivre in 1143. We have seen that Poitiers is almost isolated from the surrounding country by the encircling rivers, of which the main stream, the Clain, which flows round the north and east sides, is broad enough for the defence of a mediæval town, while its affluent, the Boivre, which runs on the west side, is too narrow for such a purpose, although the ravine through which it falls is deep. The Chapter conceived the idea of placing a dam across this stream so as to increase the width of the water sufficiently to prevent a surprise on that side of the bourg, and the town shared in the cost and labour of its erection. By this means there were formed two lakes or reservoirs to the south-west side of Poitiers, known by the names of Montgorg and Pont Achard, which not only added to the security of the place, but formed most valuable fishponds for the bourg, and turned the abbey mills which were erected on their banks. When in modern times these ponds had ceased to form any defence to the town, and they were considered unhealthy, they were, at the beginning of the last century, destroyed by the engineer Gallaud, who designed the Pont de Jena in Paris, and their site is now occupied by the railway-station and its sidings.

The city and the bourg became again united in the misfortunes which overtook them in the religious wars of the sixteenth century. In 1562 Poitiers fell into the hands of the Huguenots under a Captain Sainte-Gemme, who compelled the clergy to open their churches and houses, and to give up their arms. After having introduced four or five thousand Gascons, on May 27 they commenced a general pillage, and carried off reliquaries, chasses, crosses, chalices, and all

the gold and silver ornaments in the most public manner. This pillage extended to the Canons' houses, and made vain the precautions they had taken, when the raid was feared, of hiding the church treasures in their residences. The destruction in the Church of St. Hilary was wholesale. The robbers broke up the fittings; pillaged the altars; destroyed or carried off copes, chasubles, and vestments; smashed the organs, which were among the finest in Europe; burnt papers, charters, and title-deeds; and the Gascons not only lived in the Canons' and precinct houses, but destroyed or carried off all the furniture. Twelve or fifteen days later some other companies of Huguenots came into the town, and proceeded to complete the destruction of St. Hilary. They smashed the stalls and benches, coffer and chests, the stained glass and stanchions of the windows; they tore up and carried off the lead of the spire and roofs, pulled down the bells, desecrated the graves, and burnt the remains of the saints and noble persons, among whom were those of St. Hilary, St. Fortuné, and St. Fridolin; and they broke down the very doors of the church. The amount of all this damage was estimated at 2,500,000 francs, of which the treasures amounted to 400,000 francs, without counting a quantity of money in gold, of which there was no estimate. Beyond all, we have to deplore the loss of the famous library, rich in precious manuscripts, the gifts of Pontiffs, Kings, Princes, and Bishops, which was irretrievably damaged.

From this melancholy picture we may turn to a brilliant spectacle which the church witnessed a hundred years later, when it had recovered somewhat from its loss and desolation. It was the occasion of the reception of their royal Abbot, young Louis XIV., who passed through Poitiers in July, 1650, on his way to Guyenne to suppress the last troubles of the Fronde. In spite of the devastations of a century before, the Chapter made a great show, and we find that they were able to bring out from their treasury the altar hangings of silk, velvet, and cloth of gold, embroidered with fantastic animals and flowers, and, with pictures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and the Passion, the rich presents of Princes and dignitaries. The walls were

covered with tapestries in brilliant colours, and stretched between the columns were embroidered stuffs, on which one could admire the Eternal Father placed between great St. Hilary and great St. Martin. On the altars were placed the crucifixes and candlesticks of massive silver, and on the desks of the ambonnes the precious Evangelists, bound in embossed silver, and the missals in jewelled and enamelled covers. The magnificent reliquaries of Byzantine and Occidental workmanship, containing the relics of St. Hilary, St. Abre, and St. Triase, are exposed to the veneration of the faithful. The numerous members of the Chapter, wearing their finest copes of velvet sprinkled with fleurs-de-lys, and the treasurer and the Dean bearing their mitres, stoles, and gloves, the insignia of their high dignity, advance in two files to the great doors of the nave, preceded by the Master of the Ceremonies with his silver baton, and the grand processional cross, to receive their royal head.

Less than a hundred and fifty years afterwards, in the troubles of the French Revolution, all this glory passed away: the abbey church was unroofed and devastated, and parts of it turned into stables, and on the 1st Pluviose of the year VII. (January 20, 1799) was sold by public auction, all the area of the church, chapels, and sacristies, with all the walls, vaults and pillars which remained standing, together with all the scattered ruins, for the sum of 1,900 francs to the citizen Roy, who rejoiced in the added name of Cassandra. Some hitch, however, in the formalities of the sale prevented its completion and saved the ruins from actual effacement, and on the 15th Floréal of the year XII. the ruins were placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Poitiers, and during the last century the church has been gradually restored to some semblance of its original state.

(To be concluded.)



An Eighteenth-Century Book of Travels: A Retrospective Review.*

By LIEUTENANT JULIAN TENISON, R.N.

IN this stupendous folio are contained travels, adventures, and voyages, which, to an imaginative person, form an almost inexhaustible store of more or less entertaining reading. In turn are presented Drake, Cook, and Anson; Captains Carteret, Wallis, Byron (grandfather of the poet), and Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave), the last of whom commanded that expedition to the Polar Seas in which Nelson took part as a midshipman of the *Carcass*. It is perhaps as well not to inquire too closely into the strict accuracy of the narratives. If we take them at their editor's valuation, the utmost reliance may be placed upon them; but as large portions are evidently founded on the *Account of the Voyages Undertaken by Order of His Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere*, edited by John Hawkesworth, LL.D. (published in 1773), we are somewhat disinclined to trust them too implicitly. Hawkesworth's *Voyages* were adversely criticized on their appearance, partly for inaccuracies, and partly owing to his refusal to attribute the marvellous escapes he related to Divine Providence. Picture such a criticism coming from a modern reviewer! Nevertheless, accurate or not, Anderson's *Voyages* are, to the student of naval affairs, pleasant enough reading; and the book is worth possessing if only for the entertainment that may be derived from its quaint phraseology, the complacency of its producers, and, above all, its title-page, an astounding production of over eight hundred words.

The editor spares no pains to impress on his readers his determination to eclipse all

* *A New, Authentic, and Complete Collection of Voyages Round the World, Undertaken and Performed by Royal Authority.* Now publishing under the immediate direction of George William Anderson, Esq., assisted, very materially, by a principal officer who sailed in the *Resolution* sloop, and by many other gentlemen of the Royal Navy. London: Printed for Alex. Hogg, at the King's Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, 1781. Large folio, pp. 655.

previous work of the same nature; and his satisfaction in the result of his labours, and unblushing manner of stating it, almost put in the shade the most vigorous methods of American advertisers even in this hustling age. He is lavish of his adjectives in praise of his own book and the characters therein. "Works of this kind," he remarks, "are of national consequence, while, at the same time, they afford a rich fund of pleasure to all those who delight to spend a leisure hour in rational amusement." On his title-page he describes the volume as "A New, Authentic, and Complete Collection of Voyages round the World, Undertaken and Performed by Royal Authority. Containing a New, Authentic, Entertaining, Instructive, Full, and Complete Historical Account of Captain Cook's First, Second, Third and Last Voyages." He then details the regions and objects of these, and of others which he has added or intends to add to his collection; "the whole," he continues, swelling with pride as he contemplates its gigantic proportions, "comprehending a full Account, from the Earliest period to the present time, of whatever is curious, entertaining, and useful, both by sea and land, in the various countries of the known world. . . . Being the most accurate, elegant, and perfect Edition of the Whole of Captain Cook's Voyages and Discoveries, etc., ever published, and" (he modestly adds) "written in a more pleasing and elegant Style than any other work of the kind."

Possibly the editor had read the notices of the reviewers who commented adversely on Hawkesworth's book, and wished to forestall them by a favourable review in his own pages! After a short dissertation on the "curious and interesting cuts," the "elegant, splendid, and fine large Folio Copper plates," and the "eager curiosity" of "many thousands of Persons" to view these "astonishing fine" illustrations, he ends his title-page, and passes on to the preface. This he opens with a eulogy of Captain Cook, with thoughts on the "admirable Arrangements of the Almighty in the Formation of this Globe," and the "Arrogance of Mortals in presuming to account for them." The short character sketch of the Navigator which follows ends by assuring us that "the name of Cook will

be revered, while there remains an authentic account of his three respective voyages," the editor evidently assuming that on the immortality of his book rests Cook's reputation and fame.

After dilating on the advantages the South Sea Islanders will gain from the superior attainments of the British, he goes on to disparage all previous editions of Cook's *Voyages*, to warn the public against reading anything but "the present very complete, improved, and genuine edition (for which numerous readers have been waiting with impatience)," to point out the pleasures that may be enjoyed in the contemplation of the "Two Hundred and Twenty most Elegant and superb Engravings" contained in his folio, and to contrast its perfection with the "loose printing, blank paper, and other sinister Artifices" practised by the "Mercenary Persons" who had previously published similar works.

Even in his comprehensive dedication (to the King, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Captains and officers of the Royal Navy, and the public at large), he cannot resist explaining in parenthesis that the book is "In large Folio, embellished with all the elegant and Splendid Folio Copper plates"; and he prefaces each voyage with a eulogy of his own labours in the following style:

"Never was there, perhaps, collected together in any language a more copious fund of rational entertainment than will be found in this comprehensive and complete work, of which the present voyage is a part. To trace the progress of the discoveries that have successively been made, in passing round the globe, must fill the reader's mind with such a variety of information as cannot fail to raise his wonder and entertain him with inexpressible delight." And so he continues, until his hymn of praise gradually merges into the narrative.

The plates, though hardly justifying the extreme delight of the editor, are varied and quaint, including, besides charts innumerable and many representations of natives of the South Sea Islands and of various parts of Asia and America, illustrations of the "Ceremony of Treading on the Crucifix and other Images, at the beginning of the Year,

in Nagasaki, the Imperial City of Japan"; of "The Grand Seignior in an elegant Turkish Habit"; of Anson's sea-fights and of Drake's adventures. Commodore Byron is exhibited in conversation with a Patagonian giantess of at least 8 feet in height; while natural history is represented by many extraordinary beasts. One plate is entitled, "An Accurate Representation of Sea Horses which Captain Cook met with in his Third Voyage, on the Ice, near the West Coast of North America"; the "Sea Horses" are a crowd of very bulky and depressed-looking seals, which are being shot—apparently by volley-firing—from a boat. Another, described as "A Remarkable Animal found on one of the Hope Islands," is evidently intended to be a kangaroo.

After these we turn over many pages of uninteresting and monotonous portraits of South Sea islanders, but at last we are rewarded by a plate showing a classically dressed female gesticulating to four small boys in a library embellished with portraits. This, we are told, is "The Genius of the Work instructing Youth in the Conduct of those illustrious Circumnavigators, etc., whose medallions are here exhibited, and whose Important Discoveries and exploits (amongst others) are recorded in our collection," the "illustrious Circumnavigators" being Dampier, Sir Walter Raleigh, Vasquez da Gama, Columbus, Lord Anson, Cavendish, Sir Francis Drake, Maghellan, Byron, and Cook.

The volume ends with two pages of "Concluding Remarks by the Editor." "It is unnecessary," he says, "to point out the obvious imperfections of all publications which include only a *single* voyage of the very celebrated Captain Cook." He again insists upon the perfection of his own work, which contains all three, and refers admiringly to the skilful way in which he has woven into it "the substance of all the most remarkable and important Travels and Journeys which have been undertaken at different times." Expressing his certainty that the excellent taste of the admirable public will cause his book to have a great sale, he triumphantly ends thus: "Of the public, and of our friendly subscribers, we now take leave, with the pleasing hopes that

they will maturely consider the above remarks, bring them to the test of truth, and give merit the preference upon every occasion."

So concludes this ponderous volume. Letting our thoughts wander from the gallant ships with their canvas swelling before fair winds and gleaming in the sunshine of pleasant seas, or furled before the furious gales of those same seas enraged, to the dusty and forgotten folio before us, we may think of the amusement it would have caused those adventurous seamen had they been able to picture our worthy editor reducing the blood and fire of their actions to a matter-of-fact account, and taking to himself at least as much credit for his words as he allows them for their deeds. The cannibal islands and the publisher's office in Paternoster Row; the adventurous navigators and the complacent editor; the 'tween decks of Drake's piratical vessels on the Spanish Main and the musty library of the quiet country house in which we found this record of their expeditions—what extremes of active and sedentary life we have before us! And who can doubt that the former is the brighter side of the medal? Nevertheless, we need not grudge our editor his self-satisfaction, and we close the book hoping that the sale of this "Universally esteemed Publication," as he calls it, was by no means restricted to the nine hundred "friendly subscribers," of whom he gives a list.



The Historic Associations of the Pork Pageant Ground.

BY T. P. COOPER,

Author of *York: The Story of Its Walls, Bars, and Castles*.

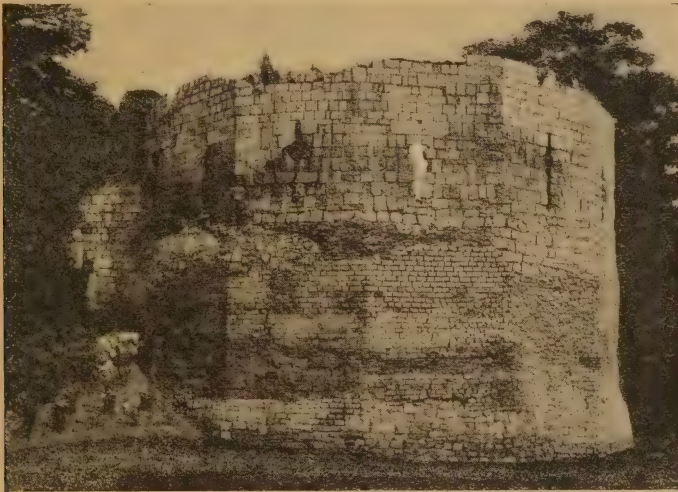


HE good people of York are intensely busy preparing and rehearsing for their great pageant, to be held during the last week in July; and under the guidance and magic wand of Mr. Louis N. Parker its success is assured. The various stirring episodes in the history of the storied and venerable city will be re-enacted in the

picturesque grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a truly ideal and verdure-clad spot, which the citizens familiarly call the "Museum Gardens." The area within the bounds of the Society's holding is rich in romantic associations and in memorials of bygone ages; it is undoubtedly the most historic site in the shire of broad acres.

That one convenient plot of land should contain such rarities as a Roman tower, a hospital originally projected by King Athelstane, the shadowy grandeurs of an Anglo-Saxon palace, a Danish church, a Norman-founded monastery, and the remains of a Tudor palace, might well be thought to

quity. First, we gaze upon the most notable survival of Eburacum, the multangular tower, an angle tower of the fortifications built nigh 2,000 years ago. This remarkable vestige of skilled Roman work is still in a good state of preservation. Adjoining the tower, we see a short length of the third-century city wall, and fancy pictures vigilant sentinels keeping watch and ward during days and nights of danger. Originally the tower had ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles—whence it derives its name—but the shell of masonry only shows nine faces. The tenth side was destroyed when the thirteenth-century city walls, running in the direction



ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER FROM NORTH-WEST.

be a mere creation of the romancer's fancy, whereas it is an actual and eloquent reminder of the city's great past. A knowledge of the pomps and splendours enacted on this spot of earth in the rough days of old, however faint, should have an inspiring effect upon those who may be privileged to witness the forthcoming magnificent folk-plays. The performers, full of enthusiasm, have been chosen from all ranks of Yorkshiremen, and include the lineal descendants of heroic knightly families and of staunch burghers of mediæval times.

As we saunter through the Museum Gardens we are at once in touch with anti-

of Bootham Bar, were erected, which abut on the tower a few feet without the line of the Roman rampart wall. The eye of the careful observer can easily discriminate between the mediæval superstructure and the original Roman foundation work.

Before the advent of the conquering Romans, the Brigantes inhabited the district or province of which York is the capital. It is about A.D. 60 that we hear first of this sturdy British tribe who so stubbornly resisted the invaders in their advance beyond the Humber. Julius Agricola is reputed to have subjugated the Brigantes about the year 79, and Eburacum afterwards became

the headquarters of the Sixth or Conquering Legion, and, according to some authorities, the capital of Britain. The Emperor Septimius Severus died here in 211, soon after he had vanquished the Caledonians. The city was walled and protected with fortalices, it is presumed, between the years 200 and 230, as the existing Roman masonry is of that period. Its mouldering towers have a romantic attraction, vividly reminiscent of hard-won victories and the war-cries of cohorts and legions whose deeds of daring and prowess have shrunk into oblivion.

According to the most recent research, York may still claim Constantine the Great

year 937, halted at York to solicit in behalf of his enterprise the intercession of the religious, to whom he lavishly promised his benefactions. His arms were successful, and on his return journey his gratitude was shown by handsome gifts to Durham Cathedral and Beverley Minster. At York, Athelstane granted twenty good sheaves of corn from every carucate, or plough-gang, in Northumbria for the benefit of the local poor, who looked up to the clergy at the Minster as their natural protectors. Encouraged by such a munificent gift, the Church obtained a large piece of ground, and erected a hospital, which they dedicated to St. Peter.



ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER (INTERIOR).

as one of its honoured sons; and it is a fact that he was proclaimed Emperor in the old city by the Imperial Legionaries at the death of Constantius, his father, which took place in the northern metropolis in 306. The Romans deserted York, and abandoned Britain about the year 440.

There are few records of the centuries immediately succeeding the departure of the Romans. The ruined Hospital of St. Leonard, just within the Museum Gardens, is enveloped in an atmosphere of historical romance. Its origin can be traced back to the early part of the tenth century. King Athelstane, Edward the Elder's son, when on a warlike expedition to Scotland in the

William the Conqueror subsequently confirmed the gift of Athelstane, and gave to the institution further privileges. Later Kings were still more generous. In Stephen's reign the royal hospital was greatly injured by fire, as was most of the city, and the King, as a pious act, materially assisted in the rebuilding of the hospital, at which date it was re-dedicated to a more popular saint, St. Leonard. The establishment thus came under the nominal headship of the Kings of England, and was independent of Papal or archiepiscopal control. Religion naturally was a strong element in its working, but the hospital was essentially a lay institution—the largest of its kind in the North. The desti-

tute were daily relieved at its gates; the children of poor parents were educated; the lame and crippled were cared for; and not a few indigent citizens received benefactions of money or food at their homes. The prisoners in York Castle were provided with a meal from its kitchen every Sunday.

In 1370 there were 224 sick persons in its infirmary, and at this date the hospital had an annual income of £1,369. Such a number of crippled people attended for aid that the adjoining street was named Footless Lane; in more modern times it has been changed to Museum Street. This great secular institution, really a county hospital, was unfortunately dissolved and heartlessly suppressed with the religious houses by Henry VIII. The sick and aged of the district were ruthlessly turned away, and left for several decades without any organized authority to minister to their sufferings.

The intrepid Jarls and tyrannous Earls of Anglo-Danish power crowd here into our vision of the past. It was just without the city walls, on the highest ground in the Museum Gardens, that the local Danish Kings had their residence or palace, a quasi-regal stronghold defended by an earth-bank and stockades. This fortified residence of petty Kings, and its appended court with the defences, was designated the Earlsburh; and it is remarkable that this appellation has come down to our time in an adjacent street-name. Siward, a valiant soldier figuring in legend and rhyme, who was Earl from 1038 to 1055, resided in the Earlsburh. Some little time before his death he built the Church of St. Olaf on the outskirts of his domain, in which he was subsequently buried.

Tostig the Earl succeeded, and took up his abode in the Earlsburh. Ere long he fell into disfavour, and in 1065 all the thanes of Yorkshire and Northumbria gathered together and outlawed their Earl. They attacked his residence, slew most of his huscarls, both English and Danish, took possession of his weapons, his gold and silver, and all the treasure they could find. The rebellious Northumbrians gave no quarter; many of Tostig's adherents were drowned in the River Ouse below the Earlsburh in their valiant attempt to repel an attack in that direction. The victorious malcontents

chose Morcar to be their Earl, a Northumbrian who strenuously resisted the rule of William the Conqueror.

No place in Yorkshire is more saturated with history than this, the pageant arena. As soon as the Normans gained possession of the city, the various houses and properties owned by the defeated Anglo-Danish people were shared amongst the military adventurers that accompanied William of Normandy. The Earlsburh was bestowed upon Alan the Red, a Count of Brittany, and a soldier of renown. The place did not appeal to him as a residential seat, and about the year 1087 he granted the site and the adjoining church of St. Olaf to Stephen, a Benedictine monk from Lastingham. A monastery was subsequently founded, which later was enlarged and re-dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The original church of St. Olaf, or Olave, although its use was abandoned, was allowed to remain, and became a parish church. St. Mary's Abbey, with such a historic environment, as years rolled by, received the patronage of Kings and nobles; and its buildings, in extent and architecture, were only surpassed by the Cathedral of York. The very ruins tell the history of times gone by; every picturesque arch, ivied wall and sculptured stone are chronicles of glory and decay. The Abbot was mitred, and was styled "My Lord." The silvery-grey walls crumbling with age, the deserted aisles, now grass-grown, and the wide entrance-gateway at which Kings, Archbishops, and Cardinals, all gaily caparisoned, were received, attended by retainers and the huzzaing populace, are the scenes of mediæval throng and pageantry which the imaginative mind can easily repeople. The monks well served their day and generation, but the abbey shared the unhappy fate of other religious houses, and was surrendered to the Crown in 1538. The principal remains consist of the imposing north wall of the nave of the church. It has eight windows, the traceries of which vary alternately. A panelled arcade with pointed arches runs underneath the windows. A portion of the beautiful west front is also still standing. At the eastern end of the nave are fragmentary remains of the four piers that supported a large central tower; beyond, the foundations of the choir

are bared for inspection. In the south-west corner of the grounds, near the abbey water-gate, is the Abbot's tithe-barn.

Bluff King Hal, having appropriated the site of St. Mary's Abbey, erected a palace in the abbey domains. In 1541 he paid his Yorkshire subjects a visit—the only time he ever entered the county. He arrived at York on September 15, and lodged a week at his new palace, where he paced the terraces that sloped to the brink of the River Ouse, impatient and in a vile humour because his nephew, James V. of Scotland, who had

Council of the North, and this range of buildings is now known as the King's Manor.

In the north-east corner of the abbey demesne, a plot called the Bowling Green was used by those who dwelt in the King's Manor-house. The abbey wall that bounds this area was breached by the Parliamentarians during the siege of York, on Trinity Sunday morning, 1644, whilst the garrison were attending Divine service at the Minster. St. Mary's Tower was blown up, and some sharp fighting took place on the green, and for many days and nights the breaches were



ST. MARY'S TOWER, MARYGATE, BLOWN UP BY THE PARLIAMENTARIANS.

agreed to meet him, failed to put in an appearance.

The citizens who had favoured the pilgrimage of grace, to appease their offended monarch, presented him with a cup of gold containing £100. It was on this visit that Henry commanded the Archbishop to cause all the shrines in the Minster and other churches to be demolished. The King departed southwards on September 26. The new residence erected for this brief visit was shortly afterwards taken down; the Abbot's house to the rear was enlarged for the

vigilantly watched by Royalist and Roundhead, until the besiegers marched off to Marston Moor to meet Prince Rupert and his men, who were hurrying to relieve York. A war-worn tower on the wall, bespattered with bullet-marks, is vividly remindful of the severe fusillade carried on between the attackers and besieged.

In more peaceful recent times the Yorkshire Philosophical Society obtained a lease from the Crown of the liberty of St. Mary's Abbey. Since their occupation much has been done towards beautifying the site, and

the judicious preservation of all its historic memorials. As we saunter through the grounds when daylight softens into even, the storied pageants of former ages are enacted before our mind's eye in a mystic rhythm of charming episodes. Through the north doorway of the abbey church wall we get a glimpse of the tomb and burial-place of a York worthy, William Etty, a Royal Academician of repute a generation or so ago. The churchyard of St. Olave is dear to many art-lovers, who often make pilgrimages hither and linger near the hallowed grave of old Master Francis Place, the early mezzotinter, near whom his pupil, George Lumley, lawyer and artist, was buried in 1768. The mortal remains of Joseph Halfpenny, an eighteenth-century York artist, also rest here, and tourists of musical taste may read the epitaphs of the two Camidges, father and son, Doctors of Music, and old-time organists of York Minster.

The historic spot is haunted with the spectral forms of brave heroes, stout-hearted warriors, grave prelates, pious monks, and haughty Kings. Like the quaint jaunting London tourist of old, who loved pageantry and pleasure, we all might sing when we witness the scenes of centuries long past and gone re-enacted by living prototypes :

Yorke, Yorke, for my monie,
Of all the Cities that ever I see
For merrie pastime and pageantrie,
Except the City of London.



Monumental Brasses in the City of London.

BY ANDREW OLIVER.

(Continued from p. 59.)

II. ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

(1) 1539.—Nycolas Leveson, wife, eight sons, ten daughters.

Three shields, two scrolls. Mural, east wall, north aisle.

He is dressed in a long fur cloak, open at the neck and the end thrown over the

arm, showing an under-dress, and a bag or purse worn round the waist.

The sons also wear cloaks and gowns.

The wife and daughters are dressed in similar costumes—viz., a kennel head-dress and long flowing gown—and on the wife's figure there is a long rosary attached to a belt worn round the waist.

From the mouth of the man proceeds a scroll, bearing "*Deus miseratur mei*," and from the woman's, "*et benedicat nobis*." On the left side of the slab there is a shield for Leveson, a canting coat, *Gules, a fess nebule argent, between three leaves slipped or*.

Quartered with Prestwood : *Argent, a chevron between three cinque-foils vert*.

On the opposite side there is a shield bearing Bodley, the family arms of the wife :

Argent, five martlets in saltire sable, on a chief azure three ducal crowns or.

In the centre of the slab, at the top, a shield bearing Leveson and Prestwood, impaling Bodley. The inscription is as follows :

"Here under this tombe lyeth buried the bodyes of Nycolas Leveson Mercer sometime sheryffe of london and Merchant of the Staple at Calys and Denys his wife whych Nycolas decessyd ye XX day of August An^o dni M^od^oxxxix And ye said Denys ye secorde day of Decerber A^oM vlx whous soull Thu pydn."

Nycolas Leveson was buried, according to the instructions contained in his will, made the 7th day of November, 1536, in the tomb made before the upper pillar of the north side of the church, between the high altar and the altar of the north aisle.

His wife died on the 2nd day of December, 1560, and, in accordance with her will, was buried in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in the middle aisle, and at the end of the pew which she had been accustomed to use (see *Freemen of London*, p. 102).

(2) 1593.—Simon Burton, two wives, one son, and three daughters. Mural, north wall.

The memorial is on one plate, which is divided into three parts.

The upper portion consists of Burton and his wives, the middle of the figures of the son and daughters, and the inscription is at the bottom of the plate.

The figures of Burton and one wife, the son, and one daughter are represented kneeling, with a prayer-desk, with book placed upon it, between them.

The dress of the father and son is similar—a long gown with half-sleeves.

The man shows ruffs worn at the neck and wrists.

The figures of one wife and one daughter show the Mary Stuart head-dress, and the other wife and daughter the Steeple head-dress.

NEERE TO THIS PLACE, LYETH BURIED THE BODYE OF SIMON BURTON CITIZEN AND WAXCHÄDLER OF LONDON A GOOD BENEFACTOR TO YE POORE OF THIS PARISH WHO WAS 3 TYMES MASTER OF HIS COMPANY AND ONE OF THE GOVERNORS OF ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL AND OF THE COMON COVNSEL OF HIS WARD XXIX YERES HE HAD 2 WYVES ELIZABETH AND ANN AND HAD ISSUE BY ELIZABETH I SON AND III DAUGHTERS AND DECESSYD YE 23 MAY 1593 BEING OF YE AGE OF 85 YERES. IN WHOSE REMBRANCE HIS LOVEING DAUGHTER ALYCE COLDVILL ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

In the collection of brass rubbings belonging to the Society of Antiquaries there are the following portions of a brass now lost:

(1) Eight Daughters, and two Shields:
(a) bearing *nebuly in chief a lion passant*;
(b) *nebuly on a bend a lion passant*. "Perhaps part of the brass of David Woodroffe, Haberdasher, 1563" (Herbert Haines, *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, vol. ii., p. 128).

III. ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-LESS, SMITH-FIELD.

1439.—William Markeby and wife, and foot inscription. Tower. Portion lost: two shields.

The figures are dressed similarly to John Bacon and his wife at All Hallows, Barking, already described, except that the man's feet in this instance stand on a mound. The inscription, from which the concluding sentence has been erased, is as follows:

Hic Jacet Willm. Markeby de Lond.
civis gentlemm qui obiit ix. die Julii
A.D.m.ccccxxxix. et Alicia uxor ej.

IV. ST. DUNSTAN-IN-THE-WEST.

(1) 1530.—Henry Dacres and wife, and foot inscription. Mural, north side.

The male effigy is represented kneeling at a prayer-desk on which is placed a book. The hands are uplifted. He is dressed in a long furred gown with long bands; from a belt which passes round the waist hangs a very large gipciere. The woman, who is kneeling, is dressed in a long gown, the cuffs and the hem at the bottom of the skirt being trimmed with fur. Round the waist is worn a broad belt, secured by a clasp composed of three Tudor roses, from which hangs a rosary with oblong beads, terminating in a tassel. From the mouths of the figures proceed scrolls, the one from the man bearing " *fiat una via super nos*"; from the woman's, " *que ad modu speramus in te.*" The inscription, which is in black letter, shows the brass was put up at the wife's death, as the date of the husband's has never been filled in.

Here lyeth buried the body of Henry Dacres Cetesen and Marchant Taylor and sometime Alderman of London and Elizabeth hys wyffe the whiche Henry decessed the . . . day of . . . the yere of our Lord god MDC . . . and the sayd Elizabeth decessed the xxiii day of Apryll the yere of our Lord God mdc & xxx.

A space is left for the usual concluding sentence at the end.

(2) 1620.—Margaret Talbot. Quadrate plate. Mural, near pulpit.

The brass has been painted black, and the incised lines gilt. The figure is represented as kneeling at a fald-stool, on a pavement of a tessellated pattern. Behind the figure is an architectural background. The inscription is in printed character at the bottom of the plate:

IN MEMORIAL OF THE NOBLE AND VERTUOUS
MARGARET TALBOT WIDDOWE WHO DE-
CEASED THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1620.

By this small statue (Reader) is but shewne
that she was buried here but hadst thou
knowne

Her pietie and Vertues of her mynde
thou wouldst have said why was she not
Enshrined

Both Vere's and Windsors best blouds fild
her vaines
she matched with Talbot yet their noble
straines

We are far below her Vertues In whose breast
God had infused his graces 'boue the rest

Of all her sex whose Sacred course of life
both in the state of widdowe maide and wife
For each she had byn through her latter dayes
chast widdowhood crowned to her imortale
prayse

Was so immaculate she deserves to be
the Christall mirror to Posteritie

More honour hast thou by her burial here
Dunstans then to thee chanced this many
a yeare

Earth from her coffin heave thy ponderous
stones
and for thy Sacredst Reliques keepe her
bones

Since spite of Envy 't cannot be denyde
Saint like she lived and like a Sainte she
dyde.

V. GREAT ST. HELENS, BISHOPSGATE.

(1) 1393.—Inscription to Robert Cotes-
brok.

*Robert Cotesbrok gisf pcy moxnot
... le xi jr de Maris Pau de gre
MCCCCxxxxiiijr.*

(2) 1459.—A priest's effigy. John Brioux.
From the Church of St. Martin, Outwich.
Portion lost : the inscription. Lady Chapel.

The figure is vested in the surplice, and
upon the head is worn a biretta-shaped cap.

(3) 1465.—Civilian and wife.

Portions lost : feet of male effigy, six
shields, and inscription.

The man wears a long fur cloak, buttoned
on the shoulder, under which the fur collar
of an under-dress is seen.

A rosary hangs from a belt passing round
the waist.

The wife wears a high-waisted gown, secured
by a belt. On the head the horned head-
dress, with a veil attached.

(4) 1482.—Nicholas Wotton. Lady Chapel.
From St. Martin, Outwich. The figure is in
a long gown, with fur tippet over the shoulders.

The head shows the tonsure. The inscription
is as follows :

*Orate p aia dom Nichi Wotton quodm
Rector istius Eccleie et Baccallar Regis
qui obiit Septimo die mensis Aprilis
Anno Dni Millimo CCCC^o lxxxii^o
Cuius anime ppietetur Deus Amen.*

(5) 1495.—Thomas Wylliams, wife, and
inscription.

Portions lost : two plates of children and
six shields. Lady Chapel.

The man's dress consists of a close-fitting
gown with furred sleeves. A bag and a
rosary hang from the waist-belt.

The wife is dressed in a gown reaching
to the feet, with gauntlet-shaped cuffs, and
secured round the waist by a long belt
reaching to the feet.

*Hic jacet Thomas Wylliams Generos
et Margareta uxor ejus qui guide
Thomas obiit xvi die mense Januarii
Anno Dni MCCCClxxxv et pdicta
Margareta obiit die mense
quorum. . .*

(6) 1500.—Remains of the memorial of
Hugh Pemberton—viz., seven sons, one
scroll, and two shields. On altar-tomb, north
aisle, west end. From St. Martin, Outwich.

Portions lost : the man and his wife, two
sons, and the daughters' figures, three scrolls,
two plates, and the marginal inscription.
The portion of the tomb which contained
the wife's and the daughters' figures has
been cut away.

The shields bear :

(a) Pemberton : *Argent, a chevron between
3 buckets sable, hoop and handles or, impaling
Cheguy argent and azure, on a fess or, 3
martlets.*

(b) The Merchant Taylors' Company :
*Argent, a royal tent between two Parlia-
ment robes, gules, lined ermine, the tent
garnished or. Tent staff and pennant of the
last. On a chief azure a lamb couchant, carry-
ing a banner charged with a cross, resting the
fore-foot on a mound.*

The engraver has made the mistake of
placing the "lamb" instead of the proper
bearing, "a lion of England."

The inscription on the margin of the
tomb has been newly inserted.

(7) 1510.—John Leventhorpe. Lady

Chapel. Behind the head, which is bare, is placed the tilting helm. The shoulder-guards are the same size, the right shoulder being a little higher than the left. Tuilles are attached to the tasses, beneath which is seen a mail shirt, which also appears at the throat and at the instep. The dagger is longer than the type usually seen, and it passes behind the legs. The sword is carried by a belt which crosses the body. The feet are in heavy, round-toed shoes, or sabbatons, and rest on a dog, which is couched on a grassy mound. The inscription is mutilated.

*hic jacet johes leventhorpe armig nup
unus quatuor hostiarior camere dni reg
henrii septimi qui obiit VI die augusti
a dni mvi.*

(8) 1514.—Robert Rochester. Lady Chapel.

In this example there is no helmet placed behind the head, which is bare, and shows long hair. A chain is worn round the neck. The tuilles are similar to those worn by Sir John Leventhorpe, but the mail shirt is longer. The dagger hangs straight from the side, and there is no belt visible to carry the sword. The feet, which are in broad-toed shoes, stand on a grassy mound. The inscription, of which the first and concluding sentences have been erased, is as follows:

*. . . Robt Rochester esqer late sgent
of the pantry of o^r sovrain lord king
henry the viii which depected this psent
lyff the first day of may the yere of
oure lord god a thousand five hunderth
& xiiii on . . .*

(9) 1535.—A Lady in Heraldic Mantle. The inscription lost. Chancel.

The figure is dressed in a mantle, bearing a *lion rampant*, on the *sinister shoulder three gouttes*, displayed upon both sides, and which is open down the front, showing an under-dress, which is pleated at the throat and across the chest, the sleeves terminating in embroidered ruffles at the wrists.

Upon the head is worn the pedimental head-dress, and a chain is worn across the shoulders, from which a cross is suspended.

(10) 1600.—Elizabeth Robinson. Two inscription plates and a shield. West end, north aisle.

At the top of the slab there is placed a shield bearing: 1st and 4th, in chief a *fleur-de-lys*, in base a *mullett*; 2nd and 3rd, a *fret*.

HERE UNDER LYETH THE BODIE OF ELIZABETH ROBINSON THE WIFE OF JOHN ROBINSON, SONNE AND HEIRE OF JOHN ROBINSON LATE CITIZEN AND MARCHANTAILER OF LONDON & MARCHANT OF THE STAPLE OF ENGLAND AND DAUGHTER OF S^r RICHARD ROGERS OF BRIANSTON IN THE COVNTIE OF DORSSET KNIGHT WHO HAD ISSVE BY THE SAID IOHN ROBINSON HER HVS BAND ONE SONNE AND A DAUGHTER AND DIED ON THE 23TH DAY OF OCTOBER ANNO DOMINI 1600.

CHRIST IS MY LIFE DEATHE IS MY GAINIE
MY BODY SLEEPES IN HOPE TO RAIGNE
THRICE HAPPIE CHANGE IS IT FOR MEE
FROM EARTHE TO HEAVEN REMOV'D TO BEE
ELIZABETH ROBINSON.

(11) 1633.—Inscription to Thomas Wight. Lady Chapel. From St. Martin, Outwich.

This memorial is composed of three parts. First, at the top of the slab, is a shield bearing a *chevron ermine between three camels' heads coupé*; next an oval plate bearing a long inscription in Latin; and beneath this is placed another inscription on an oblong plate. The lines on the first inscription are as follows:

CERTA
RESVRGENDI FIDE REQVIESCIT
THOMAS WIGHT
JUVENIS PARITER AC SENEX
COELEBS & DESPONSATVS
AETATE JUVENIS SAPIENTIA SENEX
MVNDO COELEBS CHRISTO DESPONSATVS
QUI
FAMILIAM VIRTVTE CLARAM
VERA PIETATE EXORNAVIT.
QUI
POST EXTERAS REGIONES PERLVSTRATA
(SPRETA SAECVLI & LOCORVM VANITATE)
SEIPSVM PERLVSTRAVIT
SVVM QE PROTINVS ANHELANS IESVM,
TANDEM PRO VOTO
POSITIS MORTALITATIS SVAE EXVVIIS
MATVRA LICET FESTINA
IMMORTALITATE
COELOS PRAEOCCVPAVIT
DIE 16^o JAN ANNO SALVVS
M DCXXXIII
AETAT SVÆ

The inscription beneath the above runs thus :

READER THOV MAVST FORBEARE TO PVT
THINE EYES
TO CHARGE FOR TEARES, TO MOVRNE THESE
OBSEQUIES
SUCH CHARITABLE DROPS WOVL D BEST BE
GIVEN
TO THOSE W^{CH} LATE OR NEVER COME TO
HEAVEN
BVT HERE YOV WOVL IN WE^EPING ON THIS
DVST
ALLAY HIS HAPPINESSE WITH THY MISTRVST
WHOSE PIOVS CLOSINGE OF HIS YOVTHFVLL
YEARES
DESERVES THY IMITATION NOT THY TEARES.

NOTE.—*All Hallows, Barking*.—After the first coat given on the brass of William Armar, ante, p. 57, add "*between three arms vambraced and gauntletted apaumée*."

Agnes Bond.—In the second line from bottom of p. 58, col. 2, delete the words "*for Bond*"; and in the same coat for "*first and third*" read "*first and fourth*," and for "*second and fourth*" read "*second and third*."

(*To be concluded.*)



The Equipment of a Dug-Out.

BY ALEXANDER MAC DOUGALL, A.M.I.C.E.

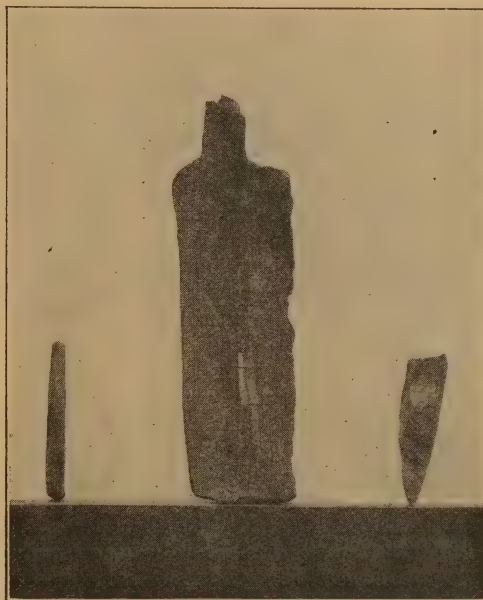
"In hollowed barks the men of old
Faced tempests on the rolling seas."



ANY portions of the fighting and fishing fleets of ancient man have been discovered from time to time in the creek and river beds of our sea-girt isles, but it is rarely, we believe, that any pieces of their equipment fall into the hands of antiquaries. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the specimens now illustrated may be very rare, if not unique, an opinion which was endorsed by that able archæologist the late Sir John Evans, who very courteously examined them, and con-

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sidered that they were highly interesting examples of the handiwork of prehistoric man. Looking from left to right of the photograph, they consist of the rowlock pin, paddle blade, and mooring stake point of a Celtic dug-out—that is to say, of a burnt and hollow-scraped canoe. These interesting relics are now in the possession of the writer, and were discovered in November, 1903, by Mr. Campbell, a well-sinker, of Coleraine, in Ireland, in close proximity to each other, and about 4 feet down the bank of a small bay or inlet of the beautiful River Bann.



It was near this spot also that, some years previously, one side and the bottom of a boat, 15 feet 10 inches long, was found in the thick mud; so that it is just possible that all these objects may have been the property of the same skin-clothed mariner, it being hard to believe that the hand which so cleverly fashioned them, and likewise occasionally put cleats on with a leathern thong, did not also excel in the costumier's useful art. The wood of our rowlock pin and paddle is now very brittle, and has the appearance of being almost fossilized, having been no doubt originally hewn from a portion of one of those

T

gigantic and majestic oaks which flourished in the forests of Erin centuries ago, remains of which may be seen in many an Irish turf-cut bogland. It is also very similar to that which was used in the construction of the remarkable boat which was unearthed by the side of the River Ancholme at Brigg, in Lincolnshire, in 1879, the length of this huge craft being no less than 47 feet 3 inches from stem to stern. The end of the paddle blade now illustrated is most distinctly "dubbed up," this being due to the oarsman's using it at times for pushing his dug-out from the river-bank or shallows upon which he had landed. The mooring stake is of a lighter colour, and not quite so rotten and decayed, but it is difficult to determine the species of tree from which it was cut without an expert knowledge of the subject. One observes, however, that the point has been formed by working from one side rather than all round, according to the custom of the present day, certain downward slanting lines clearly indicating the jagged passage of the shipbuilder's flint scraper. The following are the dimensions of the articles we have dealt with :

The Rowlock Pin.

				Ft.	In.
Length	...	...	...	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Greatest diameter	...	...	...	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
Point	...	...	...	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$

The Paddle Blade.

Total length	...	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blade length	...	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width at top of blade	...	...	...	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Width at bottom of blade	...	...	...	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Thickness at top of blade	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thickness at bottom of blade	...	...	...	0	3 $\frac{7}{8}$

The Mooring Stake.

Length	...	...	...	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Greatest diameter	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
At commencement of taper	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Diameter at point	...	...	...	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$



The Monastic Scriptorium.

By THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 101.)



HE monastic Scriptorium was under the supervision of the Armarius.* "The duties of this last-named officer," says Sir T. Duffus Hardy (p. xiii), "were various, some of which it may be well to mention. He portioned out the work [in the Scriptorium] in conformity with the order of the Abbot; but he could not direct any transcript to be made, even for himself, without first obtaining the permission of his Superior. When the work had been given out, no monk could exchange his portion for another. Each had his own proper task assigned to him, and could not follow his own inclination. It was the duty of the Armarius to take care of all the books of the establishment, and to see that they were correctly marked with their proper titles; but, though various treatises might be comprised in one and the same volume, the first only was recorded on the cover; the rest were generally left unnoticed. The Armarius was also particularly directed to inspect all the books carefully twice or thrice a year; to repair those which the book-worm had injured, or of which the leaves were decaying. It was also his duty to bind the book in wooden covers for the purpose of preserving the parchment from mildew and damp; to see that the volumes were classified and arranged in proper order; that they were not packed too closely, lest they should be injured, but were so placed that one might be easily distinguished from another, and readily found if required. The brethren were permitted to take to their cells any large volume to study in private; smaller or choice works could only be used in the library, lest they should be mislaid or lost. . . . As the Armarius had the superintendence of all the writing and transcribing, whether within the Scriptorium or out of it, his duty was to provide parchment, ink, and all things necessary, such as pens, pen-knife, chalk, pumice-stone for rubbing the parchment, knives for cutting the

* So called from the "Armarium," a book-cup-board or press containing the manuscript's, and in charge of this official.

parchment, awls to mark the lines for the scribe, a ruler and plummet, with which he was also to note the omissions of the text in the margin, and a weight to keep down the vellum. He was also to agree with the writers who worked out of the house as to the price of their labour; but for the scribes within the cloister appointed by the Abbot, the Abbot provided everything required to carry on their business, and that no time might be lost, he had to see that a goodly supply was always at hand. Whatever the Armarius gave out the scribe was bound to receive without objection or dispute. He was, however, commanded to observe the strictest economy in supplying vellum and parchment, and not to give out more than was necessary.

"In a place devoted to study absolute silence prevailed, and no one was permitted to break it. . . .^{*} When it was necessary to have an oral examination of what had been copied in the Scriptorium, it was carried on in a smaller adjoining apartment, so that nothing should occur to distract the attention of the scribes from the work on which they were engaged. Rules and admonitions were hung on the walls expressive of the care and diligence which were required in copying correctly from the originals."

Then, as to the nature of the literary labour accomplished in the Scriptorium, the same writer observes (p. xviii):

"The chief work done in the Scriptorium was the transcribing of Missals and other Service books, not only for the use of the house to which it appertained, but for that of smaller religious houses not sufficiently wealthy to maintain a Scriptorium. If the writers were not employed on any special work, and a large number of copies of some popular treatise was required, a skilful transcriber, well versed in that particular subject, read aloud, whilst the rest copied from his dictation. To this practice may be attributed the great variety of orthography observable in manuscripts written at the same time and even in the same house. Great pains were taken in copying the classics, the Latin

Fathers, and all books of scholastic learning; but comparatively little labour seems to have been bestowed on the execution of books relating to national or monastic history, unless they were intended for presents. . . . In addition to registering public events, it is well known that the Historiographer of each house which had a Scriptorium frequently recorded the chief events in the lives of its founder and benefactors, such as the days and years of their births and deaths, their marriages, their children and their successors; nor did he forget to enter in his narrative whatever was connected with the history of his own monastery."

The charge that "comparatively little labour seems to have been bestowed on the execution of books relating to national or monastic history" is a singular one in face of the evidence to the contrary adduced by Sir Duffus Hardy himself, seeing that (vol. iii.) he gives a list of national and monastic chronicles and annals to the number of 674, mainly proceeding from monastic Scriptoria. Besides, to refer to no others, the Irish monasteries produced a goodly plethora of such from the *Annals of Innisfallen* (from A.D. 252 to A.D. 1320) to those of the *Four Masters* (from the earliest period to A.D. 1616). Nor are Wadding's *Annales Ordinis Fratrum Minorum* (1657) to be forgotten in this connection. That we owe the preservation and transmission of the classics (technically such and of other tongues) to the Scriptoria is matter of common knowledge. Thus, of the some 600 extant manuscript copies of the *Divina Commedia*, doubtless the bulk of them came from the busy pens of the silent, plodding, conscientious monastic scribes. I am not sure whether the famous *Codice Cassinense* was transcribed within the peaceful seclusion of the Scriptorium in Monte Cassino, though, as Dr. Moore says (*Textual Criticism of the Divina Commedia*, p. 556), it "was magnificently edited in folio by the monks of Monte Cassino in 1865," and that "in the elaborate *Prolegomena* its probable date [1350] is discussed at great length and with vast erudition"; but it is certain from the colophon that the fourteenth-century paper manuscript, known as Ψ in the Biblioteca Comunale at Bologna, saw its literary birth within the walls of a monastic Scrip-

^{*} "In omnibus Scriptoriis, ubicunque ex consuetudine monachi scribunt, silentium teneatur, sicut in Claustro" (Martene, *De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus*, Lib. v., c. 18).

torium: "Explicit liber tertius sapien̄ poete Dantis de Aldigheriis de Florencia. In quo tractat de Paradiso. Scriptum per me fratrem SANCTUM de Abbacia Vangadicie tempore veñ patris e dñi D. Anthoñ ejusdem abacie Abatis milesimo III. lxxx^o die xxviii^o Octub̄r."

My last excerpt from Sir Duffus Hardy's interesting volume concerns the hired scribes or secular transcribers (p. xxvi), "who worked sometimes in the Abbey, sometimes at their own homes. These were divided into three classes: the *Illuminatores*, *Librarii*, and *Notarii*. But sometimes all three occupations were united in one person. The *Illuminators*, sometimes called paginators, were generally employed upon work similar to that of those who exercised the same art in the monastery—viz., in executing initial and capital letters; filling in the rubrics, spaces for both of which had been left by the monastic scribe; designing and completing pictures, portraits, vignettes, heraldic devices, caricatures, and other marginal ornamentations. The artists who worked at this kind of painting did not finish each picture at once, but performed successive operations upon the same painting. The illuminators of an early age generally exhibit the rude ideas and tastes of the time. They are generally deficient in perspective, and manifest but faint conceptions of the picturesque or sublime; yet a study of these ancient illuminations affords considerable instruction. They indicate the state of the pictorial art in the Middle Ages. They afford a comprehensive insight into the Scriptural ideas entertained in those times, and give us a much better notion of the manners and customs of the age than can sometimes be obtained from the pages of the monkish historian. The *Librarii* were common scribes, and the *Notarii* such as executed what are generally called notarial acts and legal instruments. These three classes carried on their avocations at their own homes, except when they were employed at a monastery. On these occasions they were boarded and lodged, and received their wages when their work was completed."

As a surviving example of the exquisite ornamentation, gorgeous colouring, and lasting pigments of the illuminator's art, it is, I think, generally admitted that the *Book of*

Kells is, to use the expression of the *T. C. D. Catalogue*, "Totius Europæ facile princeps." This manuscript originated presumably in the Columban monastery of Kells, in Meath, circa A.D. 550, where it rested for many centuries, and ultimately and (let us hope) permanently found a "local habitation and a name" in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is supposed to have been written by Columba, subsequently Abbot of Iona, and consists of a manuscript copy of the four Gospels. The *Four Masters* refer to it at A.D. 1006. The pregnant incident of Columba's transcription by his own hand of a copy of the Psalter borrowed from St. Finnen, Abbot of Moville,* lends colour to the supposition that the *Book of Kells* was also his handiwork. Columban Scriptoria, especially in the eighth century, were as prolific in the output as renowned for the extraordinary excellence of their illuminated manuscripts. "It is to this century," writes Dr. Healy (*ibid.*, p. 131), "that most of the illuminated manuscripts which still exist are to be attributed. In no age of the Church was the scribe held in such high esteem. 'Sixty-one remarkable scribes are named in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as having flourished in Ireland before the year 900, forty of whom lived between A.D. 700 and 800' (Stokes, *Early Christian Art in Ireland*). If no other evidence were left to us than the books themselves, we should have reason enough to conclude that the eighth century was an age of learning and art. Our only regret is that the remains of that period are so few. The Norseman of the next century cared little for books, and delighted in 'drowning' the volumes which came into his sacrilegious hands. Most of the precious manuscripts, therefore, have been destroyed, yet enough is left to make us pause in astonishment, for no other country has ever had scribes like these."

The concluding words which I have italicized must be accounted to me in justification (if such be needed) for my references to the artistic work of Irish Scriptoria in preference to similar productions from those of other lands. For although I am, I hope, led by no undue national bias in the matter, I cannot but rejoice that to Ireland belongs

* Healy's *Ancient Irish Church*, p. 55.

the credit of having sent forth from her monastic Scriptoria such treasures of decorative art as have excited the wonder and been the despair of similar toilers in other ages and climes. This admission, however, though frankly made, is proffered in no spirit of disparagement of the glorious specimens we happily possess of the marvellous skill of the monastic illuminators of those other ages and climes.

The "especial benediction of the Scriptorium," to which Fosbroke alludes, is supplied thus by Du Cange (*s.v.* Scriptorium):

"Descriptum est a viro doctissimo Luca Acherio ad Guilbertum benedictio ejusmodi Scriptoriorum in hæc verba: 'Benedicere digneris, Domine, hoc Scriptorium famulorum tuorum, et omnes habitantes in eo, ut quicquid divinarum Scripturarum ab eis lectum vel scriptum fuerit, sensu capiant, opere perficiant. Per Dominum,'" etc.

Also Du Cange gives a brief definition of the Scriptorium in these words:†

"Cella in monasteriis scriptioni librorum destinata," and quotes the following quaint lines with regard to it:

"Alcuinus, in locum ubi Scriptores sedent, Poëm. 126, et apud Canisium:

"Hic sedeant sacræ scribentes famina legis,
Nec non Sanctorum dicta sacrata Patrum,
Hic interserere caveant sua frivola verbis,
Frivola nec propter erret et ipsa manus.
Correctosque sibi quærant studiose libellos,
Tramite quo recto penna volantis eat.
Est decus egregium sacrorum, scribere libros,
Nec mercede sua scriptor et ipse caret."

A word as to the pigments used by the monastic scribes in the decoration of their manuscripts. They seem to have been, like the Greek fire, a lost art in our times. A notable instance of this is supplied by the *Book of Kells*. It was my privilege some years ago to inspect this glorious specimen of monastic decorative art, the gorgeous colouring of which is as brilliant now as it was centuries ago, and to compare it with the imitative efforts of a lady which hang upon the walls of the library of Trinity College, Dublin, as faded replicas of the original. What were the ingredients of those wonderful gildings and letterings must ever remain a conundrum for artists and antiquaries. Unlike Turner's masterpieces, which grow

dimmer with the passing years, they retain their pristine brilliancy, and are the envy of our modern artists. Assuredly, we are "no better than our fathers" in this, as in many other respects. And, in conclusion, let me add that this interesting adjunct—the Scriptorium—to a monastic establishment is now practically, and has long been, with some few exceptions, like the office of scribe, a thing of the past, owing to, amongst other causes, the invention of printing and similar inevitable changes that the flight of time has brought in its wake. Some of these are interestingly set forth in the following excerpt from the letter quoted above from the Rev. Basil Weld:

"In reply to your queries, I may say that (1) neither I myself nor any of my confrères here [St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, N.B.], who have between us visited most of the chief monasteries of our Order [Benedictine], have any recollection of a Scriptorium being used in any monastic (O.S.B.) house at the present day; (2) there is no such thing now either at Subiaco or at Monte Cassino. The latter place was burnt down about the sixteenth century, and by that time Scriptoria had ceased to be used as such in Black Benedictine houses. Practically speaking, the modern library is the equivalent to the original Scriptorium, and in it (generally) tables are placed for writing at. But the 'cell' or room of each monk is now his own *private* Scriptorium or Sanctum; (3) in Cistercian houses the Scriptorium is still to be found, as the monks sleep in dormitories, as we *used* to. An example of this may be seen at Mount St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicestershire.* The primitive Dominicans and Franciscans no doubt had no Scriptoria, as they were merely itinerant friars; but later, without doubt, the friars did literary work in a common room, such as the Scriptorium (I do not fancy a Scriptorium, as such, is in use nowadays). Such a place was unknown in Carthusian houses, as the monks live in separate houses, and are hermits, practically speaking, though they have certain things in common."†

* I have since been informed by the Prior that there is no Scriptorium therein at the present time.

† Yet Mr. H. Guppy, M.A., Librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, states, in an address

At the Sign of the Owl.



AN interesting memento of Sir Martin Frobisher was lately on exhibition in the retail department of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons' house at New York. This was the great Admiral's copy of "*Macchiavelli*," which he presented to his friend, George Day, an Essex gentleman whose name is found among those who contributed money toward the defence of England from the Armada in the stirring days of the Spanish invasion. Frobisher's autograph is of excessive rarity, and but very seldom to be seen even in the great public museums. This example is especially interesting, being written on the fly-leaf of the book in a characteristic Elizabethan hand: "To Maijster George Daye this book of Machiavell His workes ffrom his grte (great) ffrende Martin Ffrobisher ye 26 March 1585."

The little book, which is remarkably well preserved, is *I Discorsi di Nicolo Machiavelli*, and is the very rare edition printed at Palermo in 1584. It was therefore a "new book" when given in the next year to George Day. The book is bound in a fine contemporary brown calfskin with a gold cartouche sunk in the centre of both front and back covers, with gold-tooled panels on the covers, and, save for the slight tarnish and appearance of age, is in as fine condition as the day it came from the binder's hands.

The first volume of the *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, published by the Liverpool University Institute of Archaeology, has been completed by the issue of part 4, containing as its principal article a Preliminary

delivered last year on "The Books of the Middle Ages and their Makers," that "among the Carthusians it [Office of Scribe] was enjoined as the best possible way in which they could labour. The Carthusian rule assumes that few monks are incapable of being copyists, and punishes any brother who refuses to copy when he is able to do so." This would seem to imply that, in the absence of Scriptoria, each scribe did his work apart in his cell (*Lib. de Exercitio Cella*, c. xxxvi.).

Report by Professor John Garstang on his "Excavations on the Hittite Site at Sakje-Geuzi in North Syria," undertaken in the autumn of 1908 on behalf of the Right Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bart., M.P., Dr. Ludwig Mond, Mr. Robert Mond, and Mr. H. Martyn Kennard. This report includes a brief narrative of the expedition, a description of the geographical position of the site, a summary of the archaeological history of the fortified mound which was excavated last year, and a more detailed description of the fortification wall and the palatial portico within it. This portico has a number of the sculptured slabs of its façade still standing on either side of the principal entrance, and exhibits for the first time fresh and unweathered examples of Hittite art, of vigorous design, and a high degree of artistic skill. Their date lies within the period which succeeds the Assyrian conquests of Assurnazirpal, and precedes those of Tiglath-Pileser III. The report is illustrated by plans of the site and photographs of the principal sculptures.

A separate section of the Report is devoted to the remarkable series of pre-Hittite pottery, which goes back to the Neolithic origins of the mound, and includes painted styles with Cappadocian, Assyrian, and even Elamite, affinities. Another paper, by Messrs. A. J. B. Wace, J. P. Droop, and M. S. Thompson, summarizes the present state of our knowledge of the "Early Civilization of Northern Greece," as revealed by recent excavations in Thessaly, and discusses the remarkable school of Neolithic culture, which has thus been revealed, in its relations with the civilization of Southern Greece and Crete on the one hand, and Southern Italy and Sicily on the other. Examples of the principal styles of decoration are figured by way of illustration.

The Liverpool Institute is doing remarkably good work.

I see by a paragraph in the Bibliographical Society's *News-Sheet* that the excellent German kindred society known as the Gutenberg Gesellschaft gives its members, who are numerous, a handsome return for the modest subscription of 10 marks. For

1908 it published a triple part containing papers on the Mainz fragment of the poem on the Last Judgment, the use of the type of the forty-two-line Bible in Schoeffer's Missal of 1493, the Missal-printing of Peter and Johann Schoeffer, and Schoeffer's two book-advertisements. The papers are very freely illustrated, and their text is marked by characteristic German thoroughness.



Part I of the new, 1909, volume of *Book Prices Current* has been issued. It is a substantial part of 224 pages, and contains a record of the sales during the first three months of the season, including particulars of the sale of the first part of the fine library of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney. The account of the dispersal of this remarkable collection, interesting and valuable in itself, is rendered still more so by the many annotations from the sale catalogue and from the editor's own pen. Among Lord Amherst's books which were interesting on account of their associations were Charles I.'s own copy, in boarded red velvet, of the Cambridge Bible; Archbishop Parker's copy of the second edition (first in quarto) of the Bishops' Bible; and a Cicero—*Epistolarum ad Atticum, lib. xvi., ejusdem Epistolarum ad Q. Fratrem, lib. iii.* (1573)—from the library of Queen Elizabeth, having the device on the sides of a crowned falcon in gold, which was that adopted by Anne Boleyn after Elizabeth's birth in 1533. The bibliographical rarities were legion. Lord Amherst's library rather dwarfs the other collections of which the sales are here recorded; but the latter contain a great variety of interesting entries. The subscription for this bi-monthly issue of *Book Prices Current* is £1 5s. 6d. net per annum.



A History of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, by Mr. Harry Clifford, is promised for publication when 200 subscribers at 3s. 6d. each have been secured. Mr. Clifford's address is Hazel Cottage, Bourton-on-Water, Glos.



In a long and important list of spring announcements by the Oxford University Press, I notice several of special interest to antiquaries. Among these are the hitherto unpublished *Works* of Roger Bacon, and *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, both edited

by Mr. R. Steele; *The Forerunners of Dante*, a selection from Italian poetry before 1300, edited by Mr. A. J. Butler; a collection of pieces in prose and verse in the Irish language, printed in facsimile from a Bodleian manuscript, with introduction and notes by Mr. Kuno Meyer; *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, by Mr. T. E. Peet; and *Bushman Paintings*, reproduced from tracings made by Helen Tongue and Dorothy Bleek. The Oxford list also contains an attractive array of prospective additions to the various educational series and literary reprints published by the Clarendon Press.



I notice especially that popular editions of Marlowe and Ben Jonson are announced as in preparation, to be uniform with the *Shakespeare Apocrypha* recently edited by Mr. C. F. Tucker Brooke. The Marlowe is being edited by Mr. Tucker Brooke and Professor Walter Raleigh, and the Jonson, which will of course fill more than one volume, by Mr. Percy Simpson. As already known, a library edition of Ben Jonson's works, edited by Professor C. H. Hertford and Mr. Percy Simpson, has been in preparation at Oxford for some time.



Professor Charles Roessler, a French scholar well known for his studies in archæology, is publishing by subscription, in English, *Jeanne d'Arc: Documentary Evidences of the Heroine and Christian Healer*. He has investigated the original documents of Jeanne's time, also the folk-lore of her native village, and promises some new illustrations throwing light on her story. His address is, 30, Rue Le Marois, Auteuil, Paris, XVI^e, whither subscribers are requested to send their names.



Among forthcoming volumes in the series of "Memorials of the Counties of England" is one on Middlesex, edited by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry. In the attractive list of articles promised I note especially "The Rood-Screens," by Mr. Aymer Vallance, and "The Ancient Churches of the County," by the Rev. Dr. Cox—two papers which should account pretty satisfactorily for the ecclesiology of Middlesex—"Holland House," by Lord Ilchester; "Syon Convent and House," by Dr. Cox; "The Riverside Haunts of the

Poets and Painters," by Mr. W. H. Draper; "Chiswick Villa," by Mr. Phené Spiers; and "The Story of Chelsea," by the editor, Mr. Tavenor-Perry.

The *Athenæum* says that the first edition of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, 1653, which recently realized 3,900 dollars at the Heckscher sale in New York, is the copy which was catalogued by Messrs. Pickering and Chatto in one of their catalogues a few years ago at £375. The copy of the second issue of the same work, an unusually fine one, fetched 780 dollars.

The new part of the *Journal of the Gypsy-Lore Society*, January, contains a full and valuable paper, excellent from the bibliographical point of view, by Mr. H. T. Crofton, on "The Former Costume of the Gypsies." It is illustrated by several reproductions from woodcuts in sixteenth and seventeenth century books. Another article deals with a poison known in gypsy-lore as "Drab," by Mr. John Myers. Mr. D. MacRitchie gives a biographical sketch of the late Professor Knapp, biographer of Borrow, illustrated by a portrait; and among the other contents are "Russian Gypsy Songs," by Mr. A. E. John, and "The Secret Languages of Ireland," by Mr. Kuno Meyer.

Mr. W. P. Courtney lately sent to the *Westminster Gazette* an early instance of the use of a well-known phrase. It is to be found in no less familiar a volume than *Hearne's Collections* (Oxford Historical Society's publications, viii. 50): "1722-3. Feb. 27 (Ash Wed.). This Afternoon at one Clock, Magd. Coll. great Bell went for Dr. Thomas Stafford, Fellow of the College, who died this Morning in the College, after a few days' Illness. He took his Master of Arts Degree, Febr. 5, 1666, and that of Bach. & Dr. of Civil Law, June 13, 1678. He was a Man that lov'd to get Money, but was, however, very kind to his poor Relations. There is this Story going of him that some of the College talking once of doing something by way of Benevolence or Generosity, upon some publick Account, and he asking for what reason, it was answered, *to do good to Posterity*. *Posterity*, says the Dr., *What good*

will Posterity do for us?" Strangely enough, Mr. Courtney remarked, the last act of the Doctor was to benefit those that came after him—future demies of Magdalen.

The original edition of Dr. Rice Holmes's *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul* is out of print, and a new edition is in preparation, which will be published in the autumn by the Oxford University Press.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

YESTERDAY, at their house, Wellington Street, Strand, Messrs. Sotheby sold a number of valuable old coins and an officer's gold medal. George III. pattern £5-piece, 1820, brought £23 (Clinch); Elizabeth "Portcullis" crown, 1600, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, £18 (Baldwin); two-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, £11 5s. (Lincoln); Marie Antoinette medal, by Wideman, on her marriage, £16 10s. (Baldwin); Charles I. £3-piece (Oxford), 1643, £11 12s. 6d. (Ferrardent); crown (Tower Mint), £12 15s. (Spink); Charles II. half-crown, 1663, £17 (Baldwin); and officer's gold medal for the Battle of Chateauguay, North America, October 26, 1813, presented to Lieutenant-Colonel de Saluberry, 60th Foot, who was in command, £128 (Hawke).—*Globe*, March 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual volume of *Proceedings* of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, vol. xlii., 1907-08, is somewhat thinner than its predecessors, but its contents are fully up to their usual high level. Of the twenty-one papers, we can mention but a few. Perhaps the most important is the fresh instalment of Mr. F. R. Coles's "Report on Stone Circles," dealing this time with the north-east district of Perthshire, and illustrated, as usual, by measured plans and drawings. Among the papers dealing with discoveries and prehistoric relics are notices of cinerary urns found in Fife, Aberdeenshire, and Ross-shire; of a bronze dagger with horn handle found in Orkney, a workshop for flint implements in Wigtonshire, and of prehistoric kitchen middens in Haddingtonshire—one with a superimposed stone floor. Bishop Dowden sends a paper containing some important notes on Scottish ecclesiastical history in the thirteenth century; and Mr. A. O. Curle

describes a recently found manuscript book which contains "The Kitchen and Buttery Accounts of the Earl of Angus's Household, in Glasgow and the Canongate, from June to November, 1608." Pipe Bannerets of Reay's Fencible Highlanders (1794-1802); a fifteenth-century manuscript in the Advocates' Library of *The Mirror of the Life of Christ*; and the churchyards of Prestonpans, are among the many other subjects discussed in this volume.



The contents of vol. xv. of the *Journal* of the Chester Archæological Society are of varied interest. Many members will turn first to the paper by the late Earl Egerton of Tatton on "The Cheshire Gentry in 1715," drawn from the Ashley Hall portraits at Tatton, illustrated by ten good reproductions. Dr. J. C. Bridge gives some extracts from "The Diary of Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhul Mold, for the Year 1715," which, besides illustrating the life of a country gentleman of the period, contain interesting references to the 1715 rebellion. Mr. Griffith was no Jacobite. It is pleasant to see allusions to book-buying at Chester, and to book-lending to his friends. The 1715 rebellion is further illustrated by some letters from a Scotch prisoner-of-war at Liverpool, and others concerning his release. The Rev. E. A. Fishbourne sends a well-illustrated paper on the architectural history of the church of Gresford—a church of much interest and presenting sundry difficulties of explanation. Mr. James Hall describes "Acton Church and Dorfold Hall," with plates of both, those of the latter showing an old Tudor mansion, beautiful externally and internally. The volume also contains papers on "The Burton Parish Registers," by the Rev. P. F. A. Morrell, and "S. Oswald's Reredos; and the Frescoes in Chester Cathedral," by Archdeacon Barber. The miscellaneous section contains a brief reference to what must have been a delightful lecture, given before the society by that veteran antiquary, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, on "Traveling during the Georgian Era."



The October-December, 1908, part of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society* completes vol. xiv. The leading article is a historical and architectural account of "The Monastery of St. Brigid, Kilcrea, and the Castle of the MacCarthys," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, illustrated by views of the picturesque ruins and plans. Canon Courtenay Moore writes on "The Mitchelstown Caves—Desmond's Cave," and the papers on the Penns and their descendants in Co. Cork, and on the O'Mahony Septs are continued.



The *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. vi., No. 1, contains facsimiles of two proclamations of William and Mary, dated 1690, relating to William Penn; some letters of 1664, describing the sufferings of Friends in the Isle of Man; notes on "Edinburgh Meeting-Houses"; an account of Thomas Taylor (c. 1621-1684), originally one of Cromwell's Ironside captains; and much other valuable matter relating to the early history of the Quakers, both in this country and in America.

VOL. V.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 4.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. William Dale submitted a report as local secretary for Hampshire, with special reference to recent finds of Neolithic implements, and of Roman coins and pottery on the site of Clausentum.—The Rev. Lewis Gilbertson exhibited a Gnostic gold ring of the thirteenth century found in London, and an early example of a seal-topped silver spoon.—Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited some pieces of early glazing from North Stoke Church, Sussex, temporarily removed for releading.

February 11.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Miller Christy exhibited a large, ancient brazen knocker, which was for a long period on the front-door of a small farmhouse, known as Brazenhead, at Lindsell, near Dunmow, in Essex. It was, he explained, a thick, weighty casting, consisting of a circular disc about 16 inches in diameter, with a narrow raised rim, and had in the centre, standing up in very bold relief to a height of about 6 inches, the head of a lion or leopard, surrounded by tapering rolls of hair, which radiated outwards nearly to the rim, the whole being exceedingly well executed and lifelike. In the creature's mouth was a modern rough iron ring, which knocked on the rim of the disc. The original ring was, no doubt, of bronze and considerably larger. Mr. Christy suggested that the knocker belonged to the thirteenth century, and was of English work. It was, he said, impossible to suppose that so fine and costly a knocker could ever have been made for the door of an inconsiderable farmhouse, and he surmised that it came originally from some religious house. Probably, however, it was not monastic spoil, for the farm appeared (though the evidence was not quite conclusive) to have been known as the Brazenhead (doubtless because of this knocker being on its door) since at least the year 1500, and perhaps earlier. The knocker has been noticed (as "a wolf's head of brass") by most of the Essex historians, beginning with Holman (about 1710). Mr. Christy alluded briefly to the somewhat similar, but probably earlier, knockers at Durham (apparently a griffin's head) and at Brasenose College, Oxford (apparently a monkey's head), and to one or two others. He was glad, he said, to be able to announce that arrangements had been made for the acquisition of the example in question by the British Museum.—Mr. O. M. Dalton communicated some notes on a covered silver bowl of the ninth or tenth century, probably of English work, and a Persian dish of the fourth century with a figure of Sapor II.—Mr. W. de C. Prideaux exhibited a pewter coffin chalice of unusual form, with a paten inscribed *IHC MERCI*, found in a grave on the site of Abbotsbury Abbey Church; also a rubbing of the casement of the brass of an Abbot of Bindon, c. 1320, and a palimpsest brass inscription from Litton Cheney, Dorset.

February 18.—Sir Richard Holmes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a second paper on the Gallo-Roman redware found on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, and, on behalf of the subscribers, presented the diver's report of an expedition to the site last year. Stormy weather interfered with the

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diving operations, and only three fragments were recovered by Mr. Pollard, the largest being coarse ware of uncertain date. Another was part of a dish belonging to the Rock series; and the third, found at the distance of a mile, belonged to a small cup with engine-turned frieze, of thinner and better ware, dating from the first century. Details were given of forty-two specimens examined in various collections since January, 1907: all presented the same features as before, the forms, colour, texture, and potters' names, precisely corresponding to those of the former series, except for one new name and one new variety of a recognized form, stamped by the same potter who made the prototype. As many as 280 authenticated specimens from the Rock have now been catalogued, of which 213 bear legible potters' stamps. There are sixteen different forms, including four groups of three sizes, and thirty-six names of potters, many of whom are known to have worked at Lezoux, Puy-de-Dôme. If the theory is correct, that this red-ware formed part of the cargo of a boat wrecked on the Rock on its way from the Gaulish coast to London, it follows that these potters were contemporaries, and the available evidence points to 160-190 A.D. as the period of their activity. Only unornamented specimens are found on the site, and the absence of "figured" vases and "applied" decoration suggests that there was a brief intermediate period when nothing but plain ware was manufactured at Lezoux. Specimens dredged from Pudding-pan Rock were exhibited by Messrs. Sparshott, Warner, and Evans, and Dr. Hayward, the first-named also sending three Neolithic flint implements recovered in the same way.—The Director exhibited a bronze sacrificial bowl with two fixed handles, found in the Thames near Walton, and dating from the latter part of the first century. It is of excellent workmanship and well preserved. A certain number have been found in Northern Europe, but all were probably made in Italy.—*Athenæum*, February 27.

Mr. J. P. Gibson presided at the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 24, when sundry interesting exhibits were made. Among others, Mr. Blair exhibited a rare list of Freemasons' lodges, dated 1854, sent by the Rev. Canon Walker of Whalton, and read some notes by the Rector. It was stated that when books were being rearranged at Milbourne Hall the list referred to was found behind one of the shelves. The list was so valuable that Canon Walker had it bound for better preservation. It was noteworthy that the list did not contain the name of any lodge in Newcastle. The lodges were at that time usually held in inns and coffee-houses, and were often named after them. There was "The Fencers" Lodge, which inn, he thought, was at Winlaton or Whickham, and it was probable the present "Industry" Lodge at Gateshead was descended from "The Fencers," in which there was a number of operative Masons. The lodge with the earliest date, Mr. Blair remarked, was at Stockton.—On behalf of Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop read extracts from a paper on "The Early Owners of Eslington."—Mr. Maberly Phillips read a paper

"On Flint-Knapping and Flint-Pits at Brandon, Suffolk."

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 8, Dr. George Macdonald in the chair. In the first paper, Mr. James E. Cree gave an account of the excavation of two caves, with remains of Iron Age occupation, on the estate of Archerfield, Dirlerton, situated quite near each other in a small bay a mile to the west of Fidra Point. Refuse of the food of the occupants was plentiful, including bones of oxen, sheep, and swine. There were also a number of shells. The bones of a dog also occurred, and the red deer was represented by antlers made into implements. Artificial relics included a quern-stone, a small whetstone, an iron knife, a small iron spear-head, a pick made of an antler, a spindle-wheel of deer horn, etc.—The second paper, by Dr. G. A. Fothergill, dealt with Scottish samplers, those specimens of the industry and skill in embroidery of the small children of a time gone by which were once so common, and to which no higher tribute can be paid than the modern rage for collecting them, so that they now possess a market value corresponding to their age and quaintness of character. The result of his recent examination of a number sufficiently representative of their types was that the Scottish examples executed in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century were superior in pictorial effect and general decorative character to those done in England. It is known that samplers have been worked from the reign of Elizabeth, but the earliest English example now known is dated 1643, and the earliest Scottish example, which is now in the National Museum, is dated 1660. After referring to the variety of design and technique of samplers of different periods and localities, he proceeded to the description and exhibition of the best examples of different types. On the whole, the conclusion was that, in the common schools of Scotland, the sampler, from the middle of the seventeenth century to the last quarter of the nineteenth, had preserved its original purpose, which was, firstly, instructive, and, secondly, to serve as a pattern for future use.—In the third paper, Mr. Alan Reid gave a description of the churchyard memorials of Cranston, Crichton, Blairgowrie, and Rattray, with photographic illustrations.—The Rev. Angus Mackay, Westerdale, described a find of two bronze palstaves or flanged axes at Craig-a-Bholach, in the parish of Farr, Sutherland. They were found lying together on a ledge of the rock, and, though very similar in size and shape, had evidently been produced from different moulds, and might have been cast in the locality, stone moulds having occurred in several parts of the far north.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, February 24.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair.—The President continued his tentative contributions to "A Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen," with a section on the Duke's money, coins of Robert and William, Earl of Gloucester; Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of

Exeter and Devon; William de Moion, Earl of Somerset and Dorset; and of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury and Wilts; quoting Hoveden's record that, when Duke Henry, afterwards Henry II., came over, he issued a new coinage, and not he only, but also the Bishops, Earls, and Barons, coined their own money. To Henry's first expedition, in 1149, Mr. Andrew assigned the profile types of the class Ruding sup. ii., ii., Nos. 9 and 11; and to his then adherents, William, Earl of Gloucester, and Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, coins bearing similar reverses struck at Wareham and Salisbury, the latter being No. 21, the full legends of which he believed to be: *Obv. PATRI COM.; rev. STANNING: ON: SA.* Henry passed through England to Carlisle to be knighted at Whitsuntide, 1149, where a coin reading *IOHAN: ON: CA* was probably issued on that occasion. In 1153 he landed with his forces, probably at Wareham and Christchurch, which were then held by William of Gloucester, proceeding by Sherborne to Bruton, and thence by Devizes to Malmesbury and Wallingford. The Earls of the West of England rose in his cause, and the evidence of the money preserved to us of this period closely corroborates that of the chronicles and charters. The general type issued was Hks. 260, and of Henry's own money we find the mints of Wareham, Sherborne, Taunton (?), Wivelescombe, and Malmesbury; whilst of his Earls' coinage we have Wareham, Dorchester, and Devizes, as the mints of William of Gloucester, Dunster and Christchurch of William de Moion, and Exeter of Baldwin de Redvers. To the siege of Lincoln in 1144 he assigned certain coins of type Hks. 269, which bore on the obverse the name *ROBERT*, which he believed represented Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and he suggested that they were issued for the payment of the garrison. He also attributed other coins to the mints of Devizes, Malmesbury, and Sherborne, which are varieties of Hks. type 270. —Mr. Shirley Fox, R.B.A., exhibited a short-cross penny of Henry II. and eight groats of Henry VI. He pointed out that all the groats showed a flawed pellet, and attributed the flaw, which breaks down the circumference of the pellet, to the punch used in sinking the die. He then advanced the theory that the dies used for some of the short-cross pennies were not engraved in the usual way, and he maintained that the design reproduced upon the coins was sunk into the die by means of a variety of punches. The straight lines and curves of the inscription and design on the obverse of the penny were classified by Mr. Fox, and in support of his theory he established the fact that the very great number of different markings on the coin are distributable into as few as ten groups. From this he argued that ten punches were used by the die-sinker in producing the design and inscription dealt with. Mr. Fox illustrated his thesis by building up an enlarged facsimile of the short-cross penny by means of paper diagrams drawn to scale, and respectively representing the face of the particular punch adjudged to have been used.

A meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on February 18, Dr. George Neilson in the chair. Mr. J. A. Balfour, F.R.Hist.S., read a paper on "Recent Archæological Research

in Arran." Referring to the discovery of the Cell of St. Malaise, he said the cave in which it was was level with the approach. Steps were found to lead into the cave. The north-east portion was paved, and had evidently been used for devotional purposes, the lower portion being used for domestic purposes. The total length of the cell was 38½ feet, and its width 13 feet. A fireplace was also discovered. Of the runic inscriptions which Sir Daniel Wilson had observed in the cave only one was discovered. He also gave an interesting account of the King's Cave, supposed to have been inhabited by Robert the Bruce when he was in hiding in Arran. In one portion of the cave the remnants of an ancient fire were found—ashes of wood and peat mixed with portions of calcined shells and minute fragments of bone. There was also found a small portion of a bronze ornament engraved on one side with Celtic ornamentation.—Mr. C. C. S. Parsons read a paper on "The Development of the Rapier Hilt and its Successors," and an interesting collection of rapiers was exhibited.

The tenth annual meeting of the LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on February 19, when the President, Lord Rosebery, spoke on the history of Whitehall Palace, and on the characteristics of Inigo Jones's original design. Many old prints, maps, and plans, relating to the palace were on view. Lord Rosebery remarked that the Stuarts would have done well in their own interest to give Inigo Jones a free hand. Had they spent the money they squandered otherwise in realizing the plan of Inigo Jones, it would have stood in mitigation of the judgment of history; and as we passed by the stately façade of the palace we could have said, "They were had Kings, but after all they left us that." Lord Rosebery concluded with some remarks on the transitoriness of London, a city in which our lease ended just as our judiciously constructed house was coming to pieces, and urged on the society to record carefully what was worth preserving of a great city built for the business exigences of a leasehold tenure.

The sixth meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 16, when Major P. T. Godsall read a paper on "The Conquest of Britain by the Angles in the Light of Military Science," the object of the lecture being to show how military principles co-ordinate and explain all the evidence, whether derived from records or vestiges. The lecturer contended that the scheme of the Angles was to paralyze Britain by taking its strategic and commercial centre, London; and then to hold the waterway of the Thames until every stronghold of the Britons south of it had been destroyed. The organization to carry out this plan was to be found in the national system of the Angles; the leader in Ælla, the first Bretwalda. Major Godsall told the story of the invasion, and of the taking of Chester, and described the part played by the monks of Bangor, and the military reasons for their destruction by Æthelfrith. He said that the characteristics of the three tribes were that the

Angles were a King-governed people; the Saxons, clans under chieftains; while the Jutes were nautical folk. He also pointed out that a marked feature of the invasion of Britain by the Angles was that colonization went hand in hand with conquest—in fact the invaders conquered by colonizing; they declined to live in towns, but destroyed them all.

On March 17 the society made a visit to the cathedral, when the Archdeacon of Chester described and explained the mosaics.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on March 10, Mr. H. R. Hall spoke on "The Excavations in Crete, and their Connection with Egypt and Palestine."

At a February meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the Rev. F. G. Walker lectured on "Comberton Maze and the Origin of Mazes." He said that, on first beginning the study of these quaint devices, one had the notion that they were places of amusement. But on searching further one found that these things had existed in England from Roman times, and that in what were called the classical lands they went back to 2500–2000 B.C. Moreover, throughout the whole the pattern used was almost identical; and thus one was led to the conclusion that this device had a deeper meaning, and was but the conventional representation of some old myth. Mr. Walker described the purely sepulchral or architectural labyrinths of olden days, including that of Hawara, the celebrated tomb of Clusium, the Cyclops labyrinth at Argolis, near Nauphia, and the celebrated Cretan one of Knossos. As time passed on the religious notion was lost sight of, and among the Romans the labyrinth became but a decoration for their floors or a game cut in the turf. A number of illustrations were shown of the mazes of various countries and ages. Coming to those of England, the lecturer said the combination of circumstances made one hesitate before condemning the belief that some of these village mazes were originally cut during the 400 years of Roman rule and influence in Britain. Though he would not go so far as to say outright that the maze at Comberton was made in Roman times, yet the accumulating evidence continually brought before him of the Roman settlement of that part of Cambridgeshire certainly prevented him from saying that such an origin was unlikely. An interesting view thrown on the screen was that showing the Comberton maze as it will be when the restoration according to the plan prepared by Mr. Walker, in accordance with its original design, is completed. Its name now, and formerly, was the "Mazes." It used in bygone days to be recut every three years. In conclusion, Mr. Walker illustrated and described a number of ornamental garden mazes.

At another meeting of the society later in the same month, Dr. F. J. Allen lectured, with lantern views, on "Church Towers of Cambridgeshire: their Relation to the Principal Towers of England."

The history of the old Ouse Bridge at York, which was demolished in 1810, and which the historian Camden described as "the mightiest arch I ever

saw," formed the subject of a paper by Dr. W. H. Evelyn to the members of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 23. Dr. Evelyn, referring to the predecessors of the bridge described by Camden, said that the only reference to the first bridge was its collapse in 1154, when it fell under the weight of the enormous crowds who came to welcome St. William, Archbishop of York, on his return from Rome. The following bridge carried, in addition to St. William's Chapel, the felons' prison, the City Hall, the toll-booth, and the Maison Dieu, no less than forty-eight shops, tenements, and houses. The two central arches were carried away on January 12, 1564, by a flood due to a sudden thaw. Twelve houses, which were built upon the arches, were carried away, and twelve people drowned. These arches were replaced by the famous single arch, which was claimed to be unparalleled in England, and only equalled by the Rialto Bridge. Dr. Evelyn gave some interesting details from the city chamberlain's accounts of the cost of erecting the bridge, the wages paid, and agreements with Christopher Walmisley, the "free mason" who built it, and who, with another "chief mason," received 6s. 8d. weekly in wages, the others receiving 5s. 8d.

On March 6 the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Record Office under the guidance of Mr. Hubert Hall, who described the numerous historical relics inspected. Among these were the priceless collection of early seals and rolls; the famous Domesday Book; a record (the earliest extant) made on paper in the reign of Edward III.; the signature of Guido Faux, both before and after he had been found guilty of treason; the Papal Bull, with the gold seal, appointing King Henry VIII. the Defender of the Faith; the log of the *Victory*, describing the Battle of Trafalgar; Wellington's dispatch announcing the victory of Waterloo; the roll showing the register of swan marks in the fifteenth century; and the oaken treasure chest in which the old regalia robes of the English sovereigns were kept.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book buying readers.]

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. By Robert Surtees, F.S.A. Sunderland and District Section. Sunderland: *Hills and Co.*, 1908. 4to., pp. 223. Price 15s. net.

Surtees' great Durham work is one of the classics of antiquarian history; but, like many other valued books of lasting importance, it is now scarce, and commands a good price. There will certainly be many Northern antiquaries who will be very glad of

the opportunity which Messrs. Hills, of Sunderland, have now offered them of acquiring one section of Surtees' book, presented in a well-printed, handsome form, at a moderate price. The publishers have not attempted the costly task of reproducing this section on the original scale. The illustrations and coats of arms are omitted—omissions much to be regretted, no doubt, but natural and, indeed, inevitable in the circumstances. We are glad to see that no attempt has been made to edit Surtees. Purchasers of this work will have before them the original text and pedigree, even the spelling, punctuation, and capitals of the author having been preserved. In one respect this reprint shows a marked advance on the original issue, for satisfactorily full indexes of names, pedigrees, and places, etc., have been supplied. The publishers state that if the demand for this reprint of the first section of Surtees' *History* justifies the undertaking, they propose to proceed at intervals with other sections of the county. We sincerely hope that the response will be so gratifying as to cause the early publication of the remaining sections. Meanwhile we are grateful to Messrs. Hills for the handsome volume before us. There is a large-paper issue, limited to fifty copies, at the price of 3s. 6d. net.

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THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND. Parts VII. and VIII. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1909. 4to., pp. x, 216. Price 12s. net.

Every topographical writer or student cannot fail to be grateful to Miss Toulmin Smith for her industry and skill in producing this much needed edition of Leland's notes on almost every part of England and Wales in the time of Henry VIII. This fourth volume (the whole work is to be completed in five volumes) embraces a variety of matters in very different parts of the kingdom. Information is supplied as to portions of almost every county, as well as to the Channel Islands. There are full notes on Kent, which are here brought together from the *Collectanea* as well as from the *Itinerary* proper. A sketch map of this county is supplied, on which the sequence of Leland's somewhat complicated journeys is attempted. He sums up the county with much terseness:

"The commodities of Kent, as fertillite, wood, pasture, catel, fisch, foule, ryvers, havens with shippes among the V portes most famose, & royale castelles & townes, & the faith of Christe there firste restorid. . . . The King hymself was borne yn Kent. Kent is the key of al Englande."

One of the five ports was Romney, but the sea was then two miles from the town, and the place was so sore decayed that where "ther wher iii great parroches & chirches sumtyme is now scant one wel maynteined." He adds that there were those living who remembered the days when ships came hard up to the town, and, strange to say, "cast ancrs yn one of the chyrch yardes."

Leland's writings have a distinct value for almost every class of reader, inasmuch as he was himself a man of exceptionally varied tastes and keen observation for the days in which he lived. Not only does he give lists of religious houses and

hospitals, of towns and ports, of forests and woods, and of *aguæ dulces et salsa* of most of the counties, together with brief accounts of the present and past condition of all places of importance, but he makes entries of most diversified matters that attracted his attention during his journeys. Thus in this volume he rarely passed a stone bridge without noting it; he records the occurrence of Roman bricks at St. Martin's, Canterbury, and of Caen stone at Bristol Castle and the church of Tewkesbury, as well as various quarries in different parts; finds of Roman coins and other remains in nine or ten places; earthworks and dykes; the sanctuary and frith-stool inscription at Beverley; the fair and merchants of the Steelyard at Boston; relics of King Arthur at Dover Castle; fossil fir-tree roots in peat moss; freshwater fish in Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, and oysters, mussels, and mullet of Kent; and Whitsuntide games in Leicestershire. Moreover, these excellently indexed volumes are a perfect treasure-house for the genealogist. Only those who have often had occasion to consult the old editions of Leland's works can have any idea of the wearisome nature of prolonged searches for scraps of information.

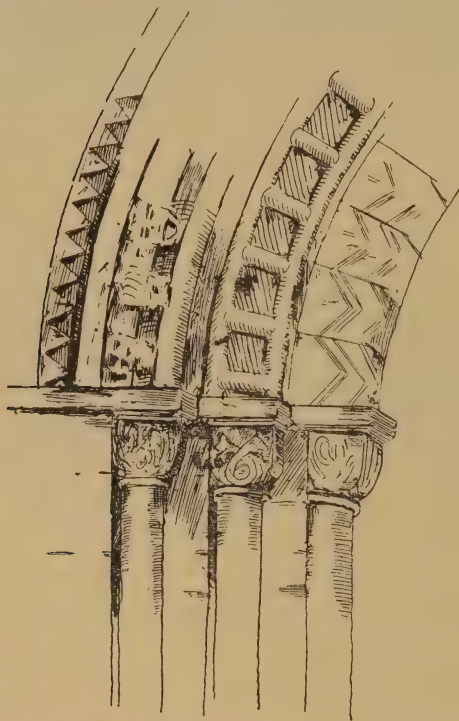
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OLD LONDON: Fifty Reproductions of Old Engravings. Compiled by Walter L. McNay. London: *Alexander Moring, Ltd.* [1909]. Small 4to. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Between its sober brown covers this volume contains a feast of good things for the lover and student of old London. The fifty plates, which seem to have been remarkably well chosen, are good reproductions of prints and engravings dating, for the most part, from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Opposite each plate is the title of the original from which it is taken, with a brief but competent description by Mr. McNay. Old London Bridge (with and without the houses); the Marshalsea; the Royal Cobourg Theatre; Cornhill; Winchester Street, London Wall; old Blackfriars Bridge; the East India House; old St. Paul's; Temple Bar; the Strand and Exeter 'Change; Olympic Theatre; old Westminster Bridge; Caxton's house in the Almonry; Buckingham House—these are samples of the subjects. London topographers will delight in this volume. As we turn the pages we roll the years back, and in many of the pictures see not only the old buildings, but watch the people and the ways of life, the costumes and the carriages and the lights of bygone days. Where all are so good it is difficult to select any plates for special mention, but we are glad to meet with a reproduction of J. T. Smith's etching (1789) of the old house at the west corner of Chancery Lane, pulled down in 1799, which was so fine an example of the bracketed front and projecting stories of the reign of Edward VI. A capital view of Cheapside about 1750 shows the long array of overhanging shop signs. The plate of Sweedon's Passage, Grub Street, shows one of the oldest houses standing in London in 1791. Another of a house with a foliated front on the west side of Little Moorfields shows Thames fishermen trailing nets through the streets, asking for assistance. The fascination of this charmingly produced book cannot easily be exhausted,

ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE REFORMATION. By G. A. T. Middleton, A.R.I.B.A. Many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. 118. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This neat volume is the second in a "Library of First Principles." The idea is to give such explanations and descriptions as will be useful, both to younger students and to members of the general public who take an intelligent interest in the history of architectural development. Within its limits the book is likely to serve this very useful purpose in a satisfactory manner, though there is such a wealth of illustrations that the text is reduced to somewhat exiguous



CHANCEL ARCH, ADEL CHURCH.

proportions. But the illustrations are invaluable exponents of Mr. Middleton's theme. A simple drawing makes a point clearer than a page of text. Most of the illustrations are sketches of details or measured drawings, which will increase the value of the little book to professional students. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one drawing as an example. The sketch above shows a portion of the chancel arch of Adel Church, Yorkshire, illustrating one of the enrichments borrowed from embroidery—viz., the cross billet, representing the button-hole stitch. A volume so handy and so informing should appeal to a wide public.

GREAT MASTERS OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH PAINTING. By W. Bode, translated by Margaret L. Clarke. With many illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1909. 8vo., pp. x, 358. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is, we believe, the first volume of the admirable "Red Library" not devoted to a single artist. In the history of art, as of any other human endeavour, this is perhaps inevitable, and may be useful. The output or the life of one artist may be too brief to fill one volume worthily, and yet well call for treatment. We could not expect a whole treatise on a Ter Borch or a Metsu, and there may not be enough left or known of a Praxiteles or Myron from antiquity to justify separate treatment. Such exceptions will, however, as we hope, rather remain exceptions in this series, for it is not "schools," but men, that seem to give the "Red Books" their stamp and quality.

The title which has been substituted for the "Rembrandt und seine Zeitgenossen" of the original leads to a moment's disappointment when we find nothing about Memlinc and the other Flemish "primitives," whose work has for some a greater charm than the still life of Kalf, and even the *genre* of Jan Steen. But it is not to be denied that Dr. Bode, with the authority of his position and the supple and fluent method of his treatment of these Flemish and Dutch masters, has produced a valuable work which it is good to have in English dress, well translated and handsomely illustrated. His theme runs from Rembrandt to Rubens. We read of Maes, the apt follower of his even greater master, the veteran king of the Dutch painters; and near the end of the story we have a charming word-portrait of Rubens' infatuation for his young wife, Helena Fourment. There is no better instance in the volume of Dr. Bode's thorough and yet easy appreciation of a less known master than the extremely interesting chapter on Adriaen Brouwer, for the exhilarating anecdotes of whom we must send the reader to the book itself. The chapters on "The Dutch Genre Picture," "Landscape Painting in Holland," and "Dutch Still-Life," interspersed among the biographies, are model essays.—W. H. D.

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THE GRATEFUL DEAD: The History of a Folk-Story. By G. H. Gerould, B. Litt. (Oxon.). London: *D. Nutt* (for the Folk-Lore Society), 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 177. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In the earlier years of its useful existence the Folk-Lore Society devoted itself chiefly to the collection, classification, and preservation of material. More recently its publications have usually taken the form of monographs dealing with one aspect of the wide field of folk-lore, with one country or one legend or theme. Of this class is the volume before us. Legends of gratitude shown by the dead—gratitude for interment of the unburied corpse, for faithfulness in one way or another—towards living benefactors are extraordinarily numerous. The stories often involve other themes, and in various combinations they touch a wide reach of legend and tradition. They are found all over the world, while in literature they may be traced in Cicero's story of Simonides, in the

apocryphal Book of Tobit, in plays of Lope de Vega and Calderon, of George Peele, Massinger and Rowe, and in mediæval French romances. The valuable bibliography with which Mr. Gerould prefaces his study gives reference to variants in the tales of Armenia, Russia, Annam, Servia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and elsewhere. Our old friend "Jack the Giant Killer" finds a place in this connection. Mr. Gerould discusses the main theme, and the subsidiary themes with which it is so frequently found in combination, very carefully and thoroughly. The subject was treated in 1888 in a masterly manner, and as thoroughly as it could be treated at that date, in Hippe's monograph, *Untersuchungen zu der mittel-englischen Romanze von Sir Amadas*; but in the last twenty years much new material has accumulated, and it has become increasingly clear that the "Grateful Dead" theme must be studied in relation to its combination with other themes before any safe or satisfactory conclusions can be arrived at. The weakness of Hippe's work is his neglect of the allied tales with which the "Grateful Dead" story is so frequently interwoven. It is not at all unlikely that further research and the comparative study of additional material may by-and-by lead to a modification of Mr. Gerould's own conclusions, regarding the development of the story from the root idea of the sacredness of burial, and the method and sources of its growth by accretion; but in the meantime he has provided folk-loreists with a study as fascinating as it is erudite.

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THE ROYAL STUARTS IN THEIR CONNECTION WITH ART AND LETTERS. By W. G. Blaikie Murdoch. Frontispiece. Edinburgh: *J. and J. Gray and Co.*, 1908. 8vo., pp. 309. Price 6s. net.

Mr. Blaikie Murdoch is a born hero-worshipper. A devoted adherent of the Royal Stuarts, he is keenly alive to the artistic and art-loving side of their character, which has fascinated so many men and women besides the author of this comely little volume. When an author declares that his book is written as "the expression of frank and avowed affection for the Stuarts and those who supported them," we know that criticism will not be its strongest point; and Mr. Blaikie Murdoch's enthusiasm is not always convincing. The Stuarts were in many instances the friends and lovers of art and of artistic work, and in a few cases were no despicable art-workers themselves. Mr. Blaikie Murdoch has found a congenial theme in tracing and glorifying the many links between the Stuarts and art and letters, and in making the most of their own contributions thereto. It must not be supposed that the book is a mere enthusiastic glorification of the Royal House. Its author has enthusiasm and to spare, but he also has wide knowledge, a lively sympathy with all art-workers, and considerable bibliographical learning. Each section is prefaced by a note on "Authorities," and is fully referenced. From the days of King James I. of Scotland to the last sad years of the exiled Stuarts Mr. Blaikie Murdoch pursues his quest; and although we are no great admirers of the ill-fated family from the historical and political point of view, and, *pace* the author, by no means regret their exclusion from power, we like this volume, and can recommend it as

a very interesting and readable study, based on wide and accurate knowledge, and illumined by warm human sympathy. The frontispiece is an artistic rarity—a reproduction of a drawing of a child's head by Prince Charles Edward.

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LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Vol. v. Illustrated. Printed at the Chiswick Press for the *London Topographical Society*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 210.

Besides the usual business details of the London Topographical Society's finance, publications, and membership, and an account of the proceedings at the eighth annual meeting, including an address by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, this handsome volume contains a considerable amount of valuable matter. The longest contribution is an account by Mr. Philip Norman of eight of the twenty-one City churches which escaped the Great Fire of 1666, when no less than eighty-six were either destroyed or badly injured. The eight are St. Olave's, Hart Street, rich in Pepsian memories; All Hallows, Barking; St. Katherine Cree; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Street—a tiny church which has undergone many changes, but is closely associated with London history; St. Giles, Cripplegate; and St. Bartholomew the Great. The paper is illustrated by some good photographic plates, and brings together a wealth of historical and topographical information. Another good article is that by Mr. Walter L. Spiers, which describes and elucidates the details of "Morden and Lea's Plan of London, 1682." Mr. Hilton Price continues his annotated lists of "Signs of Old London," the present instalment covering Cornhill and its neighbouring alleys, Birchin Lane, Finch Lane, and Threadneedle Street. There are several illustrations from old bill-heads. Besides these three principal papers there are some further notes by Colonel Prideaux on Salway's Plan of the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge; and a brief note by Professor Lethaby on the drawings of old St. Paul's by Sir Christopher Wren, which are at All Souls College, Oxford, and reproductions of which have been issued by the London Topographical Society among its publications for 1908.

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THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD. Vol. III., 1907-8. Edited by G. Phillips. Many illustrations. Oakham: *C. Matkin*, 1908. 8vo., pp. 260. Price 14s. 6d. net.

It is much to the credit of the smallest county in England that it continues to support and produce its capital quarterly, the parts of which for the last two years form the volume before us. The contents are of varied interest. There are, as one would expect, several good articles on local parish history and descriptive of Rutland churches. The editor deals fully with North Luffenham, and with Exton, and also writes on "Oakham 300 Years Ago." Mr. Crowther Beynon describes some local finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Anglo-Saxon objects. Among many other readable and useful contributions in this pleasant miscellany we notice some "Extracts from Letters referring to Jacobite Plots, from the Manuscripts of Burley on the Hill"; a series of

extracts, mostly observations regarding animal and bird life, from a diary kept between 1736 and 1801 by Thomas Barker, of Lyndon Hall, Rutland, who was brother-in-law to White of Selborne, whose tastes he seems to have shared; amusing and racy reminiscences of some old folks, and bygone ways of life in the fine old town of Stamford, from the pen of Mr. T. K. B. Nevinson; a careful account of the "Literary Associations of Stamford," by Mr. A. J. Waterfield; and "The Bell Gables of Rutland," by Mr. H. F. Traylen. The illustrations throughout the volume are abundant and very good. We miss a table of contents and list of illustrations, and could wish that the index had been fuller.

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QUARTER SESSIONS, SEIZE QUARTIERS, etc. By William Bradbrook, P. Lucas, and P. C. Rushen. Walton-on-Thames: C. A. Bernau, 1909. 16mo., pp. 99. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is the fifth volume in Mr. Bernau's handy little "Genealogist's Pocket Library." Like its predecessors, it is eminently practical, and, also like them, it most usefully directs the attention of the working genealogist to many possible byways and sources of information. In the first section Mr. Bradbrook shows by graphic extracts how strong a light is thrown by the records of Quarter Sessions on social life, as well as illustrates their usefulness to genealogical students. In the second section Mr. P. Lucas explains and discusses "Seize Quarters and Ascending Pedigrees"; while Mr. P. C. Rushen completes a useful and handy little book by pointing out the value from a biographical and genealogical point of view of "The Records of Patented Inventions."

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LIVERPOOL CASTLE AND ITS BUILDERS. By Charles R. Hand. Four illustrations. Liverpool: Hand and Co., 1909. 8vo., pp. 37. Price 2s. 6d.

It has sometimes been asserted that no castle existed at Liverpool till 1232, when it is said to have been built by William de Ferrers. In this slim volume, printed on one side only of each leaf, Mr. Hand makes out a good case for holding this to be a mistake. The castle was probably founded by Roger de Poitiers, to whom the Conqueror gave that portion of Lancashire lying between the Ribble and the Mersey, and it was probably an existing castle that King John enlarged and strengthened. Mr. Hand's paper is very brief, but deserves study. The illustrations include an old drawing of the castle as it is supposed to have been in the time of King John; a portrait of the redoubtable Roger from an old print; the castle in 1680; and a photograph of the base of a sandstone shaft from a window jamb of the castle, now in the Liverpool Museum.

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REBELS OF THE REFORMATION. By Wilkinson Sherren. London: Francis Griffiths, 1909. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 74. Price (paper) 1s. net, and (cloth) 1s. 6d. net.

Mr. Wilkinson Sherren is known chiefly as a writer on Wessex in literature, and also of weird and uncommon novels; but here he reveals himself as a student of the history and antiquities of the Reforma-

tion period. He has collected and digested a good deal of interesting matter on the "rebellions" in various parts of England against the religious changes under Henry VIII., which is not to be found elsewhere in so compact a form. The little book is written brightly, clearly, and without controversy, and sheds not a little light on a neglected byway of history.

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We have received an illustrated booklet, entitled *The Story of Dumbarton Castle* (Dumbarton, Bennett and Thomson), by William Chambers, which gives in sixty-four pages a readable sketch of the principal events in the history of the ancient and picturesque stronghold on the Clyde that has now finally ceased to be a place of arms, and has become a purely historical monument. Mr. Chambers adds a chapter on the "Dumbuck Crannog," which is really superfluous, and another on that relic of antiquity the "Old College Bow" at Dumbarton. Any profits from the sale of the booklet are to be devoted to the fund for establishing a Chair of Scottish History in Glasgow University. Its price is 9d., by post 10d.



Correspondence.

BOSHAM CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

In reply to Mr. Harry Guy's inquiry in the March number of the *Antiquary* re Bosham Church, work from 1070 to 1120 still exists there—namely, a pillar piscina, north aisle, large window in north wall of chancel, top stage of tower with corbel table of unusual design. There is nothing more worthy of notice till 1200-1220. This is on the authority of one of our famous archaeologists who has specially devoted his time and talent to ecclesiastical architecture, especially in Sussex. I have quoted from my friend's works.

CAROLINE STEGGALL.

The Croft, Southover,
Lewes.

March 16, 1909.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

It is proposed to celebrate the sexcentenary of the Kingston-on-Thames Grammar School by a school pageant in a series of five episodes, to be given thrice, on July 21, 22, and 24. The episodes, it is arranged, will begin with the visit of Edward I. to the Lovekyns at Kingston in 1299. Among the others will be the rescue of Amice de Ewell by Edward Lovekyn and the Kingston men from the Prior of Merton's prison, and other scenes of 1309, introducing "Robin Hood Games" by boys and a mediæval dance; the visitation of two Commissioners in 1540, who declare the Charity dissolved; and the visit of Queen Elizabeth in 1561 to the re-founded Grammar School, with incidental maypole and morris dances.

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In connection with the proposal, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Kingston, on March 22, the Mayor, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, who is himself an ardent antiquary, presiding. In opening the proceedings he remarked that the Grammar School was one of the oldest institutions in the borough, and they would like to have been able to trace its history since 1309. This, however, was not quite possible, owing either to a break in the records or a break in the existence of the school. It was an established fact, however, that the year 1309 was the date of the original founding of the chapel by Edward Lovekyn as a chantry where masses should be said for the repose of his soul, and for the King and Queen for the time being, Ed-

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ward III. and Philippa. In 1352 it was rebuilt and re-endowed by John Lovekyn, the son of the founder, a very remarkable man, who was four times Lord Mayor, or rather Mayor, of London, and was also, he believed, a native of Kingston. He was twice elected Mayor by the people, and twice held the office against the will of the people, but by order of the King. He was a stock-fishmonger by trade, and a member of the Fishmongers' Company, and also Sheriff of London; and his apprentice was Sir William Walworth, the famous Lord Mayor who killed Wat Tyler. Walworth married Lovekyn's widow, and the latter's house, in which Walworth afterwards lived, was now the Fishmongers' Hall. John Lovekyn also built the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, where he was buried. He (Dr. Finny) had received a letter from Mr. J. G. Black, in which he regretted that he would be unable to attend the meeting, and said that the actual date of the founding of the chapel by Edward Lovekyn was June 11, 1309. There was documentary evidence, added Mr. Black, to show that a public Grammar School existed in Kingston before April 7, 1364, but there was nothing to show that it was held in the chapel. The evidence was all the other way. The Grammar School was not kept in the chapel until 1563.

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Schools, continued the Mayor, were often held in or near chapels, but they did not always leave evidence of their existence after the dissolution. There was certainly evidence, however, that there existed a school in Kingston some twenty years before the foundation of Winchester, which was considered the oldest school in England. There was extant a letter, dated 1360, from the Bishop of Winchester to the Prior of Canterbury, in which mention was made of a certain Hugh, late master of the almonry school at Canterbury, as having been appointed master of the "public" school at Kingston. Hugh, who was a Kingston man, was induced to give up his Canterbury school and come to Kingston in 1364, which was before the foundation of Winchester. There was no evidence forthcoming from that date onwards as to the school, but they had sufficient reasons for celebrating the anniversary. After the

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Reformation the chantry was given to the town by Queen Elizabeth to be a school for the education of boys, and it consequently took her name. As they had on previous occasions celebrated interesting events in the history of the town, concluded the Mayor, he thought they were quite capable of doing so again.

The excavations at Hampton Court, mentioned in last month's "Notes," have led to the discovery of the arched bridge which Henry VIII. built over the moat in 1535. It is a fine stone structure 50 feet long and 20 feet broad, composed of four arches, their soffits supported by ten moulded ribs, and their piers strongly buttressed and resting on the bottom of the moat. After more than 200 years of burial beneath the surface, the bridge now stands forth in almost intact condition, though the parapet is gone. Some good illustrations of the revealed bridge appeared in *Country Life* of April 3.

An interesting find is reported to have been made by Fräulein Professor Mestorf, Director of the Museum Schleswiger Altertümer at Kiel. In the grave of a Germanic woman dating from the pre-Christian era was found a stone box containing a set of sewing utensils, a pair of scissors of considerable weight, a horn knife with an iron blade, a stiletto, and several thorns, which were used as needles. There was also a stone resembling the so-called "Genidelstein," which was still in use as a flat-iron as late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Last month (p. 125) we quoted Professor Lanciani's description of a figure of Mithras Leonto-Kephalos, recently said to have been found in a disclosed sanctuary on the Janiculan Hill, Rome. Writing to the *Athenæum*, of March 27, from Rome, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley said: "There is one statement of a most positive nature to which exception must at once be taken—namely, to the effect that the bronze figure of a Divinity found here is a figure of Mithras Leonto-Kephalos, or a Mithras at all—which would lead readers to suppose the place to have been a Mithræum. Professor Lanciani has overlooked the main fact that the group of gods worshipped here

—whom in part he mentions—are Semitic, not Arian. The bronze figure is more probably the Dea Syra, or Atargatis, child of the Dragon, that coils around her in six folds, and whose crested head rests upon her forehead."

Nowadays, antiquarian articles are sometimes to be found in quite unlikely places. The *Sunderland Co-operative Record* for March, the "organ" of a local industrial society, contains, we are glad to see, a short article on "Historic Sunderland," by Mr. John Robinson, who points out to his fellow-townsmen the wealth of history and legend to be gathered from the associations of the streets and buildings of Sunderland. Such articles, so published, will do much to create an intelligent interest in history, and to make people have a greater respect for the old buildings which still remain. "We have," says Mr. Robinson, "in that part of Sunderland known as Rectory Park, and in the old portion of Bishopwearmouth Church, evidence of the occupation of the Romans, the presence of the Danes and Saxons, the residence of the famous bowmen of the Middle Ages, and the association of some of the most learned men of the Church. The very name of Galley Gill recalls the time when the Danish sea-rovers used to visit Wearmouth to seek wealth, and plunder the surrounding district, while their galleys were sheltered in the Gill, now spanned by the 'Galley Bridge.' In the walls of Bishopwearmouth Church are built into the more modern restorations the ancient stones of the first church, erected in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and on some of these old stones are yet to be seen the deep, narrow cuttings made by the ancient English archers when they sharpened their arrow-points before they went forth to protect the town against the Danish, and also the Scotch, invaders."

Mr. Robinson goes on to refer to a "low-side window" in the same church as a "leper" window, where the poor outcast could look into the interior and see the ceremonies which he was debarred from taking part in. He seems to be unaware that this theory of the use of "low-side

windows" is by no means generally accepted—that it is, indeed, but one of half a dozen or more theories regarding the use of such windows, no one of which is entirely satisfactory.

'The Font at St. Margaret's, Ipswich,' in the January *Antiquary*, refers in a footnote to the font at Lullington, near Frome, Somerset. As I copied the inscriptions mentioned many years ago, I forward them



LULLINGTON FONT.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on March 4, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. E. S. Forster, G. A. Auden, M.D., W. Thorpe Jones, A. W. Oke, and H. Avray Tipping.



Mr. W. G. Collins, of Newtown, Bradford-on-Avon, writes: "The excellent article on

in the hope that they may be of interest. One which runs round the rim has never been deciphered, and is as follows:

'PARM^oTD . . . IEVC . . . SFE^o . . . LVATRX.'

It is probably Old French, and the first four words may be 'PAR MOT DE DIEU,' but beyond this I cannot go. The other inscription is 'HOC FONTIS SACRO PEREVNT

DELICTA LAVERO.' Perhaps some of your readers may be able to translate the first-mentioned, which so far has baffled anti-quaries."

Considerable comment has been caused by a proposal to destroy part of the north side of Bath Street, Bath, with its characteristic colonnade, in order to enlarge the Grand Pump Room Hotel. Protests have been made to the Corporation; but the City Fathers reply that the matter is out of their hands—they approved the plans for the proposed alterations a year and a half ago, and, so far as they are concerned, the matter cannot be reopened. This may be so, but we cannot help hoping that the many influential protests that have been made will not be without effect. The historic buildings and associations of Bath, its older architecture and characteristic features, are all valuable assets of the city, and it is a short-sighted policy which allows them to be sacrificed to the modern craze for hugeness in hotel buildings. The Society of Antiquaries, at their meeting on March 18, passed the following resolution: "The Society of Antiquaries of London, feeling that the eighteenth-century architecture of the City of Bath is of a special character, and therefore well worthy of preservation where possible, hears with regret that there is danger of the destruction of the colonnade on one side of Bath Street, and expresses the hope that it may be preserved."

Among the illustrations in the *Builder* for April 10 were half a dozen examples of mediæval wood-carving—vigorous renderings of decorative animals—from photographs by Mr. Henry Walker, of Stamford. In the issue for April 17, an interesting article illustrated by both pen and pencil some beautiful ecclesiastical architectural work at the little known town of Elne, near Perpignan.

On the afternoon of March 31 the Director, Dr. Ashby, lectured at the British School, Rome, on the "Prehistoric Antiquities of Malta," the investigation of which forms a portion of the School's programme in the Western Mediterranean. The chair was taken by Professor J. S. Reid, of Cambridge

University, President of the Managing Committee. The lecturer described the most prominent prehistoric monuments of Malta and Gozo, such as the large structures of the Gigantia on the latter island, and Hagar-Kim and Mnaidra on the former, all of them apparently hypæthral sanctuaries, in which human burials also took place. These buildings are now no longer ascribed to the Phœnician colonists of the Maltese group of islands. Other prehistoric constructions of a domestic character have been studied by a German scholar, Dr. Albrecht Mayr, but new discoveries may be expected from excavations on some of the sites. Thus, seven years ago, the hypogæum of Halsafieni was found near Valetta, and proved to be a very extensive reproduction, though cut in the solid subterranean rock, of Hagar-Kim. It contained a large number of skeletons and the remains of prehistoric pottery. Further excavation has revealed the presence, hitherto only suspected, of several dolmens, such as Dr. Mackenzie has found in Sardinia. Dr. Ashby concluded by stating that, while the Maltese Government is conducting the excavations, it welcomes the co-operation of the British School, which will thus have a unique opportunity of excavating in the Western Mediterranean under the British flag, for Gibraltar offers no such field for exploration. The Director intends to proceed to Malta in May, and will be assisted by Mr. T. E. Peet, a student of the School, who has had several years' experience of prehistoric work in Italy, the Ægean, and Central Europe.

The *Daily Graphic* of March 23 published part of a letter written to Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., by Professor A. H. Sayce, whose recent discovery of the site of the City of Meroë, about midway between Khartum and Atbara, was mentioned at page 84 of the *March Antiquary*. After referring to the kindness of the Sirdar, who "made things easier for me by lending me his own camel," and the "luxury in which I lived after leaving Meroë in the travelling car of the railway administration," Professor Sayce says:

"At Gebel Baikal I excavated a little temple of Taharka, previously unknown. The remains of the great Temple of Amon

at Meroë are magnificent ; fancy an enceinte wall of cut and dressed stone 22 feet wide. It was approached from the east by an avenue of stone rams. We sent to Khartum the life-size statue of a king I found in the temple site, also an important Greek inscription of a King of Axum, to whom the overthrow of the Ethiopian kingdom seems to have been due. The mounds of Meroë are as extensive as those of Memphis, and are covered with the same pottery as that discovered by McIver at Ibrum. At Mes-saurat en Naga I further found the rock-tomb of King Sengawâtoh, 'priest of Thoth,' and to my great joy the key to, at any rate, a partial decipherment of the Ethiopian hieroglyphs."

The discovery of a clue to the Ethiopian hieroglyphics is of the greatest importance, as they have hitherto defied all attempts at decipherment. An important descriptive article by Professor Sayce on "The Ancient Temple of Amon at Meroë" appeared in the *Times* of March 25.

The Edinburgh Rhind Lectures in Archæology have been delivered this year by Mr. David Murray, M.A., LL.D., who took for his subject "The Occupation and Use of the Land in Scotland in Early Times."

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* remarked, under date April 7 : "I hear from Athens that considerable excitement has been caused there by an attempt to build over the whole of the Hill of Philopappos, except the part actually covered by the well-known monument, while the cry has been raised in the Athenian Press that a claim has been made by a private individual to a portion of the ground immediately under the 'sacred rock' of the Akropolis for building purposes. Those who know the zeal of the Greeks for the preservation of their national monuments will realize the indignation aroused at Athens by such claims."

Remains of a mammoth have been found at Selsey Bill below high-water mark embedded in a fresh-water deposit of red clay, which is usually thickly covered with shingle. The bones were scattered and broken, but the

molar teeth of both jaws were well preserved, and indicated that the animal was an ordinary mammoth, though not fully grown. Several hundredweight of bones were removed. Some of the teeth weighed from 6 pounds to 8 pounds each.

We note with regret the deaths on April 13, at the age of seventy-nine, of Dr. Whitley Stokes, whose labours in the cause of Celtic scholarship are well known, and on April 11, at the age of sixty-eight, of Professor F. E. Hulme, known popularly by his *Familiar Wild Flowers* and similar works, and to antiquaries by his *Histories of Symbolism in Art, Heraldry, and Flags*, and by his *Proverb Lore*.

The *Athenæum* of April 17 says that a pre-historic German cemetery has been unearthed at Kessenick, near Maeseyck, at a depth of 30 feet. Many skeletons have been found in urns which are of different shapes, but reveal a German origin in their ornamentation. It was in the same neighbourhood that Dr. Nyssens discovered some years ago a Roman cemetery.



The Preservation of Ancient Monuments in Ireland.



THE preservation of ancient and mediæval monuments and buildings in Ireland is entrusted principally to the Commissioners of Public Works, and in a secondary degree to the popularly elected County Councils, which are entrusted with the management of local affairs.

The powers of the Commissioners of Works in Ireland fall under two heads : (1) Certain monuments and buildings are vested in that Board, and are its property ; (2) certain others, which are the property of private persons, over which the Board has the power of *guardianship*—that is, the power of protecting them, and of prosecuting any person who damages them. In both cases the Board causes the monuments to be

regularly inspected, and carries out the works necessary for their preservation so far as the funds assigned for this purpose permit.

Acts of Parliament regulating these matters were passed in 1869, 1882, and 1892. The Act of 1869, 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 42, sec. 25, was that by which the Church of Ireland was disestablished; it included a provision for vesting in the Board of Works old and ruined churches and other ecclesiastical buildings no longer required for public worship. The number of buildings and groups of buildings so vested was 139; they constitute the greater part of the total number (about 209) of monuments and groups of monuments in the Board's charge or scheduled. The Act of 1882, 45 and 46 Vic., cap. 73, which applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, gives to the Board (and to H.M. Office of Works in England and Scotland) the power to become the guardian of certain monuments named in the Act, and of any similar ones which the owners are willing to entrust to it, and also the power to purchase similar monuments and to accept bequests of them. Legal penalties are provided for persons damaging the monuments. The Act of 1892, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 46, extends these powers for Ireland to "any ancient or mediæval structure, erection, or monument, or any remains thereof," which the Board considers worthy of its care on account of "historic, traditional, or artistic interest." (A similar Act was passed for England in 1900.)

Under these various powers the Board is at present the owner or guardian of about 190 ancient and mediæval monuments, and groups of monuments, or 209, including those scheduled but not yet vested, comprising over 400 structures. They include most of those mediæval structures in Ireland which are of first-class importance, and a considerable number of the most interesting prehistoric monuments; but there are many important monuments still in the care of private persons. Some of these, however, will probably be transferred to the Board under the provisions of the Irish Land Act, 1903, 3 Ed. VII., cap. 37. This is an Act giving special public facilities for the sale of land in Ireland, and it provides (section 14) that when an estate which is being sold includes monuments of

historic interest, the monuments may be vested in the Board.

The Act of 1869 provided that a sum of £50,000 should be paid over to the Board. A large part of this capital sum was expended on repairs of buildings transferred to the Board by that Act. The annual interest on the balance, amounting to about £873 per annum, is applied to their preservation. For the expenses of preserving the other buildings in charge of the Board, under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, a sum of £401 is annually voted by Parliament.*

The duty of inspecting the monuments and advising the Board on the measures necessary for their preservation is discharged by the Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments, who must be both a trained architect and a person of special antiquarian knowledge. This post is at present filled by Mr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., who is President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and Vice-President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Popularly elected County Councils for the management of local affairs were first established in Ireland by the Local Government Act, 1898, 61 and 62 Vic., cap. 37, and section 19 of that Act gives them the same powers to become guardians of ancient and mediæval monuments as are possessed by the Board of Works. Further, the Irish Land Act of 1903, already mentioned, provides that if the Board of Works does not consent to have a monument vested in it under that Act, the monument may be vested in the County Council if the Council agrees.

There is no exact or complete information as to the extent to which County Councils have used these powers; it is known that a few of the Councils have undertaken the custody of certain monuments in their respective counties, but it is believed that most have so far done nothing. One Council has declined to accept guardianship of the monuments in the county. The last report of the Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act of 1903 states that seventeen structures have been accepted by the County Councils, chiefly those of minor importance.

* The amount provided in current year's estimate, under the similar Acts of 1882 and 1900, is for England £11,275, and for Scotland £2,935.

The Board of Works publish in their Annual Report to the Treasury a full statement of the work done during the year, and the amount of money expended on each structure in their charge. This information is given in an appendix, but in the body of their Report an illustrated descriptive account is given of the principal structures operated on by them during the year, and in this way public interest is maintained in the work of preservation.

There is also an advisory committee formed of two representatives of the Royal Irish Academy and two from the Royal Society of Antiquaries, who confer with the Board of Works when occasion arises.



The Bellbutts of the Parish of Scotter, Lincolnshire.

By T. B. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S. ENG.

SO many centuries have elapsed since the bow ceased to be the national weapon that few traces of its long reign can now be found in rural parishes. In this parish of Scotter, however, there exists in the bellbutt fields a very interesting relic of the statutory archery butts of the Middle Ages. Shortly before the Conquest the Manor of Scotter was given to the Abbey of Peterborough by Brand, the uncle of Hereward the Wake. Brand, it is supposed, was a native of Scotter, and in 1066 became Abbot of Peterborough. This early connection with the abbey continued to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and afterwards, through the Dean and Chapter, to modern times; and to this union the manor doubtless owed both its freedom from turmoil in the Middle Ages and its unusually full records. The manor being eighty miles north of Peterborough, the Abbot employed for its management resident monkish stewards, under whose rule a large amount of liberty and self-government was enjoyed. I think we owe these archery relics, and especially the survival of the name "bell-butts," to the fact that Scotter was a monks'

manor, and subject to their unbroken rule for many centuries.

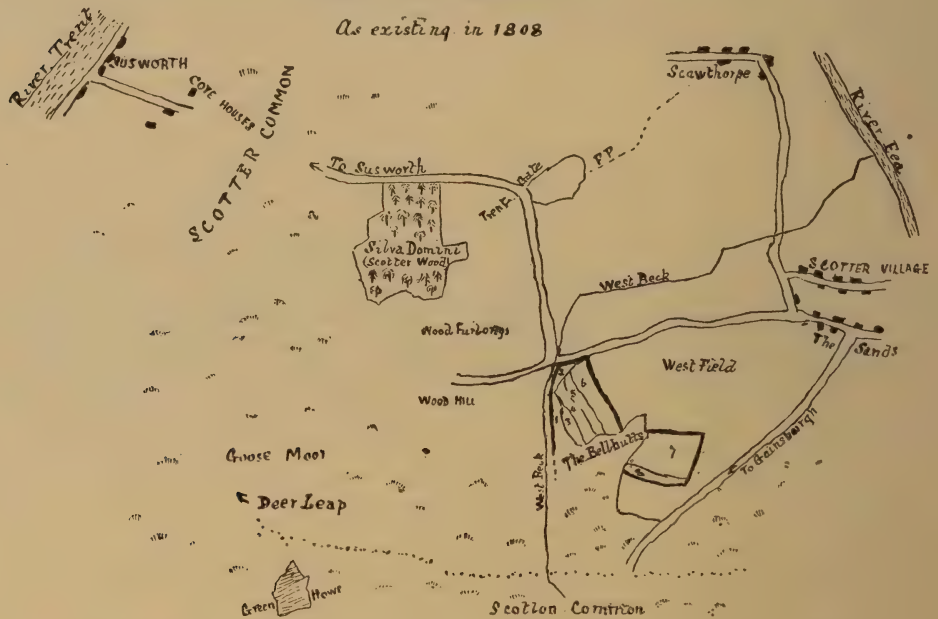
The manor was situated in the western part of Lindsey, and included Scotter parish and most of the neighbouring parish of Messingham, while many other adjoining and more distant parishes were wholly or partially under the jurisdiction of its court. The parish of Scotter extends from the east bank of the Trent six miles across the valley nearly to the foot of the Cliff Hills, and is from one to two miles broad. The village of Scotter, with 700 inhabitants, lies on the little River Eea, about three and a half miles east of the Trent and sixteen miles south of the Humber. The name of the village appears to be Norse, and the whole parish is full of Norse names, such as the field-names Haverholme, Longholme, Dogg-busks, and Grimblecroft; but the village is more ancient than this—indeed, it is probable that the earliest bands of Angles coming up the Trent found a British village here. Indications of this exist in graves with weapons in them, scattered through the Lias gravel on the south-east side of the village; in rude domestic implements of stone found in ancient stone walls; and in other relics, such as a boat, formed of a tree-trunk, dug out near the River Eea.

The district known as "belbutts" in the parochial rate-books, and as "bellbutts" in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Enclosure Award, is situated half a mile west of the village of Scotter. The accompanying map shows the area as it existed in the year 1808, just before the great Enclosure, and will be found useful in understanding the position and surroundings of the bellbutt grounds, and in tracing their past history. The principal ground occupied a corner of the common between the Susworth road and Wood Hill, but in later times there was added another communicating ground which will be referred to again. It will be seen that the main ground was situated on the east bank of a small beck, which, rising on Scotton Common and running north and north-east, empties into the River Eea. At the present time this ground is divided into four arable fields, which on the Ordnance Survey are numbered 654, 596, 597, and 767, their areas being 3'44, 7'65, 13'21, and

5·85 acres respectively. There is no uncertainty about the names of these fields; they have been known as "belbuts" to farmers, owners, and labourers since they were allotted under the Act of 1808, and they are so described in the parochial rate-books. It is singular, however, that though generally known by this name throughout the parish, the prefix appears to have hidden its meaning from the Scotter people; but, on the other hand, it is remarkable how persistently old names cling to fields. The rolls of the Manor of Scotter afford many examples of

given as a specimen: Mr. Robert Dawber, aged sixty, whose ancestors are mentioned in the earliest roll—that of the year 1519, where George Dawber was one of the sixteen jurors at the Michaelmas Court—was brought up in a house within a stone's-throw of the bellbutt fields. He distinctly remembers as a child sitting at the fireside, hearing his father, Brian Dawber, and an old parishioner, William Foster, talking about the bellbutts and their ancient use. He was quite young, and cannot now recall what that use was, but he is perfectly clear that they knew all

*The Scotter Bellbutts
As existing in 1808*



such names persisting for 350 years, even though their meaning has long been lost sight of.

There are in the parish of Scotter seven or eight families whose names are repeatedly mentioned in the rolls of the manor extending back from the eighteenth to the early part of the sixteenth century, and chiefly amongst these families I have found some tradition on the ancient use of the bellbutt fields. Some of it is vague, but in a few instances it is sufficiently clear to be very valuable, and the following may be

about it, and talked of what they had heard from "old standards" in their younger days. The impression left on his mind was that the bellbutts were formerly a "parish playground," and it may well be that this was a very correct impression, for the old archery laws which forbade other sports on holidays had long been obsolete, if not repealed, and as archery declined the ground would be used for sports such as badger-baiting, cock-fighting, and many others about which there is much local tradition. The Rev. George Shadford, who was born at

Scotter in 1739, in writing his autobiography in 1790, speaks of cruel sports practised in his boyhood, and describes how, after attending church on Sunday mornings, he, with other youths of the village, practised wrestling, running, leaping, and football; and from the language used, it is clear that this was not on Scotter Green, but at some distance outside the village. We will now turn to the Parliamentary Commissioners' Enclosure Award.

The Act for enclosing the common and other open lands of the parish of Scotter was passed in 1808, and the enclosure took place about 1813. The award is a lengthy document, describing the ownership and area of the ancient enclosures (720 acres) and the newly enclosed lands (4,265 acres). No less than seven different pieces of land are described by the name "bellbutts," four being old enclosures and three unenclosed. The accompanying map shows their position and surroundings, and the names and areas of those forming the original bellbutt ground are as follows—Plots 1 and 2 being unenclosed:

No.	Name.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Bellbutt Bottom ...	4	1	15
2.	Bell Butts ...	2	5	
3.	Bellbutt Pingle ...	2	27	
4.	Bellbutt Close ...	2	2	39
5.	Bellbutt Close ...	2	2	21
		10	3	27

The Commissioners describe these plots in full detail, and speak of them as "lying in bellbutts." To them must be added a portion of the common to the south into which the bellbutt ground extended: this common-land is now enclosed, and the nearest field (No. 697 on the Ordnance Survey, 13·21 acres) is always recognized as one of the "belbutts." Plot No. 6 on the map (5 acres) is scheduled under a number, at the end of the award, to the owner of Bellbutt Bottom. In the body of the award, however, no description could be found; but as the unenclosed plot No. 2 formed its frontage to the high-road, and for nearly a hundred years it has been commonly known as one of the "belbutts," there is excellent reason for including it in the bellbutt area. The explicit way in which the

Commissioners speak of these plots as "lying in bellbutts," the full spelling they give to the word, and the fact that a portion of the area remained unenclosed up to that time, point to the conclusion that the name and area were then associated together by long tradition, and, further, strongly suggest that the parishioners of Scotter were well aware of the use to which the bellbutt ground had once been appropriated. In view, too, of the traditions I have mentioned, there can be little doubt that the unenclosed Bellbutt Bottom was in use before 1808 as a parish playground, and it is reasonable to infer that this use for general sports was a survival from old times, archery becoming obsolete, but other sports continuing to be practised.

There are no records showing when the old enclosures were made. Bellbutt Pingle (No. 3 Plot) was appropriated for the repair of the church fabric. Quite a number of plots scattered through the parish were devoted to the same use, and though some were ancient, dating from times soon after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, or even earlier, others appear to have been derelict land, improved and brought into this use as the need arose in later times. This pingle seems to have been such a plot, and a second is the Sedge Croft near Scotter, evidently reclaimed from the River Eea in not very remote times. When originally chosen the bellbutt ground was on the open common, and remained so for centuries until, archery decaying and the villagers becoming wealthier in cattle, there arose a need for small enclosures in which to place animals for temporary purposes. Such small enclosures were common in many parts of the parish, and these bellbutt pingles and closes, being near the common, would be convenient for sick, maimed, or very young animals needing rest and attention. Before these enclosures were taken off—perhaps late in the seventeenth century—the butt ground was somewhat triangular in general form, with a truncated apex next the Susworth high-road measuring about 120 yards, but southwards it widened into the open common. At 400 yards from the north end it was about 250 yards wide. It is almost certain, however, that, when first chosen, the ground was larger than this—was, indeed, entirely open to the common on the

east side, as we know it continued to be on the south. The six plots occupying the site of the old ground in 1808, with the adjoining portion of the common-land, are now thrown into four fields, as already mentioned. The hedges surrounding these fields are of very different ages; many of them, dating from 1813, are in straight lines, and composed almost entirely of white-thorn. Plot No. 6, however, has survived almost unchanged, being identical with Field No. 767 on the Ordnance Survey. Its fences are ancient, apparently dating from the seventeenth century; they are tortuous and angular, and in them were found white-thorn, sloe, maple, elder, crab, aspen, ash, and a large amount of cornel or dogwood, which is rare in the newer hedges, and hardly ever seen in those of 1813. Let us now approach our subject from the standpoint of the Middle Ages.

It will be remembered that through the Middle Ages the practice of archery was encouraged and enforced by proclamations and statutes, and that in the time of Henry VIII. these were embodied in fresh enactments, which directed archery butts to be set up in every parish, and that, on the ringing of the statutory bell on holidays, every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty should repair thither to practise the national pastime. So roomy was the Scotter Bellbutt ground that the butts could be fixed at almost any part that wind and sun required. Usually the archers would stand near the beck, where they would be sheltered from the afternoon sun, as well as from the prevailing west winds, by Scotter Wood, which, in the earliest times, extended over Wood Hill. The statutes of Henry VIII. required the archer to stand not less than eleven score yards from his mark, and most men could hit the mark at twelve score yards. The ground was therefore large enough not only for the parish of Scotter, but, on special occasions, there was ample room available for all the parishes of the manor, and I think there is little doubt that it was occasionally so used. That the people of this district did not shirk the national duty is shown, I think, by the care with which these butts were chosen and maintained for centuries, and by the surnames now occurring in surrounding parishes. In

one neighbouring village the following surnames occur: Bows, Bowers, Bowskill and Bowness. The last is of interest from its analogy in construction and meaning to "milkness," a word meaning all that pertains to dairy-work, and still in common use amongst the housewives of the neighbourhood.

Northwards, between the bellbutts and the hamlet of Scawthorpe, the land, being of better quality, was cultivated in open fields and dales from a very early period, but to the south and west all was open common. Less than fifty years ago old residents in Scotter could remember when the common approached the "town gates" on the south-west side, and in earlier ages the villages along the eastern side of the Valley of the Trent were mere oases in the wide common. Besides Scotter village, the parish includes three hamlets; the largest, Scawthorpe (now incorrectly called Scotterthorpe), is about one mile north-east of the bellbutts, while Cote Houses and Susworth are two and two and a half miles westward. At the present time these hamlets have no direct route to the bellbutt fields, but before the Enclosure of 1813 the highway, after leaving Susworth on the Trent bank, ran through Cote Houses and across the common to a gate known as "Trent Gate"; thence it ran through the open fields known as "wood furlongs," and close past the entry to the bellbutts into the "Sands" at the west end of Scotter; and there was a convenient footpath from Scawthorpe which joined this old road. Consideration of these points makes it evident how admirably the bellbutts were situated, and how difficult it would have been to find another ground as good. It was not only convenient of access from Scotter by a direct road, but was within easy distance of all the hamlets of the parish; it was sufficiently high and dry above the bogs nearer the Trent; and, most important of all, it was, when first established, securely sheltered on the west by Scotter Wood, and thus cut off from the prevailing west and south-west winds, and from direct sunshine in the afternoon, matters of great importance to learners of the bowman's art. Scotter was formerly a market-town, and for centuries continued to be the largest of the row of villages

extending from Scunthorpe on the north to Blyton, near Gainsborough, on the south, and would, with its hamlets, require several marks setting up. One can imagine the men of the parish on an appointed holiday repairing to the ground clothed in homespuns and leather. Near by, on the higher parts of Scotton Common, the red-deer had their favourite lair, and as the butt-ground would be clearer of furze and ling, and thus provide better pasture, it would perhaps sometimes happen that the first band of archers coming from Scotter would disturb these shy animals, and drive them over the "deer-leap" to the vantage-ground of Hardwick Hill, or to the distant carrs beyond.

Mention has already been made of a second bellbutt ground communicating with the old one by an adjoining reach of common-land. The site is now occupied by three fields of three acres each, known as "belbuts." In 1813, when the Commissioners described the ground, it was in two plots (see Nos. 7 and 8 on the map), one being an unenclosed plot of ten acres called "Bellbuts and Westfield," the other an old enclosure of nearly an acre, called "Bellbutt Pingle." When this newer ground came into use I cannot say: it was on a somewhat higher level, close to the ancient highway to Gainsborough, and equally convenient for Scotter archers, but not so near for those of the three hamlets. It may be that after the timber was cleared from Wood Hill the old ground lost much of its shelter, and the neighbouring reach of common, being drier, came into use in wet seasons. It is, however, more probable that the second site was an overflow ground for use when all the parishes of the manor met in friendly contest on important feast-days, and especially at the annual three days' fair of the parish. King Richard Cœur de Lion granted to the monks at Scotter a weekly market on Thursdays, and a three days' annual fair at the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul; and King John, his brother, renewed this charter, and shortly before his death spent a night at Scotter Manor as their guest. This annual fair has come down to us unbroken, except, perhaps, at the time of the fatal Black Death, but is now shorn of most of its fame. Each adjoining parish still holds an annual feast on the day of its patron

saint, but in ancient times Scotter Fair had a very wide celebrity, the manor being an important centre for the parishes of a large district. It began with a horse and cattle fair known as "Scotter Show," then followed the three days' fair and feast, all being held, under the superintendence of the Monk Stewards, on the market-place adjoining the manor-house. There can be little doubt that on these occasions the bellbutt grounds were resorted to by the archers of the whole district, and for a long period were year by year the scene of archery contests between the different parishes of the Manor.

The field-names of the parish have been carefully investigated; some of them are exceedingly ancient and of great interest, but the name "belbuts," or "bellbutts," does not occur in any other part of the parish. There were, however, in 1808, close to the western end of the village, two fields called "Butts Closes." They were quite small, one being an acre and a half, and the other two acres; and as they were quite distinct from each other, being separated by the two village streets, they were evidently too small for practised archers to use. The fact that they were not called bellbutts shows, I think, that they had no official connection with the statutory bell, while their small size and close proximity to the village would seem to indicate that they were used by the boys of Scotter village.

It is evident that the prefix in the word "bellbutts" came into use in consequence of the statutory custom of ringing a bell at the times appointed for archery practice. Being an ecclesiastical manor, it is likely that stricter care was taken in observing the law. The stewards would naturally be anxious to give satisfaction to their Abbot, and for many reasons would be careful to obey all civil laws; hence the custom would remain fixed long after it had been discontinued elsewhere, and these bellbutt fields remain to-day a witness to the methodical habits of the monkish stewards of many centuries.

At some future time I hope to deal with the bell-staves of the parish ("le bele staffes in silva domini"), a subject which throws a further interesting light on the customs connected with the ringing of the archery bell.

I am deeply indebted to the late Edmund

Roadley, Esq., and to John Roadley, Esq., of Scotter Manor, for free access to the Rolls; also to the Rev. John Blew, Rector of Scotter, Messrs. J. R. Raddish, R. Dawber, and many others in Scotter parish for much kind assistance and information.



Some Extracts from the Court Rolls of the Ancient Manor of Portishead Rectory.

BY HENRY CARR, R.N.R.

THE following extracts from the Court Rolls of this parish, none of which have been printed before, are copies of the proceedings they refer to, repetitions and many redundant words being omitted as not essential, and occupying too much space:

"Courte Baron of Nathaniell Warner, clarke, parson of Portishead, alias Possett aforesaid, there holden the xiiith day of July, in the year of Our Lord God one thousand six hundred and ffifty five. Before Richard Lacye, Steward there—

Esson.	Richard Porter,	Jure.
	John Lester,	
Homage.	Thomas Cottrell,	Jure.
	John Cottrell,	

"To this Courte cometh Richard Porter, a customary tenannt of this mannor, and doth exchange with Thomas Parsons, a tenannt to the Chamber of the City of Bristoll, twoe acres and a halfe of pasture grounde lyeinge in the Waste Fielde, one acre and a halfe called Chessells, and the other acre called land for twoe acres and a halfe of arrable grounde of his, the said Thomas Parsons, lyeing at Saltye.

"Nathaniell Warner, clarke, parson of Portishead, alias Posset, Doth exchange with the above said Thomas Parsons, one acre of pasture grounde called the Hurne, adioyninge to one acre of Rowland Turke's, and halfe one acre of pasture lyeinge in Chessells, for one acre and a halfe of the said Thomas

Parsons, of pasture grounde lyeinge in the Middle Marsh."

"Courte of Nathaniell Warner, parson, holden 27th day of June, 1659.

	John Lovell,	Jure.
	Thomas Beakes, fined	
	2/- for not appearing at Courte.	
Customary	Elizabeth Hill,	
Tenannts,	Elizabeth Cottrell,	Jure.
	Jane Lester,	
	Alice Porter,	

"We do p'sent the death of Thomas Cottrell, a customary tenannt of this mannor. Died since the last Courte, and there happeneth to the Lord for a harriott xs., paid by Elizabeth Cottrell, being next taken as tenannt and hath done her fealty to the said lord.

"The widdow Lester taken tenannt and done her fealty.

"We p'sent that Elizabeth Cottrell her barne is fallen downe, and it is comannded to her to builde him upp againe sufficiently in marle timber and thatch by All Saints Day next, upon payne of not doeing to forfit vi^s℥."

"Court of Nathanniell Warner, holden 23rd Dec., 1659. Richard Lacye, steward.

"Amongst other things it soe inrolled. To this courte cometh John Lovell, a customary tenannt of this mannor, and surrendreth into the hands of the Lord all his whole estate, title, tearme and interest, which he claymed to houlde of the said Lord by cobby of courte roll, of one messuage or tenement withall and singular lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures to the same messuage belonginge, scituat in the tithing of Portishead, late in the tenure of Anne Lovell deceased, by reason of which surrender there happeneth for a harriott nothinge, because it is included in the fine following:—To that intente that the said Lord would now grante the said p'misses to the aforesaid John Lovell and to first-borne childe, if it live three weeks next after it is borne, where uppon to the same courte cometh John Lovell and taketh of the said Lord of his grante the foresaid messuage above surrendred. To have and to hould the said messuage to the aforesaid John Lovell, for and duringe his life, and to his

saide first borne childe if it live three weeks after it is borne, (which name is John Lovell) for their lives successively according unto the custome of the said mannor, provided allwaies, and it is agreed between the said Lord and John Lovell, that if the saide childe doe die before three weeks ende after it is borne, then it shal be lawfull to and for the said John Lovell to nominate in that childe's place any other life whome he please within halfe a year after the decease of the saide childe. Payeing therefor yearly during the said tearme to the Lord and his successors, parsons of the church of Portishead, also Possett, three shillings of lawfull money of England att the tearmes there comon by equall portions to be paid and five shillings for a harriott when it shalle happen, and all other works, customes and services therefor due. Provided allwaies that it shal be lawfull to and for the said John Lovell and John his sonne to live from the said messuage during the tearme aforesaid, and duringe the same time the said messuage to lett and sett to any honest tenannte or tenanntes to whom they please so that the rente, services, repa'tons be well and sufficiently done accordinge unto the custome of the said mannor. And the said John Lovell doth give unto the said Lord a fine for such one estate and ingress to be had in the premises, nyne pounds before hande paide and for they are admitted tenants, and the aforesaid John Lovell hath done to the said Lord his fealty, and as touchinge the other it is respited until it shal happen. In witness to this private coppie the seale of the said Lord is affixed and putt. Dated by coppie of court roll the day and year above said.

On Homage Tenanntes appeared at this Courte.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>John Lovell,</td> <td>Isabell Cottrell,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Beakes,</td> <td>Jane Lester,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth Hill</td> <td>Alice Porter.</td> </tr> </table>	John Lovell,	Isabell Cottrell,	Thomas Beakes,	Jane Lester,	Elizabeth Hill	Alice Porter.
John Lovell,	Isabell Cottrell,						
Thomas Beakes,	Jane Lester,						
Elizabeth Hill	Alice Porter.						

"Courte of Henry Jones, clarke and rector, held 30 day of December, 1672. William Buddinge, Steward.

John Lovell, Edward Hicks, William Cutler,	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Homage in the behalf of their wives.</td> </tr> </table>	Homage in the behalf of their wives.
Homage in the behalf of their wives.		

"Att the same courte cometh Edward Hulbert, of North Weston, in the Countie of

Somerset, blacksmith, and taketh of the same Lord one customary messuage or tenement, orchard and garden containing halfe an acre, and halfe an acre of meadow in Middle Marsh, and halfe an acre in the West Field, with all and singular other the p'mises thereunto belonginge or in any wise ap'teaminge, which customary tennement was lately in the tenure or occupation of John Holle, but now deceased. To have and to hould the aforesaid messuage with all and singular the ap'tenances to Elinor, the wife of the said Edward Hulbert, John and Edward, sonnes of the said Edward Hulbert for the tearme of thre lives and every of them longest livinge according to the custome of the mannor, and therefor payinge to the Lord the yearly rent of three shillings and four pence to be paid every half yeare by even portions att the tearmes usual and comon, and by agreement ten shillings for and in lieu of a harriott when it shal happen, and all workes, costomes and services therefor and of right acostomed, Provided allwaies that it shal be lawful for the foresaid Elinor Hulbert, John Hulbert, and Edward Hulbert, sonnes on the copie, duringe their lives may live from the messuage or tenement, soe as the rents, services, workes and duties and reparations are p'formed according to the custome of the mannor in any wise. Notwithstanding, That the said Edward Hulbert, the father, hath paid unto the Lord the sum of two and twenty pounds and ten shillings. And the said Edward Hulbert doth hereby promise covenant and grant to the said Lord to build up and repairen all the houses sufficiently before the twenty-fourth day of June next, and soe bring itt in sufficient repartions duringe the whole tenure upon paine of forfiture. And the said Elinor hath done her fealtie to the Lord, and as touching the rest the fealtie of the others is respited untill itt shal happen. In witness whereof to this present copie the seal of the said Lord is fixed, and datted by copie of court roll the day and year first above written."

The proceedings at the first three courts noted above show that Nathaniel Warner held courts baron as Parson and Lord of the Rectory Manor during the incumbency of Thomas Tucker, who was presented to the living by King James I., during whose reign

and that which followed he held Courts in this parish. According to the Diocesan records Tucker was Rector from 1621 to 1660. He must have, however, been deprived during the Commonwealth period and the Lord-Protectorship of Cromwell, and had to leave, probably, when Fairfax's men advanced on Portishead and took the Battery. About the time of Tucker's presentation, the Bristol Corporation had begun purchasing lands in this locality, since when they have become owners of a considerable quantity.

By the purchase of the Halle Manor the Corporation contended that the advowson belonged to them, but a Mr. Bond laid claim to it, as did also the heirs of Lords Lathom and Berkeley. Eventually all the claims, including those of the Crown, having been settled, except those of Bond, the Corporation satisfied him by a payment of £350. Eleven years after, Bond revived his claim on the grounds of the large sum given by him to the King's nominee—*i.e.*, probably the dispenser of the Court patronage—when the disgusted Corporation finally silenced his demands by giving him, as we learn from the Annals of Bristol, two hogsheads of claret and a butt of sack, Tucker having in the meantime purchased the next presentation to the living for £160. At the Restoration he appears to have re-entered the Rectory and died shortly after, when, strange to say, this same Warner was presented to it by his widow, and was deprived of it in the following year, owing very likely to the passing of the Act of Uniformity, when the Corporation presented Thomas Palmer.



The Château d'O, Normandy.

BY JOHN HEBB.

IN the Tate Gallery, London, No. 1724 in the catalogue, is a water-colour drawing of the Château d'O, near Argentan, Lower Normandy, by Mr. Charles Maundrell. This drawing, which was exhibited at the Royal

Academy, when it was priced £80, was purchased in 1899 by the trustees of the Chantry Bequest for £20.

The Château d'O was formerly the seat of the noble family d'O, which dates from the twelfth century, Robert d'O, Seigneur d'O, being referred to in a deed of the year 1158. The north wing of the building belongs to the first half of the sixteenth century; the south wing, with the exception of an embattled tower, is later, being in the Renaissance style with medallions, which are much decayed. The principal front was rebuilt in the year 1773. It is illustrated with etchings by Sadoux in *Châteaux Historiques de la France*, edited by Gustave Eyriès and Paul Perret (1881), iii. 193.

There is a tradition, apparently without foundation, that the lordship of O was presented by the King of England to Isabeau, wife of Charles VI., who built the château, and was imprisoned here after the expulsion of the English. "At that time," says Chateaubriand, "around Charles VI., august shade, miserable and pitiable, revolved a real world of fêtes, blood, and pillage." The wretched Queen in question did not hesitate to soil herself with every kind of treason: she took part with the English against her son, and solemnly adhered to the Treaty of Troyes, which secured the throne of France to Henry V. of England after the death of Charles VI.; but at the date of this treaty (1420) the lordship of O belonged to Robert VII. of O, son of Robert VI., killed at Agincourt, and Isabeau died in 1435, long before the English had been definitely expelled from France.

The Château d'O appears to have been built towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, and to have been the work of Jean d'O, a captain of the Scottish Guards in the reign of Francis I., who married in 1534 Hélène d'Illiers, whose son Francis was the favourite of Henry III., and a rich and powerful prince. On his death his estate was seized by his creditors and sold to Alexandre de Guesle, who was created a Marquis by Louis XIII. in 1616. His niece, Marguerite, to whom the estate descended, conveyed it by her marriage to Pierre de Seguier de Sorel, whose daughter gave it to Louis Charles d'Albert, Duc de Luynes,

who sold it in 1647 to the family of Montaign, who kept it until the Revolution.

At the Revolution the Château d'O became national property; since then it has passed through several hands. In 1828 it was the property of a M. Duval. In 1848 it belonged to the Marquis d'Albon, and is now the property of the Marquise d'Albon. Mademoiselle de Lespinasse, according to Madame de la Ferté-Imbault, was the natural daughter of Gaspard III. de Vichy, the brother of Madame de Deffand and a Marquise d'Albon. This Marquise, Julie d'Albon, who was separated from her husband and lived on her estates, mostly at her Château d'Auvauges and sometimes at Lyons, where she had a hotel, died at Lyons, April 6, 1748, and was buried at Forgeux.

Julie de Lespinasse was born November 9, 1732, and was registered at her birth as the legitimate child of Claude l'Episnasse (bourgeois de Lion) and Julie de Navarre, his wife, both of these names, according to Ségur, being fictitious.

Of the original edifice there are only a few remains. About 1770 the principal front was pulled down, and rebuilt according to the taste of the day. The northern wing of the building still remains intact. The gem of the château is a cloister or covered promenade in the courtyard, which appears to be of the reign of Louis XII., and is adorned with the cipher of Charles or Karl d'O, son of Jean, Councillor to Charles VIII., and his wife Louise.



Some West-Country Wells.

BY JOSEPH C. BRIDGE, M.A., MUS.D., F.S.A.



COUNTRY ramble often reveals some local peculiarities of architecture or building construction; for the rural worker, even in the smallest matters, was accustomed to perpetuate the local type with which he was, from early youth, familiar. These peculiarities—often quaint and artistic—can frequently be seen in old farmhouses and their accompan-

ing outbuildings, and even in the ricks which fill the strawyards, and the wells which supply the drinking-water. A few of these West-Country wells—or perhaps I should rather



WELL, EASEWELL FARM, NORTH DEVON.

say "springs"—are here represented. They display similarity of type, and are worthy, I think, of permanent record.

The first is at Easewell Farm, Morthoe,



EASEWELL FARM, NORTH DEVON.

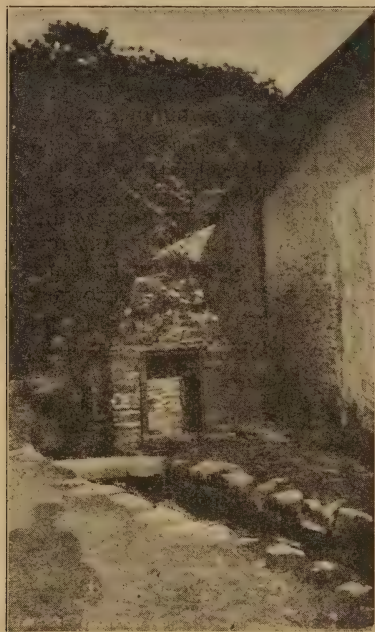
North Devon, and the water still bubbles up "clear and cool—cool and clear," so we are not surprised to find that the well was formerly lined with shelves and closed by a door, in order that the butter might be kept

there firm and cool during the hot summer months. The back of the well is round.



WELL AT GEORGEHAM, NORTH DEVON.

The farm itself, like the two neighbouring farms of "Yard" and "Damage," is exceed-



WELL AT PUTSBOROUGH, NORTH DEVON.

ingly old and unrestored, and was formerly the vicarage of Morthoe.

Some six miles south of Morthoe lies the village of Georgeham—pronounced by the natives *George-ham*—and here we find a similar well at the entrance to the village. Here, however, the well is backed by a mound of earth.

One mile west of Georgeham is the charming hamlet of Putsborough. This hamlet consists of a manor-house, a farm, and two or three cottages, and with its stream and trees and snug position behind the southern extremity of Woolacombe



WELL AT ALLERFORD, SOMERSET.

Sands (excellent for bathing) forms an ideal summer residence. The well is at the back of the manor-house, and is still fitted with a door.

The last example, from the neighbouring county of Somerset, is at Allerford on the opposite side of the valley to Porlock Weir. It is exceedingly quaint and beautiful.

Water companies, with their hill reservoirs and miles of iron piping, are fast superseding the old sources of rural water-supply, and the time is not far distant when the old-time wells will have disappeared for ever.

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from Vol. LXIV., p. 466.)



THE *Blossoms Inn*, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside.—This sign had its origin in the legend which says that flowers sprang up on the spot where St. Lawrence underwent his martyrdom. Lawrence was a Spanish saint who, having undergone the most grievous tortures in the persecution under Valerian, was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron with a slow fire till he died, for his unswerving adherence to the new religion. In the vestry of St. Lawrence's Church is an oil-painting of the saint, formerly over the altar of the church, where he is represented being thus grilled to death.

The site of this ancient inn is now occupied by Blossoms Inn Yard, where, since the destruction of the inn, a depot has been established for the receipt of goods for despatch by railway. Stow says: "Antiquities in this (Lawrence) lane I find none other than that among many fair houses, there is one large Inn, for receipt of travellers, called *Blossom's Inn*, but corruptly *Bosom's Inn*, and hath to sign St. Lawrence the Deacon in a border of blossoms or flowers."

In *Westward Ho!* 1690, is the following allusion:

Featherstone. But have you instructed her to call you Brother?

Greenshield. Yes, and she'll do it. I left her at *Bosom's Inn*.

"To be LETT

And enter'd upon immediately

A LARGE and well-accustom'd Inn in Lawrence Lane, near Cheapside, call'd *Blossom's Inn*, with large Stabling, and several Outhouses adjoining.

"Enquire of Mr. George Scott, in King Street, Cheapside.

"Or the Lease of which there are nine Years to come, to be sold."*

In *Northward Ho!* a comedy in the production of which Thomas Dekker was joined

by John Webster, there is an allusion to this inn: "Yet have I naturally cherisht it and hugt it in my bosome, even as a Carrier of *Bosome's Inn* doth a cheese under his arme."*

The *Blue Anchor*.—Of this sign, a fairly ancient one, fifteen or sixteen instances still survive in the Metropolis. It is merely a variant of the "Anchor," although it would perhaps be of interest, from a folklore point of view, to know whether it was the blue of the sky or the sea that suggested to some "retiring" sailor to first adopt it as such a common example to others as a tavern distinction. Probably it was the sea in its most pleasant aspect.

Blue Anchor Alley, in Bunhill Row, no doubt marks the site of the *Blue Anchor* tavern, which, at the time when the Hon. Daines Barrington wrote his *Observations of Archery*, 1783,† possessed a portrait of Sir William Wood, a celebrated toxophilite, or archer, of Finsbury, representing him with a chased gorget covering his breast, and a handsome cap and feather gracing his head. An engraving after this portrait may be seen in Harding's *Biographical Mirror*, 1793.

The Artillery Ground (that is, the *archery* ground, as the signification of the word was originally),‡ was, about a hundred years after the substitution of the gun for the bow, the scene of competitions such as the following:

"To be SHOT for,

On Monday next, the 1st of February,
with a single Ball,

A VERY good and noted rifle-barrel Gun, by twenty Men at 1s. 3d. each; to stand a hundred Yards.

"If the winning Man does not care for the Gun, he shall have a Guinea in Specie. To meet at the *Half Moon and Crown* in Chequer Alley, Bunhill Row, at Twelve o'Clock, in order to go hard by to shoot.

* Act ii.

† Printed in vol. vii. of the *Archæologia*.

‡ Professor Skeat, in his *Etymological Dictionary*, says that "artillery" is Old French *artillerie*, equipment of war, machines of war, including crossbows, etc., in early times; and that a verb is inferred from the substantive *artillator*, a maker of machines. Also that the word is extended from *arti*, a crude form of *ars*, art, which gives the same form to "artisan."

* *Daily Advertiser*, November 7, 1741.

No Guns to be excepted, and those that have not a Gun may be accommodated with one.

"Note, At the same Place two Pair of Silver Buckles will be shot for with Shot."*

It would, perhaps, be difficult to find an army Captain, dwelling in the Smithfield of to-day, but inquiries were to be made of Captain Daniel Grimbail, at his lodgings in Chick Lane, concerning the sale of a piece of land, "Freehold, with one House thereon, situate in Blue-Anchor-Alley, near Bunhill Row."†

Although "A new edition of Milton's Minor Poems . . . both English and Latin, etc., composed at several times. With a small tractate of Education to Mr. Hartlip," was printed at the *White Lion*, next Chancery Lane End in Fleet Street, 1673,‡ in some copies the imprint gives, "for Thos. Dring at the *Blew Anchor*, next Mitre Court, over against Fetter Lane in Fleet Street," also in 1673. Also Mr. Price says, "*Whyte Lyon*, against the Temple, 1671, Thomas Dring, bookseller; from 1679-1702, John Jackson, hosier." Again, there is a *Blue Anchor* in Fleet Street in 1711, where Thomas Burgess is a druggist.§

The *Blue Anchor* in Little Britain.—*London Gazette*, June 23-27, 1687.

The *Blue Anchor* in Cornhill.—Here George Whittington, bookseller, on July 16, 1647, printed and published "A Letter from His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax to Mr. Speaker; concerning The Forces of the Northern Association, and Nottinghamshire Horse joyning with the Army."||

The most famous *Blue Anchor* was probably that in the New Exchange, Strand. Here *Lachrymæ Musarum* was sold by John Holden in 1650. In 1669 appeared, seemingly at the same sign, "Poems by the most deservedly admired Mrs. Catherine Philips, the Matchless Orinda. To which are added Mr. Corneille's Pompey and Horace Tragedies, with several other Translations from the French." In 1663 were printed for

* *Daily Advertiser*, January 30, 1742.

† *Ibid.* Perhaps from his owning property in Blue Anchor Alley he was a navy Captain, since the sign of the *Anchor* was so often adopted by "retired" seamen.

‡ Cf. advertisements.

§ *Signs of Old Fleet Street*.

|| *Topographical Record*, vol. v., 1908.

Henry Herringham the works of Abraham Cowley, who wrote an ode on Mrs. Philips's death; also Cowley's verses, written upon several occasions. In 1668 the poems of Sir John Denham were published by Herringham, and in 1671 the same publisher, friend of Davenant, Cowley, and Dryden, printed at the *Blew Anchor* Sir George Etherridge's comedy, *She wou'd if she cou'd*, acted in the same year at the Duke's Theatre. In 1673 the works of Sir William Davenant were "printed by T. N. for Henry Herringham at the *Blew Anchor* in the Exchange." And in the same year, *Honor Redivivus; or an Analysis of Honour and Armory*, by Matthew Carter, Esq.

We find the *Blue Anchor* very often in the neighbourhood of the Thames, and once it occurs "near the Navy Office." The badge of the Admiralty is an anchor, whence it is highly probable that the sign had its origin, although not necessarily of the cerulean colour in the first place. The only three instances of the *Blue Anchor* that occur among the *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 906, 1135, and 1196, are all on or near the banks of the river—namely, "in Thames Street"; "neare *Pickle Hering* in Southwark"; and "at Tower Docks." And, again, the *Blue Anchor* in Fenchurch Street was, like the *Saracen's Head*, in Northumberland Alley, Fenchurch Street, a resort of seafaring men, or of those who had business with them. The writer has a heel-ball rubbing which he took some years ago of the old sign of the *Blue Anchor* which adorned the portals of the old tavern in Fenchurch Street. These doors were preserved when, perhaps thirty-five years ago, the house was rebuilt.

The "Blue Anchorites" was a name given to the frequenters of this tavern, and also to those of a tavern with the same sign in Wormwood Street, Bishopsgate Street.

"At the *Blue Anchor* in Coleman Street, by London Wall," inquiries were to be made concerning the sale of a "strong black gelding, fourteen hands and a half high, walks, trots, and gallops well."*

At the *Blue Anchor* in Paternoster Row, Eliz. Kingsman and Mary Daniel in 1694 had a sale of milliners' goods.†

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 21, 1742.

† *Topographical Record*, vol. iv., p. 154.

The *Blue Anchor and Ball*, near the Conduit in Chepe, was in 1707 a mercer's shop.*

At the *Blue Anchor and Bible* in St. Paul's Churchyard, a bookseller, in 1658, published the *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, 4to., by R. Baxter.

The *Blue Anchor and Star* was the sign of Richard Boulton, jeweller, opposite Wood Street, Cheapside (before 1799).† In 1729 it was the sign here of Michael Boulton, goldsmith, and in 1750 of Richard Boulton, also goldsmith.‡

The *Blue Balcony* in Little Queen Street.—“This is to give Notice, That their Majesties Effigies are Curiously done in Mezzotinto, after the last original paintings by Mr. Largillierre. . . . Sold by Alexander Browne at the *Blue Balcony* in Little Queen-street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields.”§—Cf. the *Balcony*.

For some reason not exactly apparent, the *Blue Ball* became the sign, not only as in the case of the *Green, Red, White, or Black Ball*, of the quack medicine vendor, and of the pawnbroker and the mercer, but also of the bookseller and publisher.

It thus distinguished from the beginning to nearly the end of the eighteenth century the shop of the Ballards, who in 1756 are styled “S. and E. Ballard, Booksellers,” when they advertise catalogues of the libraries of “the late Rev. Dr. Richard Lucas, author of the *Enquiry after Happiness*, etc., of Roger Hudson, Esq., and of a ‘very eminent Physician,’” at the *Blue Ball* in Little Britain.|| Samuel Ballard was a considerable publisher of cheap literature, and among his very early issues was *The History of George a Green, of the Town of Wakefield*, 1706. Some three years later he gave to the world an octavo volume of songs and poems, entitled, *The Garland of Good Will*. In 1716 he, in conjunction with John Nicholson of the *King's Arms*, published Lawrence

Eachart's *Gazetteer's or Newsman's Interpreter*.*

Special branches of publishing attracted some of the most successful of “the trade.” That of the Ballards, father and son, was school-books and divinity. Samuel Ballard is described by Dunton, of the *Black Raven*, as “a young bookseller in Great Britain, but is grown man in body now, but more in mind.” He died in 1761. His son Edward was the last bookseller in Little Britain, and died, in the same house in Little Britain in which he was born, in 1796.†

The *Blue Ball* in Fenchurch Street, near Aldgate, was the sign which distinguished Mrs. Bradbury's toy-shop. It was the custom in the eighteenth century to speak of ruptures as “bursten or broken bellies,” which were to be cured in a very little time by “two Medicines to be externally used . . . they need no other Recommendation than themselves will manifest in Two or Three Days using. . . . They are seal'd up, at 5s. the Parcel, which is generally sufficient for a compleat cure, especially on a young Person.”‡

John Ward, a Stay-maker—i.e., a maker of women's stays—at the *Blue Ball* in Old Belton Street, Long Acre, a street which has a continuation north of Hanover Street, and extended from Castle Street to New Belton Street,§ advertises that he “makes Tabby|| all over for a Guinea and a Half, Tabby and Canvas for 1*l.* 5*l.* [? 5s.]. Was you to give a Thousand Pounds for the Materials you could not have better . . . there never was a truer [proposal] delivered by mortal Man since the Creation of the World; but I don't desire any Person's custom without their Money ready. It's a light Charge in House Rent, and a safe and quick Return of Money, that give me the Advantage more than common. I deal for ready Money.”¶

* Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, June, 1893.

† Charles Knight's *Shadows of the Old Booksellers*, 1865, pp. 40 and 269.

‡ *London Journal*, December 15, 1722; and *Country Journal*, December 6, 1729.

§ New Belton Street was a north continuation of Old Belton Street, and led through Bow [? Bowl] Yard to Broad Street, St. Giles's.

|| “Tabby” was a waved or watered silk.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, June 15, 1742.

* *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 33.

† Banks's *Bills*, Portfolio III. Twenty-two instances of Blue Anchor Alley, Court, and Yard, named after such a sign, occur in *London and its Environs*, 1761.

‡ *Topographical Record*, vol. iv., p. 33.

§ *London Gazette*, December 20-23, 1686; see also *London Gazette*, November 1-4, 1675.

|| *Whitehall Evening Post*, November 27, 1756.

The *Blue Ball* in Houndsditch was the sign of Mr. Thomas Churchill, pawnbroker, whose pledges must be redeemed by August 20.*

There was a *Blue Ball* in Salisbury Court, next door to the *Ben Jonson's Head*, near Fleet Street.† It is noteworthy that Samuel Richardson's printing-office and warehouse were in Blue Ball Court, on the east side of Salisbury Square.‡

The *Blue Ball*, over against Baynard's Castle, in 1685 was the sign of a ballad publisher.§

Blue Ball Alley in the Mint, Southwark, and at Saffron Hill; Blue Ball Court in Artichoke Lane, Cannon Street, Drury Lane, Little Hart Street, Covent Garden, and in Salisbury Court; Blue Ball Yard, Fell Street, Little Wood Street, were all so named after the sign of the *Blue Ball*.||

The *Blue Ball* "by Hercules Pillars Alley," in Fleet Street, was in 1737 the sign of Mrs. Giles, a milliner, who advertised pills for purifying the blood.¶

The *Blue Ball* between the Temple Gates in Fleet Street was the sign in 1756 of Mrs. Stephens, a milliner.**

Extinct now, so far as London is concerned, the sign of the *Blue Bell* in Holborn is mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series, vol. xlv., 108) in the year 1580, and one of Pepys' resorts was the *Blue Bells* in Lincoln's Inn Fields, possibly identical with that in Holborn. There is a token extant of the "*Blew Bell* in Old Baley," dated 1650. This, I think, still exists as the *Bell Hotel and Tavern* at No. 61, Old Bailey. Here William Oldys, Norroy King-of-Arms, author of the *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, and other productions which have honourably distinguished him among English historical writers, was wont, late in life, to spend his evenings and drink

to excess, his favourite beverage being porter, with a glass of gin between each pot. The *Bell* formerly being within the rules and liberties of the Fleet Prison, Oldys jocularly named his drinking associates "rulers." From this house, says Mr. Burn, a watchman, one of "the lights of other days," whom he regularly paid, used every night to lead him home to Bennett's Hill before twelve o'clock, in order to save sixpence, a fine paid to the porter of the Herald's Office by all returning thither after that hour. Sometimes, and that not infrequently, Oldys was so intoxicated that two were required to bear him home. He died April 15, 1761, in his seventy-second year.*

There was another *Blue Bell* in St. Martin's Lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Bell Court, a passage from Foster Lane, leading out by the *Three Tun Tavern* into St. Martin's-le-Grand, vanished in the general demolition for the new Post Office in 1818.†

Blue Bell Yard in Dirty Lane, and in Petty France, Westminster, were both named after such a sign.‡ Probably the Dirty Lane in Old Palace Yard is meant; but there were other Dirty Lanes, one behind the Mint, another in Long Acre,§ and a third "between Castle-street, Leicester-fields, and St. Martin's Lane, by the Churchyard east, now called Heming's Row."||

At the *Blue Bell* in Fleet Street J. L. printed in 1678 the following broadside: "*Proclamation promoted or an Hue and Cry and Inquisition after Treason and Blood: upon the inhumane and horrid murder of the noble Knight, Impartial Justice of the Peace and Zealous Protestant Sir Edmondberry Godfrey of Westminster. An Hasty Poem. O Murder! Murder! let this shriek fly around. Till Hills and Dales and Rocks and shores rebound.*"¶

The *Blue Bible* in Greene Arbour, Little Old Bailey.—Here was published "*A Handkercher for Parents Wet Eyes upon the Death of Children, a Consolatory letter to a friend*, printed by E.A. for Michael Sparkes, dwelling

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 29, 1742.

† A publisher's sign. See *Poetical Broad-sides* (British Museum Library).

‡ Cunningham's *London*.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Dodsley's *Environs of London*, 1761.

¶ *The Signs of Old Fleet Street*, by F. G. Hilton Price, p. 361. The site of the Hercules Pillars, once the *ne plus ultra* of town-life on the west, is now occupied by No. 27, Fleet Street.

** *Whitehall Evening Post*, November 27, 1756.

* Burns's *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855, No. 862.

† *Ibid.*, No. 795.

‡ Dodsley's *Environs of London*, 1761.

§ W. Stow's *Stranger's Guide*, 1721.

|| Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, p. 24.

¶ *Signs of Old Fleet Street*, p. 388.

at the *Blue Bible* in Greene Arbour, 1630." No copy of this is in the British Museum. It is probably unique. It is not mentioned in Lowndes, but Mr. Hazlitt mentions it in his *Bib. Coll. and Notes*, 1882, as being "To Mistris Elizabeth Hungerford, Licensed to M. Sparke, 18 Aug. 1630," and apparently took his reference from the *Stationer's Records*, not knowing the book had actually appeared.*

The *Blue Bible* was the sign of Wm. Sheares, jun., in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, 1656, for whom was printed "*Men, Miracles, etc.*"†

The *Blue Boar*, a common heraldic sign, is undoubtedly identical with the less common sign of the "Pig" in the *Pig and Whistle*. As to the "Whistle," in Manuscript No. 4 of the Society of Antiquaries is a miscellaneous volume in 12mo. containing *Heraldical Collections and Trickings of numerous coats of arms from church windows, etc.*—apparently collected, about the year 1590, by one William Tyllotson. In folio 245, described as being in "Henningham [? Heddingham] Church upon the wall over the dore," are the badges of the Earls of Oxford, one of which is :

A un Maryners whistell wth a double chayne.

This whistle, known later as the "Bosun's Call," is now borne on board by the boatswain only; formerly it was used by captains and commanders of vessels. But in connection with my suggested origin of the sign of the *Pig and Whistle*, it is further remarkable that the thirteenth Earl of Oxford held the appointment of Lord High Admiral with the Lord Great Chamberlainship,‡ a badge of which distinguished appointment was the mariner's whistle.

In Shakespeare's *Tempest* (Act i., Scene 1), the boatswain (literally the boat-lad) says to the mariners, in obedience to the ship-master, in the storm :

"Take in the top-sail ; tend to the master's whistle."

But the boatswain, as well as the master, seems to have possessed the authority in Shakespeare's time which the whistle gave :

" . . . the boatswain whistles, and the master calls, and trebles the confusion." *

(To be continued.)



Notes on St. Hilary the Great, Poitiers.

By J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

(Concluded from p. 134.)



WE have now to deal with the constitution of the community who found their home in the abbey and bourg. The first establishment made by St. Hilary himself seemed to have been merely a house of clerics whose duties were to look after the preservation of the tombs of his wife and daughter and to celebrate the offices in the little chapel which he had built above them. For long they continued to be merely an association of secular priests, as we find that some of them, desiring to lead a more religious life, were permitted, in a diploma of Louis of Aquitaine in 808, to retire to the Benedictine Abbey of Nouaillé, which had been founded by one of their number some few years before. But it was only in 913, when the abbey emerged from the troubles of the ninth century in which the church had been ruined, that the community became properly organized. Although in the first period of their existence they selected their

* *Pericles*, Act iv., Scene 1. In an article in one of the magazines some few years ago, on the badges and cognizances of our old nobility (I think it was by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett), this "maryner's whistle" is erroneously described as a bottle. The writer says : "One of the badges of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, was a long-necked silver bottle with a blue cord," and, further, that "it was granted by Henry I., according to tradition, to the Earls of Oxford, who held the hereditary office of Lord High Chamberlain." This office he certainly held, but he also held that of Lord High Admiral, and it is to this office that the badge of the "maryner's whistle" evidently appertains.

* *Sotheby Catalogue*.

† See also the Luttrell Collection (Brit. Mus. Lib.).

‡ Vide *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Association*, New Series, vol. ii., pp. 335-347 ; *Badges and Devices of the De Veres on the Tower of Castle Heddingham Church*, by the Rev. H. L. Elliot, M.A.

head or Abbot from among themselves, in the anarchy of the ninth century, when they had fallen under the control of the Dukes of Aquitaine or the Kings of France, who treated the abbey as their own property, their Abbots were imposed upon them; but after the reorganization in the tenth century the abbacy became an honorary office invested in the Dukes, who appointed as their delegate an officer called the Treasurer. The duties of the Treasurer, who became the first and most important dignitary of the abbey, were mainly to watch over its external affairs and deal with all matters requiring prompt attention. Besides this he presided over the choir, gave the benediction to the preachers, celebrated the High Mass in mitre and gloves on the four great annual festivals and on that of the Patron, except the day reserved for the Bishop of Poitiers. He had his place and voice in the Chapter after the President, and took his seat on the right side before the Cantor. Next to him, in the tenth century, appears the Dean, who was more particularly charged with the supervision of internal affairs and had the presidency of the Chapter, by whom he was elected, whereas the Treasurer was directly appointed by the Abbot.

In 970 the number of the Canons was thirty-one, but this number gradually increased by improper appointments, until in 1097 Duke Guy Geoffrey, the founder of the Abbey of Montierneuf in the same city, ordered by charter that the number be reduced to sixty, and, further, in future forbade the introduction of children, sons of priests, deacons, or clerics, or of any bastard. The number of Canons during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries became gradually reduced in consequence of a Bill issued by Alexander III. in 1174, which required every Canon to be elected by the unanimous vote of the Chapter, and thus made admission very difficult; so that under this arrangement the number had dropped a hundred years later to eleven, when Gregory X. reformed the system and added sixteen new members to the Chapter there and then. In 1305 the number was fixed at a maximum of twenty-three, including the Dean, but by the seventeenth century this had again enormously increased. The mode of election was by nomination of the members of the Chapter

in succession, starting with the Dean, and following down his side of the choir, and then returning to the Cantor's side, starting with the Treasurer, and each held the power of nomination for one week, except the Dean, who had two weeks for his turn. To be qualified for a canonry, sharing in the revenues and filling a stall in the high choir, it was necessary to be at least a sub-deacon, and to have resided in the bourg for at least six months. Besides these there were honorary canonries, which were held by presentation of the four great Barons of Poitou, the Sieurs de Couhé, de Lusignan, de Parthenay, and de Châtelhéault. The Canons when elected were received into the choir by the imposition of the surplice, amice, and gold embroidered silk cope, took their place in the upper stalls, heard Mass, and at the conclusion took the oath of fidelity to the Church and Chapter, swore to defend the rights and immunities of St. Hilary, to guard the secrets of the deliberations and respect the integrity of the goods of the Chapter, and to conform to all the statutes.

The costume of the Canons was very simple: a long white surplice with an amice which, until 1450, was black and afterwards grey, and a biretta or square cap, besides which they wore from All Saints to Easter under their surplice a long mantle with a hood which could be drawn over the head. The rules followed by the Canons for the internal life of the community, with their duties and privileges, were practically fixed in the ninth century, but became gradually modified. They were to eat and sleep in common, and apply themselves, among other things, to the study and practice of psalmody, so as to be able to instruct the people. The Canons Regular were to baptize, preach, and bury. By the Council of Cologne in 1260 they were required to receive their bread from a common bakery, and they were forbidden to eat or sleep outside the cloister; but the Chapter gradually reduced this rule to attendance in the choir and residence in a Canon's house for a certain number of months in each year.

The Canons sat in the choir in the order of their election, but the first seats of each row were reserved for the Treasurer, Dean, Cantor, Sub-Dean and Sub-Cantor, the Trea-

surer occupying the first stall on the right and the Dean that on the left. The Canons were required when in residence in the bourg to attend all the services of the church, and to such extra fees were daily distributed. On the feasts of St. Hilary both the Treasurer and the Dean had each two great candles lighted before them bearing their shields of arms, and when they celebrated Mass they did so pontifically in mitre and gloves, assisted by five of the Canons and three of the weekly assistants or vicars, who were, on such occasions only, permitted to wear the amice and sit in the Canons' stalls.

These assistant vicars, or "hebdomadiers," as they are termed, formed the lower choir, and although they were an important part of the community, they had no voice in its government, and received a much smaller share of the income of the abbey than did the Canons. Some of them served the three parish churches of the bourg belonging to the Chapter, and they had to assist regularly in the services of the church, and some of the regulations for their attendance are curious. They were required to be in the church before the Canon had intoned the first chant, and were not to leave until permitted by the President of the choir, on pain of loss of that day's rations. An absence of one day meant a loss of two days' distributions, and three days' absence from the bourg the loss of a month, and so on, until an absence of three months meant absolute expulsion. So careful were the Chapter in checking the presence of these vicars that they were given little counters, called "marilli," some of which may still be seen in the local museum, which bore the monogram of St. Hilary, to produce as proofs of each attendance.

III.—OFFICERS AND NOTABILITIES.— THE CHURCH: ITS MUSIC, RELICS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

There were a great number of officers of various sorts attached to the abbey, among whom may be mentioned the wardens or caretakers, first noticed in 1305. At first these seem to have been tonsured clerics, but gradually married laymen were permitted to take their place, and they were often

succeeded by their eldest sons, whilst in later times the office was transmissible by testament. These wardens had to take the oath of fidelity to the Chapter, and their duties consisted principally in watching the church night and day, of which they also kept the keys, an office perhaps not so profitable then as now. As they were held personally responsible for all thefts, they were required, on appointment, to deposit 1,000 francs as security. They washed out the choir every week, and the church and cloister six times a year for the principal feasts; and twelve of them had charge of the bells. In the eighteenth century some new officers appeared who were called "serjeants of the choir," but who were neither more nor less than glorified beadles. These gentlemen were garbed in trailing parti-coloured mantles of blue and red, having embroidered on the blue sleeves in gold the arms of the Holy See, and on the red ones those of the King of France.

The personality of some of the greater officers is interesting. The Abbots, from the time of William III., Tête d'Étoupe, in 935, were the Dukes of Aquitaine for the time being, several of them being at the same time Kings of England, and after the province had been merged into that country, the Kings of France, until the Revolution. As the Treasurers were the nominees of the Abbot, their appointments were due rather to the position they held towards their Sovereigns than to their special suitability as members of the Chapter. The one appointed, for instance, by Duke William was his own brother Ebolus, who was at the same time Bishop of Limoges and Abbot of Saint-Maixent. One of the best known of the Treasurers was Peter de Rupibus, who was appointed by our own King John in 1200, and five years afterwards was consecrated at Rome Bishop of Winchester. He was one of those "foreign Churchmen" whose misdeeds provoked the rising under Simon de Montfort, though he later became guardian to Henry III.; but he gradually made the country too hot for himself, and in 1236 went crusading in the Holy Land, returning eventually to England, where he died at his Castle of Fareham, having had but little time to attend to the affairs of St. Hilary. Another of the English appointments was that of

Roger de Felleton, in 1371, of whom we know little more than that he was "brother to William de Felleton, Sénéchal of Poitou and Limousin for the King of England." One pluralist Treasurer, who took office in 1519, was Cardinal de Boisy, who had previously been the Dean. He was Bishop successively of Coutances and Albi, as well as Grand Almoner of France and Legate of the Holy See, besides which he was Abbot of Bourgueil, of Fécamp, of St. Florient of Saumur, and of St. Nicholas of Angers; and it is recorded of him that the Chapter allowed him the privilege of non-residence, although this was granted to the Dean at the same time, who was himself the Bishop of Maillezais. Mary, Queen of Scots, having been dowered with the County of Poitou on her marriage with Henry, claimed the right to present the Treasurer in spite of the opposition of the Chapter, who considered that the King could not delegate his patronage. But their opposition was in vain, and two Treasurers were of her appointment, the second one being the celebrated James Beton, Archbishop of Glasgow, who acted as Mary's Minister in Paris.

We have seen that one of the objects of the foundation was to encourage a knowledge of psalmody, and we accordingly find that the Master of Psalmody held one of the important minor offices of the abbey. He is mentioned in 1402 for the first time, when he appears to have been in charge of some of the choir-boys; and in 1695 we find a priest named Palu, who not only had the charge of the song school, but contracted with the Chapter to board and lodge the pupils for a term of ten years. In 1598 we find that a player on the bassoon was employed, and in 1619 it is stated that the wages of the organist were 240 francs. The choir school was a successful one, for we find that three of the boys were sent to Dissais to the Court of the King of Navarre, at his request, and in 1560 Francis II. ordered the Chapter to send two of its choir-boys to Blois for the chapel of his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Angoulême and Anjou; while the memory of the school lingers to this day in a street near the church still called the Rue de la Psalette St. Hilaire.

The organs were necessarily an important

feature in a church where music was thus cultivated, and they are mentioned several times in the records. In 1497 the Chapter paid to J. Guibert, a woodworker of Saumur, 875 francs and four pipes of wine for an organ-case. In 1505 Louis Godet, organ-builder of Moulins, in the Bourbonnais, replaced the old little organs of the choir with new, and in 1548 the repairs of the great organ cost 150 francs. In 1608 Crépin Carrellier, organ-builder of Rouen, provided a new great organ at a cost of 15,500 francs, and in 1685 the same organ was repaired by J. B. Deturgis, organ-builder of Clermont, in Auvergne, at a cost of 1,800 francs. And while dealing with the music we must not forget the peal of bells destroyed by the Huguenots in the sixteenth century. There were eight bells in all, of the following names and weights: Mirabel, 6 tons; Marie, 4 tons 18 cwt.; Louise, 3 tons 18 cwt.; Fortunée, 2 tons 14 cwt.; Abre, 1 ton 19 cwt.; André 1 ton 9 cwt.; and two smaller bells, weighing together about 2 tons; making a peal of the respectable weight of nearly 23 tons altogether.

The story of the relics of St. Hilary has yet to be told. There appears to be no doubt that he was interred in the chapel together with his wife and daughter, and there are frequent recognitions of this in charters down to the middle of the ninth century. When the Normans were threatening Poitiers, the relics were removed to the Church of St. George in Le Puy, whence they were returned to the new church, consecrated in the eleventh century; and there does not appear any question that they remained there undisturbed until they were burnt by the Huguenots in 1562. After their great loss the Chapter searched for possible stray fragments of the Saint which had been scattered about among other churches, and they were, at times, no doubt imposed upon. In 1595 Jean de Berry obtained for the Chapter, from St. Denis, the lower jaw-bone and part of the skull of the Saint contained in an enamelled châsse, consecrated by the Bishop of Elne in 1466. But these relics turned out to belong to a Saint-Hilar de Gévaudan, the mistake arising from a confusion between the names Hilarus and Hilarius. But in 1657 George de Puy, Bishop of Poitiers, found in the Church of

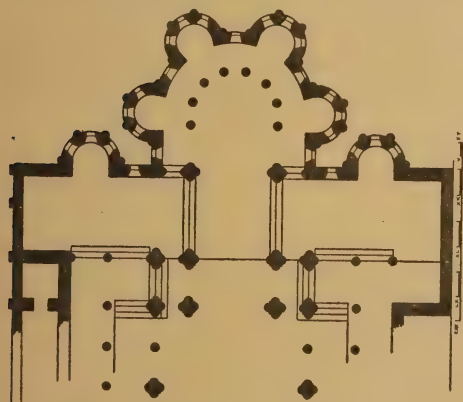
St. George at Le Puy that some of the remains of the Saint had been left behind there, consisting of the left humerus and parts of the skull blackened by fire, and these he recovered for the Chapter. From time to time inventories were made of these and other relics, together with the various and numerous treasures of the Chapter; and these were kept together in a volume known as the "Book of the Chain," because it was secured by that means in the Treasury. It disappeared, however, soon after the Revolution, but fortunately not before it had been transcribed.

We have left to the last the architectural description of the great church around which the life of this community centred. Of the earliest buildings, erected or destroyed before the tenth century, there are no remains, except some portions of mosaic pavements figured

it was found standing on four columns. It is of greyish marble, and is known by the unpleasant name of "pierre que pue," as when it is rubbed it exhales a very foetid odour, due to the sulphuretted hydrogen which forms a component part of the stone.

The eastern end of the church and the transepts as we now see them belong to the church consecrated in 1049, while the nave and western parts are a rebuilding, more or less correct, carried out during the last century. The east end consists of an apsidal choir, with a surrounding aisle, from which radiate four chapels, an unusual number, and from the eastern face of each transept there is a similar chapel projecting. The chapels are covered with a waggon-shaped vault ending in a semi-dome, and they have inside an arcade of three round arches on single columns, the centre arch pierced with an unmoulded window. The roof of the apsidal aisle is four-celled, groining without ribs in the Roman fashion, and the rest of the aisle roof between the apse and the transepts, and the transepts themselves, have a waggon vault, and the transept vaults have square-edged transverse ribs springing from a corbelled cornice. The piers of the crossing, which are about 31 feet 6 inches from centre to centre, are square, with a half pillar on each face, and carry square-edged semi-circular arches, above which rises an octagonal cupola, set on the square by means of conical pendentives. The transepts terminate in flat walls with obtuse gables and a horizontal cornice on corbels, below which is a large circular window, which seems to be a later insertion. As the east end of a church is generally the first part to be erected, it is here, if anywhere, we might expect to find traces of the work of Walter Coorland, the Saxon architect; but although Professor Freeman, in speaking of the transepts, suggests that they show evidence of some early alterations in the plan of the building, he does not consider that anything can be found distinctly due to Saxon influence.

The original chapel and tomb of St. Hilary no doubt occupied a position about central to the present choir, so that when the nave was extended westward in the tenth and eleventh centuries two things happened



ST. HILARY THE GREAT: SKETCH-PLAN OF THE EAST END.

in De Caumont, and some very interesting tombs. Of these latter there is still in the church the cover of a sarcophagus, which tradition assigns to St. Abre, the daughter of Hilary, of a debased classic character, illustrated by Viollet-le-Duc; and there are remains, in the museum, of another sarcophagus of perhaps the same date, covered with figures and vine-leaves in low relief, brought, it is said, from the East about the year 900. It appears to have been lost under the ruins of the church in the sixteenth century, and rediscovered of late years, when

which render this church peculiar. In consequence of the rapid fall of the ground towards the west, the nave floor had to be dropped so much below the level of that in the choir that three flights of stairs are needed in the aisles and transepts to get from one to the other; moreover, the extension brought the gable of the west front on to the edge of the ravine through which runs the Boivre, so that it was impossible to make a road before it, and any desiring to pass between the houses standing on the north and south sides of the church had to make a considerable *détour* through the Rue de la Tranchée at the east end, or, as they used to do at Durham, which is similarly circumstanced, they had to walk across the nave.

The nave was covered by a series of domes in the usual Aquitanian fashion, but it had on each side three aisles, low and dark, making seven in all—an arrangement perfectly unique in French churches. One or more of these aisles may have been additions to the nave of a slightly subsequent period; and there were hereabouts some alterations in the original plan, which may have been due to a desire to connect and incorporate with the building a more ancient tower. This tower, or what is left of it, stands on the higher level of the transepts attached to their north-west angle, and may retain portions of the identical tower from which the miraculous fire arose to light Clovis on to victory. It is not improbable that it was originally built, like the Roman campanili and early church towers generally, mainly for the purposes of defence and as a refuge for the priests and their treasures, when, before the walls of the bourg were built, the church stood in the open country. The tower had no doubt been ruined in the Norman devastations, and its rebuilding and refacing would be the first work of restoration; and it is possible that in this tower, many of the details of which are of a very archaic and debased classic character, we have some of the work of the Saxon architect to the Princess Adela of England. Before the tower fell in 1590 it was the highest in Poitiers, and stood on the highest ground, and from its parapets could be seen four of the most famous battle-fields in French history. Towards the south

lies the high plain of Champagné-Saint-Hilaire, where Clovis defeated Alaric; to the north, on the low hills of Moussais-la-Bataille, Charles Martel defeated the Saracens; on the east lie the fields of Mauperthuis, where Edward the Black Prince defeated the French in what we call the Battle of Poitiers; and to the west Montcontour, where the Duke of Anjou defeated the Huguenots under Coligny.

There are considerable traces left on the walls or preserved in the museum of the paintings with which the interior was covered; but their completeness must have been destroyed when the church was wrecked by the Calvinists, or in the subsequent repairs and alterations, which were very considerable. For example, in 1621 the Chapter set up a new reredos, in the peculiar taste of the period, of which we have a description in the contract made for 8,000 francs with the sculptor, François Bergeron. There were to be sixteen Corinthian and eight Composite columns, 7 feet high, surmounted by three pediments, the centre one bearing the name of Jesus Christ, and the side ones the arms of the Pope and the King of France, with two ranges of niches filled in with gilt statues. Again in 1761 some attempt was made to raise the level of the nave and lower that of the choir, which, with many minor alterations, involved the destruction of the stalls and the ancient jubé.

Such was the magnificent pile of buildings which went down before the Revolution so completely that, for what was left of it, site and ruins together, a bid of 1,900 francs was all that could be obtained, and the bargain was never completed. During the last century much was done in its re-edification; it was made a parish church; and, such as it is, it remains the sole memorial of the once noble Abbey of St. Hilary the Great.



At the Sign of the Owl.



LEONARDO DA VINCI, as everyone knows, was an extraordinarily "all-round" genius. In the letter which he wrote to the Duke of Milan, offering his services, he first set forth his abilities as an engineer and as a maker of weapons of war, and then proceeded to say:

"In time of peace I believe that I could equal any other as regards works in architecture, both public and private. I can likewise conduct water from one place to another. Furthermore, I can execute works in sculpture, marble, bronze, or terracotta. In painting also I can do what can be done as well as any other, be he who he may. Moreover, I can undertake the making of the bronze horse, which is a monument that will be to the perpetual glory and immortal honour of my lord your father, of happy memory, and the illustrious house of Sforza." I quote from the version in the translation of Dr. Georg Gronau's *Leonardo da Vinci*, published in the "Popular Library of Art."

The drawings and the paintings of Leonardo are familiar to students; but few know anything of his engineering work. In the library of Lord Leicester at Holkham Hall is a manuscript by the artist, less fragmentary in its contents than other Leonardo manuscripts, which contains a treatise on hydraulics, with some added theorizings on questions of cosmography, and of what we now call geology, including a theory of the origin of fossils. The manuscript is of special interest as the work of Leonardo, but is also of some importance in its bearing upon the condition of engineering science in Italy 400 years ago.

The entire manuscript is about to be issued in facsimile in a folio volume containing seventy-two heliotype plates. The numerous quaintly drawn diagrams and illustrations will also be reproduced. A full Italian transcript of the text, with an introduction and analytical index, will be added, and the whole

work will be produced under the supervision of Dr. G. Calvi, of 1 Via Clerici, Milan. The publisher is L. F. Cogliati, 17 Corso di Porta Romana, Milan. Only 160 copies are to be issued, the first 100 being offered at the net price of £3 4s., foreign subscribers having to pay a further 4s. for postage and packing. The remaining copies will be offered at £4 net. Subscribers' names should be sent to either the editor or the publisher at the addresses given.

The Clarendon Press will shortly issue the first volume of *Scripta Minoa*: the Written Documents of Minoan Crete, by Arthur J. Evans. The first volume deals specially with the earlier pictographic and hieroglyphic script, but the first part is of an introductory character, giving a general view of the progress of the discoveries, successive types of script, and their relation to one another. The chronological limits of each class, and its respective place in the history of Minoan civilization, are indicated, and, by means of numerous tables, comparisons are instituted with the early scripts of Cyprus, Anatolia, and Phœnicia. The Phœnician and Greek alphabets are here shown to be in all probability of the Minoan group.

In the second part of the volume the evolution of the hieroglyphic system of Crete is traced from the more primitive pictographs. Pictographic plates and copies are given of all the documents of this class, and a catalogue raisonné of all the characters as yet discovered. The various formulæ are critically examined, with the result that the canting badges and official titles of various Minoan princes are elucidated. The system of enumeration and other characteristic features of this branch of script are also explained. Thanks to the courtesy of the Italian Mission, it has been possible further to add a special section on the newly-discovered hieroglyphic disc from Phæstos, a monument of unique interest, which is shown to represent a system parallel to the Minoan, perhaps in use among some kindred population on the west coast of Asia Minor. The second and third volumes will be devoted to the Advanced Linear script.

In the review pages of last month's *Antiquary* well deserved praise was accorded to a charming collection of reproductions of prints and engravings of "Old London," compiled and

It shows Winchester Street, London Wall, as etched by J. T. Smith, 1804. The street was built upon the gardens of Old Winchester House, and gives a good idea of an old



WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON WALL.

edited by Mr. Walter McNay. I am now able to give on this page an example of these plates. The subjects of the fifty reproductions are very varied, but the one here illustrated may be regarded as a typical view.

London street. "Were the houses," says Mr. McNay, "in possession of their original projecting signs of costly ornamental iron-work, with a barber's pole or two, it would be a complete picture of former times. It was

built in 1656, and the great window at the end of the street forms a part of Paulet or Winchester House, built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, upon the site of the house, cloister, and gardens of the Augustine Friars (Austin Friars). Winchester House was sold by the fourth marquis to a city merchant, and was pulled down in 1839."



There is an account of Winchester House, I may add, with an engraving, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1839, part i., pp. 372, 373. The writer, chronicling the gradual degradation and stripping of the mansion, before its final demolition, as it became transformed into warehouses, says: "The greater part of the remaining ornamental woodwork [of the interior] has been purchased by Thomas Baylis, Esq., F.S.A., who is fitting up with it the kitchen and some of the new rooms of his house, Prior's Bank, Fulham."



The *International Journal of Apocrypha*, April, contains "Cosmogonies in the Apocrypha and in Genesis," by Professor W. M. Patton, of Montreal; "The Book of Wisdom," by the Rev. D. C. Simpson; "The Didaché," by Dr. J. W. Thirtle; a verse translation by Dr. Douglas Hyde of an Irish folk-poem on "The Resurrection of Jesus," taken down from the recitation of an old man in Galway; and a variety of other short articles and notes. I may add in this connection that the *Apocrypha*, treated devotionally, and edited by the Rev. Herbert Pentin, is in the press, and will shortly be added to Messrs. Methuen's "Library of Devotion."



The *Historical Catalogue of Printed Editions of Holy Scripture*, which Messrs. T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule have been engaged for nearly ten years in compiling for the Bible Society, is now approaching completion. Vol. i., containing the English section, was published at the close of 1903. Vol. ii. will embrace (a) polyglots, and (b) editions in all languages other than English, arranged in alphabetical order. The languages and dialects included in this second volume

exceed 500. It will contain over 1,400 pages, and may be expected at the beginning of next year. Only 450 sets of the Catalogue are printed for sale in England and America; 250 have already been subscribed for, and the price of the remainder has been raised.



Mr. Francis Bond, whose volumes on the screens and the fonts in English churches have been so widely welcomed, has written an illustrated guide to Westminster Abbey, and at the same time a larger work on the same subject, both of which will be fully illustrated.



The Gentleman's Society at Spalding was founded in 1710 by Maurice Johnson, F.S.A. For 200 years it has flourished and done much good literary and antiquarian work. During the last two decades especially the Society has been actively engaged in the discussion of papers, and in placing on record all kinds of antiquarian and local history discoveries, manners, customs, and superstitions, and accumulating local manuscripts and much literature which would otherwise have been forgotten and lost. The natural result is that the Society has outgrown its old quarters, and it is now proposed to build new premises which, besides providing a permanent, much-needed home for the purposes of the Society, shall also serve as a memorial to the founder. An appeal to the members of this most long-lived of provincial societies has already met with a generous response, and outsiders are now asked to help. A brown-wrapper pamphlet has been issued which contains a brief history of the Society, written by the late Rev. W. Moore, D.D., and adorned by a reproduction of the Society's book-plate, as designed by the founder, Maurice Johnson, and engraved by George Vertue, F.S.A. The president is Dr. Marten Percy, and the honorary treasurer Mr. H. Stanley Maples, The Sycamores, Spalding.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

FEW societies give their members a better return for their subscriptions than does the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Vol. liv. of its *Proceedings*, for the year 1908, is at least as good as its predecessors. The annual gathering was held at Taunton, and the papers, therefore, deal largely with that part of the county of which Taunton is the centre. The account of the annual meeting includes abstracts of many interesting papers and discussions, with good illustrations. In the second part of the volume, apart from Mr. St. George Gray's long and able "Report on Excavations at Wick Barrow," which has been published separately, and has already been noticed in the *Antiquary*, we note among the contents another of Mr. Bligh Bond's interesting papers on local screenwork, this one dealing with "Screenwork in Churches of the Taunton District"—woodwork often rich and elaborate, and, considering the smallness of the district selected, of remarkably varied design. This short paper is illustrated by several good plates. Two other contributions deal with excavatory work—one, also by Mr. Bligh Bond, tells the story of the encouraging discoveries made at Glastonbury Abbey in the course of last year's work, well illustrated by plans; the other, by Mr. St. George Gray, also illustrated, describes excavations made last year at Norton Camp, near Taunton. Among the other papers is an erudite history, involving much research, of "Barlinch Priory," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver.

We have received vol. vii. (Nos. 1 and 2 of part ii.) of the *Journal* of the Irish Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead—a thick part of some 300 well-printed pages. The Association is much to be congratulated on the good work it is doing in preserving these memorials of the departed. The part before us contains inscriptions from churchyards in twenty-eight Irish counties, with particulars of arms, ornaments, etc., carefully given. Incidentally many ecclesiastical details find record. At p. 363, for example, there is a short history of Tralee Church, followed by an account not only of the monuments and inscriptions, of the inscribed tiled pavement and font, but also of a considerable collection of documentary records connected with the church and parish of Tralee, arranged chronologically, and referring chiefly to the Denny family. This long and valuable contribution, by the Rev. H. L. L. Denny, is illustrated by a good plate of the font in Tralee Church—an octagonal bowl on a spirally fluted pillar, dated 1623. The illustrations throughout the volume are numerous and good; they include tombs, coats of arms, inscriptions, portions of effigies, and the like. All students interested in Irish genealogy and history, both local and national, should subscribe to the Association that issues this valuable *Journal*.

Vol. xi., part i., of *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society contains, besides an account of last year's summer meetings and excursions, an account and translation of a "Kelvedon Church Terrier," dated 1356, by the Rev. E. F. Hay; a further instalment of "Old Chigwell Wills," communicated by Mr. W. C. Waller; an illustrated note on "A Late-Celtic Bronze 'Terret' of the First Century, B.C.," by Mr. A. G. Wright; "Visitation of the Rural Deanery of Colchester in 1633," by Mr. G. Rickwood; "A Survey of Grymes Dyke and the Other Earthworks on Lexden Heath," by Mr. Henry Laver; "Armorial in Glass at the Colchester Museum," by Rev. H. L. Elliot; and "An Account of the Larder Brass in North Weald Basset Church," by Mr. W. Gilbert.

The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club have issued their volume of *Proceedings* for 1908 (Dorchester: Sime and Co. 10s. 6d.). The following are the chief archaeological contributions: "Cerne Church," by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker; "Poole Town Cellars," by W. K. Gill; "Dorset Chantries," by E. A. Fry; "Dorset Tokens and Medals," by H. Symonds; "Hilton Church," by the Rev. E. H. Lee; "Dorset Sepulchral Pottery," by Captain Acland; "The Cerne Cartulary," by B. Fossett Lock; "The Ritual of Barrows and Circles," by Dr. Colley March, F.S.A.; "Dorset Bridges," by R. G. Brocklehurst; "The Maumbury Rings Excavation," by H. St. George Gray; and "Dorset Memorial Brasses," by W. de C. Prideaux. The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, F.R.S., Miss L. Towers, the Rev. E. F. Linton, and Messrs. Nelson Richardson, H. Stilwell, and A. J. Jukes Browne, F.G.S., contribute papers on natural history subjects. An illustrated record of the eight meetings held by the Club last year can be obtained from the editor of the *Proceedings*, the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Milton Abbey Vicarage, Dorset. It consists of nearly a hundred pages, and its price is 1s. 3d. post free.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 11.*—Sir Edward Brabrook in the chair.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, Director of the British Numismatic Society, read a paper on a penny of St. Æthelberht, King of East Anglia, which was found by a peasant in the summer of 1908 near the foundations of the Villa d'Este at Tivoli, the Tibur of the ancients. This interesting and extremely rare coin is in excellent preservation, and bears on the obverse the draped and diademed bust of the King to right, with his name ÆTHELBERT, followed by the name of the moneyer (representing Lul) in Runic characters. On the reverse is the title REX, and the well-known Roman type of the wolf, standing to left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, within a quadrilateral compartment. The weight of the coin is 18.8 grains. Mr. Carlyon-Britton gave the history of the only other known specimen, acquired by the British Museum in 1803, and illustrated in the *Catalogue of English Coins*, vol. i., pl. xiv., 2. This specimen had been considered by

Hawkins and some other Early Victorian numismatists, chiefly on account of its unusual type, to be a forgery, but doubts as to its authenticity no longer exist.—*Athenæum*, March 27.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *March 18.* — Sir R. Holmes in the chair. — Mr. C. R. Peers, secretary, read a paper on Basing House, Hampshire, the ruins of which have been most carefully and methodically excavated during a series of seasons by the owner, Lord Bolton. The remains of buildings belong almost entirely to the house built about 1530 by the first Marquess of Winchester, with a few later additions, and some slight remains of earlier work; but the main earthworks are doubtless those of the castle of Hugh de Port, the first Norman owner of Basing. They consist of a great circular citadel, with a ditch and rampart, belonging to a type which must be considered a development of the normal earthen mound of late eleventh-century date, and two courts or baileys, to the north and north-east of the citadel. The circular earthworks of Old Sarum and Castle Rising are of the same class as that of Basing. Mention in a twelfth-century grant, and again in the fourteenth century, of the "old castle" of Basing seems to imply the existence of a "new castle"; but there is no evidence of more than one fortified site. The ditches which surrounded the citadel and both courts are still intact for the most part, and have always been dry; there is, however, a good supply of water some 40 feet below the general ground level, and three wells have been cleared in the castle. The house built by the first Marquess was very magnificent, according to contemporary witness, and was in two parts: one called the Old House, occupying the circular citadel, and the other the New House, which seems to have been a later work, and occupied the north-east court. The north court contained no buildings except a gatehouse, by which it was entered on the west; and other gatehouses stood at the entrance to the Old and New Houses, all three being defended by ditches. The principal buildings—those of the Old House—follow no conventional plan, owing to the exigencies of the site; but a certain degree of symmetry is yet apparent. A fan-shaped court opens from the gatehouse at the north-east, having the great hall on the west, and turrets for staircases at intervals round the court. Behind the hall is a hexagonal kitchen, with three fireplaces, and two more large fireplaces are in a room adjoining; while at the south end of the hall is a block, belonging in part to the earlier mediæval work, which must have contained a great chamber, and perhaps the chapel of St. Michael was in this part of the house. The plans of several other courts are to be seen, and the buildings near the gatehouse are all provided with cellars, and were probably bakehouses, provision stores, and the like. A large masonry-lined pit near the south end of the hall, looking like that of a large garderobe, contained none of the black soil found in such places, and may perhaps have been for cold storage, like similar pits still in use in Holland and elsewhere on the Continent. There was a second entrance to the citadel—over the earthen rampart, and not through it—by a drawbridge crossing the ditch on

the south-west. Though the Old House was a strong place and easily defensible, it is probable that the site alone is responsible for this; and the other buildings, and the walled terraces and gardens, were certainly laid out for beauty and pleasure, and not for strength. The New House, which eventually proved the weakest point in the sieges of the seventeenth century, was built round two courts, and had tall turrets with domed pinnacles, and two fine gatehouses, and seems to have been the most splendid part of the buildings. —*Athenæum*, April 3.



The report presented by the Rev. Dr. Solloway to the annual meeting of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on March 30, over which Colonel W. A. White presided, stated that while the Society had been instrumental in arousing a certain amount of interest in the history and archæology of the city and county, it was to be noticed that familiarity with historic treasures bred contempt, and they too frequently found utter indifference with reference to their old and priceless objects of history for which other towns and cities would give much. Besides being archæological, the Society was also architectural, and should make it felt that there was no need to erect, in place of old buildings which it was advisable to remove, places which would be an eyesore to Leeds, Middlesbrough, and Sheffield. It was in this spirit that the Society approached in November the question of the Princess Margaret's archway, the proposal to pull down and rebuild which had happily been abandoned. Another matter of great moment to the Society was the question of the present facilities for the study of the city records, and it was hoped satisfactory arrangements would be made with the corporation on the matter. The Treasurer (Dr. Evelyn) reported a balance in hand of £32. The reports were adopted, the Archbishop was elected President, and the other officers were re-elected.



A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 30, the president, Dr. Robert Cochrane, in the chair. — The papers read were: "Irish and Scottish Castles: Architecture Contrasted," by Mr. J. S. Fleming; "Notes on the Crosses and Carved Doorways of Lorrha, North Tipperary," by Mr. H. S. Crawford; and "Loughmoe Castle and its Legends," by the Rev. St. John Seymour.



The members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, at their meeting on March 31, at York, considered the heraldry of the coming York Pageant. The members visited the Assembly Rooms, where, under the guidance of Mr. A. Anderson, they inspected several of the horse mantlings, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the knights represented—the Darcys, de Ros, Percys, and other noble families. They also inspected the armour and shields at the armoury, descriptions being given by Mr. Loadman and Colonel Dittmas. Later, a meeting was held, when the president, Colonel Saltmarshe, read a paper on "Heraldry and Post-Conquest Armour," in which he said that the date at

which hereditary coat armour was first borne was a much debated point, but from investigations he had made he thought it was clear that coat armour had been in use since the commencement of the twelfth century, and, under these circumstances, the Executive Committee of the York Pageant felt justified in emblazoning their armorial bearings on the shields of the barons who took part in the Battle of the Standard in 1138. Referring to the specimens of the different periods of armour shown to the members at the property houses, Colonel Saltmarshe said the Normans protected themselves with long shirts of scale or ring mail, which towards the end of the twelfth century gave place to chain mail. This, 100 years later, was strengthened by knee-caps, elbow and shoulder pieces of plate. In the second quarter of the fourteenth century plate armour was gradually introduced. A shirt of chain mail was, as a rule, worn underneath the plate, and it was not till the middle of the fifteenth century that chain mail altogether disappeared. The shield was not carried in battle after the fourteenth century, though it was used in the tournaments for a long time afterwards.

At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on April 7, Mr. Herbert Jones presiding, Mr. Harold Brakspear gave an account, with lantern views, of the "Excavations at Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, in 1906." In the course of his address, as reported in the *Times* of April 8, Mr. Brakspear said that "the chief buildings of the abbey were grouped, as usual, around the cloister, and there was another court to the south. The first canons at Haughmond began their church upon modest lines, and some of this building still remained beneath the floor-level of the later work. The east wall of the north chapel remained, and had in it a two-membered recess 6 feet wide for the altar, which was 3 feet 4 inches in length. Of the corresponding chapel on the south, the east wall alone remained, but without a recess for the altar. Search was made for other parts of the original building, but nothing further was found except the rough foundations of the south-west pier of the crossing, and it was doubtful if anything further than the parts of the church that he had described was ever built in stone before it was decided to build the new church and monastery upon a much larger scale. The new church was of the aisleless type, and consisted of presbytery, north and south transept, with two chapels to each, and a long nave. The church was exactly 200 feet in length. An unusual feature, owing to the slope of the ground, must have been the great number of steps between the nave and high altar. The lecturer dealt at length with the other portions of the church and buildings, including the cloister, the chapter-house, the dortour, or sleeping place of the convent, the dining-hall of the canons on the south side of the cloister, the cellarium, and the kitchen, and said, in conclusion, that a few other points remained to be investigated, but nothing further could be done without funds."

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 24, when it

was reported that there was a membership of 789, no fewer than 95 having been elected during the year.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 31, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding. A photographic negative of one of the towers on the city wall was presented by Mr. T. M. Claque. It was from a drawing by T. M. Richardson, and it was thought it might form the beginning of a collection of lantern slides for the society. Twenty other slides had been promised. An obituary notice of the late Mr. R. R. Dees, who was a vice-president of the society, was contributed by Mr. R. Welford, M.A., and a note on some early sculptural stones, discovered in Greatham Churchyard, was sent by Mr. W. T. Tate, of Greatham.

The THOROTON SOCIETY held its annual meeting at Nottingham on March 25, Major-General Warrant presiding. The annual report of the council mentioned the unsuccessful effort made by that body to get the Saxon Cross at Stapleford removed from the public street into the churchyard. The most important undertaking of the Society during 1908 was the opening out of the site of the Carthusian Charterhouse at Beauvale. It was unfortunate that funds did not permit of a more thorough investigation being made, but sufficient was done to show the general plan of the buildings, of which little is now left standing. A full account, with plans, of this work will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Society's *Transactions*. The appeal made by the council twelve months ago to all incumbents in the county of Nottingham to record churchyard inscriptions has so far met with but a poor response. At the instigation of the Society an old circular stone dovecote at Barnby has been restored by the owner, and a carved Saxon shaft at Hawksworth has been removed inside the church for its better preservation. After the business meeting, a paper was read by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., late minor scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the "Growth of the Mediæval Parish Church," which a large number of members and guests attended.

At a meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA, held in March at Ipswich, Colonel W. Underwood read a paper on a discovery of bones and implements in a gravel pit near Dovercourt, and explained that, while taking a walk in the locality, he came across a small gravel pit, in which two men were working, and he asked them if they had ever found any bones in it. They told him that they had, and that recently a rag and bone collector had removed a cartload, many of them being very large. Colonel Underwood said he then searched the piles of gravel, and, beside finding several flakes, discovered many implements and bones. The authorities to whom he submitted them had pronounced them of very considerable importance, and the forms were identified as *Rhinoceros Megarhinus*, *Cervus dama affinis*, and *elephas*. It was pronounced to be a Pleistocene deposit, older than that of Grays Thurrock.

At a later meeting of the same society, held at Norwich on March 22, the President, Dr. Sturge, gave an address "On the Significance of Scratches on Humanly-worked Flints." He said that in his opinion it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of these scratchings, and he was more than ever convinced that a careful study of them would throw a flood of light on Pleistocene geology. He went even further, and considered that it was not improbable that through them we should obtain a base line for the measurement of geological time. The undecomposed surface of flint of fine quality was of such extreme hardness that a single undoubted scratch upon it was a phenomenon of a very remarkable kind. When, as is often the case, a humanly-worked surface of this description is covered over with coarse and fine striae, the phenomenon is one little short of the marvellous. The speaker proceeded to develop the thesis that no explanation can be found for the occurrence of these scratches that does not postulate ice-action as the effective cause. He referred to the extreme difficulty of getting this postulate accepted in view of the revolutionary principles it would introduce into the geological treatment of the Pleistocene period and into the archaeological treatment of the Stone Age of man. He claimed, however, that if it were shown conclusively that these striae could be produced by nothing except glacial action, then the facts must be faced, and our geological and archaeological views modified accordingly. He fully recognized the necessity for the utmost caution and care in the examination of the facts where such great issues were at stake; but in view of the importance of the subject, he urgently asked that geologists and archaeologists should devote time and trouble to the mastering of the facts before passing judgment on them. As was so generally the case when conclusions of vast import were claimed from newly-announced observations, the facts appeared at first sight to be small in proportion to the conclusions. The little fact that radium maintained a heat of a degree or two above that of the surrounding atmosphere gave us the clue to the whole vast science of intra-atomic force which is probably destined to revolutionize the future of the whole world. So he believed the presence of these scratches, at first sight so insignificant, on the hard, lustrous surfaces of fine chalcedonic flint would give us the clue to geological time. The speaker then briefly referred to the alternative explanations so far offered for the presence of these scratches, none of which really called for much consideration.—Mr. W. A. Dutt exhibited six iron spear-heads, a small ornamented object of bronze, various fragments of pottery, and some human bones, kindly lent by Mr. R. Wood Crawshaw, J.P., of Scole Lodge, Norfolk, on whose estate they were found by some workmen employed in a gravel pit. From the circumstances of the discovery and the character of the pottery, it was evident that the various relics represented interments of the Roman period. Various other exhibits were made.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 24.—Mr. Bernard Roth, Vice-President, in the chair. Two papers were read: 1. "Some Medals and Tokens connected with the London Stock Exchange," by

Mr. J. B. Caldecott. 2. "On a Parcel of Stycas from the York Find of 1842," by Mr. Nathan Heywood. Mr. Caldecott touched upon the history of the stock-brokers of London in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, and exhibited a facsimile of a certificate of Freedom of the City of London granted seventy years ago to a broker of the time, upon being sworn. The medals issued to sworn brokers by the City Corporation from the reign of Anne were described, and specimens and photographs exhibited by the lecturer and Mr. Lionel Fletcher. From 1814 to 1834 the medals issued to London brokers bore upon the obverse the figure of a bull, and on the reverse that of a bear, equipped, in the first case, with the head of N. M. Rothschild, and in the second with that of M. Mocatta. The Stock Exchange at Bristol, *temp.* William III., also received a share of attention. Mr. Nathan Heywood's paper dealt with the Stonyhurst College collection of Stycas, 376 in number, comprising 47 of Eared, 229 of Ethelred II., 49 of Urgmund, and smaller lots of Eardwulf, Hoauth, Elfwald II., Redwulf, Osbercht, and Wulfhere. The question of leaden stycas was considered by the lecturer, and their exclusion from the cabinets of collectors was deprecated.

On March 29, Mr. J. S. North lectured before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on the "Sussex Parish Churches near the Ouse Valley." Mr. North began his tour at Seaford, where St. Leonard's Church has a massive tower built in four stages—Norman, Transitional, Perpendicular, and Modern. In East Blatchington was a decorated recess which was probably a heart shrine. Bishopstone Church was of more than ordinary interest, the south porch being a splendid specimen of Saxon work, while over the doorway was the oldest sundial in England, set up by a Saxon. The tower, he added, contained a singular stone coffin-lid, carved with sacred symbols similar to those used by the early Christians in Rome. Tarring Neville Church, which was covered with a coat of plaster, had a fourteenth-century font built into the south wall. The church at Beddingham was an excellent example of Early Decorated work. In the fine old church of West Firle were many ancient tombs and brasses, including the altar tomb with recumbent effigies, of Sir John Gage, K.G., and his lady, Philippa Guldeford. This Sir John was formerly Constable of the Tower of London, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Chamberlain at the Court of Queen Mary. Chalvington, Ripe, and Loughton prefaced a peep at two Lewes churches—St. Thomas à Beckett in the Cliffe, and Malling; and then the lecturer went east again to Ringmer, a parish which was notorious in old days for bad roads. The mud was so deep that eight oxen were required to draw the carriages of the Springetts, of Broyle Place, when they attended church. The mud was even made to account for the long legs of Sussex people and beasts, which were stretched by the constant strain of pulling the feet out of the mud. Chiddingly Church possessed one of the four stone spires of Sussex, rising to a height of 130 feet. The variation in the height of the rails round the churchyard was explained by the fact that each landed parishioner supplied a length pro-

portionate to the value of his property. The rails were marked with the initials of the donor, or with the names of the farms, and in course of time the fence became known as the Church marks. The most striking feature in the church was the massive monument of the Jefferay family, which had been sadly disfigured, probably because of the popular mistake that Sir John Jefferay represented on the monument was the Sir George Jeffreys, the inhuman Judge in the reign of James II. There was a legend that the Jefferays were too proud to walk on the ground, and that every Sunday they walked to church from their mansion on a range of cheeses. The fact that on the monument the figures were standing on circular tablets somewhat resembling cheeses, probably gave rise to the story. And so with interesting reminiscence Mr. North passed in review the churches of Little Horsted, East Hoathly, Buxted, Uckfield, Isfield (with its Thurley chapel and memorials), Maresfield, and Fletching.

In the chancel of Horsted Keynes was one of the most remarkable and interesting monuments in England—a miniature effigy 27 inches long, of a knight in armour, with a lion at his feet. It belonged to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. Ardingly was one of the few old churches in Sussex built of stone. About Worth the lecturer had a good deal to say. It was the only Saxon cruciform church in the country which was complete and untouched in plan. Close to the eaves of the roof on the north side of the nave were two round-headed windows, dating from the time when churches were used as places of refuge. These windows, and another on the south side, were known to students of archæology all over Europe. The chancel arch, 22 feet high, was the finest and largest Saxon example in England. Many other churches were touched upon, and Mr. North concluded with a reference to Newhaven Church, supposed to have been the first built by the Normans in England.

The meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 15 was devoted to exhibits of great range and variety. One of the chief features was Mr. W. B. Redfern's splendid collection of water-colour drawings of the ancient and historic buildings of Cambridge, many of which have disappeared since the drawings were made. The other exhibits included a scold's bridle, old keys and seals, iron candlesticks and rushlight stands, and antiquities from Egypt and Assyria.

Presiding on Saturday, March 27, at the annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held at Guildford, Lord Farrer said he did not think they ought to consider the society as one dealing simply with stone and iron. His view of archæology was that it really dealt with the history of the human race in the past, and all its hopes and aspirations, and that it ought to be more and more an integral part of the history of the country. He suggested that members of the society might use their energies in producing a local or county account of the petty sessional system. Another local subject which had not been sufficiently investigated was that of manors, and he

suggested the drawing up of a map showing the manors and reputed manors of the county. A third subject which offered a still larger field was the investigation of parish history. Much valuable information, too, might be secured by a study of the tithe maps. He also suggested that it would be extremely interesting to know what was the real route of the Pilgrim's Way. There was one other subject which might be studied, but which he almost trembled to mention: that was the history of the licensed houses in the county. Perhaps it would be thought that this was hardly archæological enough, but he thought that as real human history the inns of the county had a more intimate connection with the inhabitants than almost anything else.—*Times*, March 29.

Other meetings have been the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, and its neighbourhood, on April 3; the meeting of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in March, when Mr. Albert Ward, in a lantern lecture, took the members for "A Stroll round Hampstead in the Early Nineteenth Century"; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 6, when Mr. E. W. Crossley read a paper on "The Endowments of Some Chantry in the Parish of Halifax"; the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 18, when Mr. J. P. Gibson gave an account of recent excavations on the line of Hadrian's Wall; and the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 16, when Dr. Evelyn discussed the origin of the famous chantry chapel of St. William, on Ouse Bridge, York.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SOCIAL LIFE AT ROME IN THE AGE OF CICERO.
By W. Warde Fowler, M.A. Three plans and two maps. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 362. Price 10s. net.

This is a book of a kind which is not too abundant—a book on an antiquarian subject written in large measure for a popular audience, in a thoroughly readable, but at the same time thoroughly scholarly, manner. From the educational point of view its utility is obvious; for although the social life of other periods of Roman history, especially that of the Augustan Age, has been more or less adequately treated, there has hitherto been no work giving a detailed picture of life at Rome in the latter years of the Republic. Mr. Fowler's chief authority is, of course, the invaluable Ciceronian correspondence. It is, as he says, "the richest treasure-house of social

life that has survived from any period of classical antiquity." But he also makes effective use of the literature of the time, and of the work of modern students. Mr. Fowler leaves few aspects of Roman social life in the days of Cicero untouched. The various classes of the populace are defined, and their characteristics, education, and habits, described. Many of the details given, such as those relating to the bankers and their methods of doing business, with the striking chapter on the part played in Roman life by the slave population, will come with great freshness to many readers. The construction of Roman dwellings is described, and the daily life led therein is faithfully and graphically delineated. Special chapters deal with holidays and amusements, and with religion as it was understood, or rather neglected, in the last age of the Republic. The result is a most interesting study—a series of well-drawn pictures—of the real everyday life and surroundings of the Romans during one of the most interesting and critical periods in the long drama of Roman history. There is a good index.

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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO HERALDRY. By A. C. Fox-Davies. Illustrated by 9 plates in colour, and nearly 800 other designs, mainly from drawings by Graham Johnston. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, 1909. Large square 8vo., pp. xii, 647. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Although so many works relating to heraldry have been published during recent years, we cannot but welcome another from the pen of so well-informed and so prolific a writer on the subject as Mr. Fox-Davies; and a very slight perusal of the pages will show that the author has succeeded, within the limits of a single volume, in giving in a convenient form a comprehensive and detailed guide to the law and practice of heraldry.

The title of the work shows that it is intended for the use, among others, of those not thoroughly conversant with the science, not merely to "get up" the subject, but as a guide in matters as to which the reader feels any doubt or is wholly ignorant. For this the "Glossary of Titles, Names, and Terms," formed a very important chapter in Boutell; and although all of these may be traced in the copious index at the end of the volume, the arrangement does not seem quite so satisfactory as in the older work.

In the forty-two chapters into which this work is divided, although much of the material is necessarily a repetition of rules and facts well known to those acquainted with the science, what is retold is given in clear and explicit terms, and considerable fresh light is thrown on many points before obscure. Perhaps the most novel of the chapters is the one dealing with the "Compartment." While Boutell defined it as a kind of carved panel of no fixed form, used in Scottish heraldry, Mr. Fox-Davies broadens this into "anything depicted below the shield as a foothold or resting-place for the supporters, or, indeed, for the shield itself"; and he says, further, that as these must have something to stand upon, and if the blazon supplies nothing, the discretion of the artist is allowed considerable laxity. A comparison of the compartments which appear in so many of Mr. Graham

Johnston's drawings, generally in the form of a flower-besprinkled lawn, with the scroll-work and gas-bracket arrangement which, at the beginning of the last century, formed the only foothold provided for the supporters, will show the artistic improvement of the new style. At the same time, if the flowers are not kept within limits and the grass is left unmown, the foliage may grow wild, and the lawn become adorned with the tents and trophies, festoons of ribbons, and all the embellishments, which Knight and Rumley's *Heraldry* designed for the coach-painters and die-sinkers of the eighteenth century.

The work is practically limited to British heraldry, though this is not distinctly stated on the title-page; and although foreign examples are occasionally quoted for the sake of comparison, the reversal of the crests and charges on the shields so frequently made in German and Flemish heraldry is not dealt with, while as to the word *contourné* given on p. 186, which signifies such an alteration, the author says it may for all practical purposes be disregarded.

The work is most completely indexed, there being some 3,000 entries of the names of persons and subjects referred to. Having regard to the mass of information it contains, the great excellence of its drawings and diagrams, and to its printing and general production, the book is a marvel of cheapness, and forms a work of reference which none interested in heraldry can afford to be without.—J. T. P.

* * *

DOURIS AND THE PAINTERS OF GREEK VASES.

By E. Pottier, translated by B. Kahnweiler.

Illustrations. London: John Murray, 1909. 8vo., pp. xvi, 91. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This admirable little monograph by M. Pottier, skilfully translated, and issued with becoming quality of print and binding, is a reflex of the ancient Greek's "keen sensitiveness to all that is beautiful in life." To the increasing multitude of those who look to Hellas for the finest types of art, it is always a disappointment that the centuries have destroyed the works of the painters. It is almost only in the vases that their handiwork survives, and until recently, as Miss Jane Harrison here points out in a preface of complete sympathy with her subject, Greek vase-painters have generally been regarded as the mere illustrators of mythology. The richly stored and well-ordered cases of the great museums are rather apt to surfeit the spectator with too much of this pottery, so that only a favoured few could know where and how to select for enjoyment. M. Pottier, judging well the wonderful "line" and happy composition of the works of Douris, of the fifth century B.C., of whose pieces twenty-eight are identified by his signature as painter (and not merely as potter), has conceived the idea of inviting us to study this branch of art in one particular exponent. The method is in itself attractive, and when, as we read the successive chapters on "The Social Condition of a Vase-Painter at Athens," "The Workshop and Tools of Douris," "How he Worked," and his "Work" itself, we feel we have a safe and enlightening guide. The author illustrates his theme by widely different analogies, and quotes Da Vinci and Anatole France. He explains why he says that "the Greeks had no bric-à-brac," and why

"rich families in Italy ordered entire 'table services' from Athens"; and by the help of the beautifully drawn and reproduced plates which accompany the text he shows us how the best pieces of the particular artist of his choice disclose the very essence of Greek painting, with its spirit of freedom and ready adaptation.

Hitherto, except in a few expensive publications and transactions, it has been difficult to foster a pleasure in Greek vases by reference merely to their printed reproduction; in the volume before us, photography and the exquisite mimetic skill of special draughtsmen have been combined to present the readers with copies that are as unlike the old-fashioned "figures" as Flaxman's designs were alien to the Greek art which they pretended to follow. Douris is lucky in his critic, and Euphronios, Hieron, and Brygos, are probably jealous!—W. H. D.

* * *

PEWTER MARKS AND OLD PEWTER WARE. By Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. With about 100 illustrations and 200 facsimile marks. London: *Reeves and Turner*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. xvi, 316. Price 21s.

The great attention which has been given of late years to English pewter, the number of "arrays" which have been gathered by collectors, and the somewhat feeble attempt which is being made in some of the "arts and crafts" schools to revive its manufacture for artistic and domestic use, have called for the production of a work of this character. The more important part of the book is taken up with a description and reproduction of the "touches," or trade-marks, of the manufacturers of pewter from the middle of the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, which are preserved at the Pewterers' Hall on five copper plates, measuring about 12 by 18 inches, known as "touch-plates," on which these marks have been impressed from time to time as permission for their use has been granted by the Pewterers' Company. There are 1,168 of these touches, and they have been printed in this work in two parallel columns, the first one containing a full description of the touch if simple, or a facsimile if elaborate; and the second column the initials of the maker on the stamp, with any biographical or other notes of value. All are clearly printed and distinguished, so that anyone possessing old pewter bearing one of these marks can readily ascertain its date and origin.

The chapters which deal with the history of the manufacture are well illustrated by a series of domestic and ecclesiastical objects, which, though valuable as specimens of English work, show a remarkable poverty of design as compared with German examples. This the author seems to regard as due, to a great extent, to the constant re-meltings resulting from necessity or changes of fashion; but it seems to be quite as likely to be due to the fact that no important works in pewter were called for in this country, and that rather because of its wealth than on account of its poverty. In England all the civic corporations and companies had their great cups, and vessels for ceremonial feasts, of silver, but in Germany the humbler material served; and each of the trade guilds, with which the cities and larger towns

abounded, had its great pewter "Zunftkanne" engraved with the arms and emblems of the craft, which have now drifted into museums and collections, and are well worth the keeping. The example of German workmanship which we reproduce from the volume, by the courtesy of the publishers, is interesting more for its historical associations than for its design, as it is one of the many drinking-cups which the famous Baron Trenck engraved by means of a sharpened nail during his long captivity.

The use of pewter for domestic purposes in this country has practically passed away, though to this day, in some of the old-fashioned chop-houses off



CUP ENGRAVED BY BARON TRENCK.

Cornhill, the viands are served on pewter platters, and the publican draws his beer in a pewter-pot and measures his spirits in a pewter "tappit-hen"; but while the collector continues to collect, this book will be invaluable to him.—J. T. P.

* * *

WELSH MEDIEVAL LAW. Edited by A. W. Wade-Evans. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xcvi, 395. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The subtitle describes this volume as a text of the laws of Howel the Good—namely, the British Museum Harleian manuscript 4353 of the thirteenth century—with translation, introduction, appendix, glossary, index, and a map. Mr. Wade-Evans has done his work very thoroughly. The introduction is a masterly contribution to the right view of early Welsh history; and if the author attacks and overturns some theories and romantic stories, he gives good reason for the faith that is in him. He gives a well-reasoned sketch of the actual evolution of Wales, and also supplies every aid that a reasonable student can desire for the elucidation of the remarkable code of laws attributed to Howel the Good, which throws

so much light on the social and political conditions of pre-Norman Wales. Apart from their historical and political interest, these laws are full of quaint and curious matter. The worth of each member of the body is carefully appraised (p. 190), down to the finger-joints and to the back-tooth, which is worth fifty pence. "The worth of a person's eyelid, as long as the hair is on it, is one legal penny in value for every hair." Horses and cattle are appraised in detail and under various conditions. Here is a curious method of appraisal: "Whoever shall kill a cat which guards a barn of a king, or shall take it stealthily, its head is to be held downwards on a clean level floor, and its tail is to be held upwards; and after that wheat is to be poured about it until the tip of its tail be hidden [and that is its worth]" (p. 227). A section on the value of swarms of bees, the first swarm being of most value, opens with this declaration (p. 225): "The origin of bees is from paradise, and because of the sin of man they came thence; and God conferred His grace on them, and therefore the mass cannot be sung without the wax." Domestic utensils and farm implements are fully catalogued and valued. The relations between members of the same family and between the sexes generally are the subjects of many regulations, some of them very extraordinary, which throw much light on social conditions and customs. A remarkable series of triads concludes the Code. We have indicated but a few of the subjects of these laws; it is difficult to resist the temptation to quote, but it would be more difficult to know where to stop. Mr. Wade-Evans is much to be thanked for the care and labour he has spent upon this illuminating book.

* * *

THE NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY (Second Series, part iii.). Edited by Walter Rye. Eight illustrations. Norwich: *Gibbs and Waller*, 1908. 8vo., pp. iv, 130. Price 7s. 6d. to subscribers. Only 100 copies printed.

The indefatigable editor of this *Miscellany* is also filling this year the office of Mayor of Norwich, and he mentions his "very unexpected civic appointment" as an apology for the shortness of this part. But an apology is unnecessary, for the *Miscellany* contains an abundance of good matter. It opens with a paper by Mr. H. F. Killick, which summarizes admirably all that can be said regarding the "Origin and History of Thetford Hill." Incidentally the writer reviews briefly the pre-Norman and Norman theories of the origin of moated mounds, from Clark and Freeman to Mr. J. H. Round, Mrs. Armitage, and Mr. G. H. Orpen. With regard to Thetford Hill, Mr. Killick admits the impossibility of dogmatism, but leans to the theory of Norman origin. Mr. Richard Howlett next describes and prints, with comments, the "Early Bede Roll of the Merchants' Guild at Lynn, containing the Name of John Chaucer." Prince Frederick Duleep Singh prints a Knyvett pedigree, in Latin, from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Rye, described as "a delightful old manuscript book, containing pedigrees of many old Norfolk families, with beautiful emblazoned shields." Mr. Rye himself follows with notes on the descent of "Hubert de Burgh, the Justiciary," illustrated by a folding pedigree. In the next fourteen pages Mr.

W. G. Clarke describes, with illustrations, a series of recent finds in Norfolk, including palæolithic and neolithic implements, and a fine bronze disc, of mediæval workmanship, of which an excellent plate is given. The editor adds some reviews of genealogical and antiquarian publications, with some rather caustic remarks on certain issues of the local archaeological society; and exhaustive indexes of places, names, and subjects, conclude a part which does great credit to Mr. Rye's zeal and enthusiasm.

* * *

IONIA AND THE EAST. By D. G. Hogarth. Map. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. 117. Price 3s. 6d. net.

In these six lectures, delivered before the University of London, Mr. Hogarth deals with the problem of Ionic civilization—more especially in its relations (1) with the "Ionians before Ionia," the migrants from Europe, and with the proto-Ionian civilization of which such scanty relics have been found; and (2) with the East. In his first lecture, which lucidly sets forth the problem and sums up the knowledge of Ionic culture and the theories held in regard to its provenience up to the end of the nineteenth century, Mr. Hogarth shows how Phœnicia and a supposed Phœnician art and culture were held to be almost the only intermediaries between the East and the West; and he also shows that by 1900 some scholars at least—especially Mr. Arthur Evans, by his discovery of an early script in Crete quite unconnected with anything Phœnician—had begun to perceive and to argue that the debt to Phœnicia had been largely overestimated. The second lecture discusses the nature and amount of the culture which the Ionian colonists took with them from Europe to Ionia, based largely upon the new archaeological evidence which the Cretan and other recent explorations have produced; and the remaining lectures discuss Ionia before the arrival of the European migrants, and the various routes, overland and by the Levant, by which, later, the influences of inland Asia reached and modified Ionian civilization. This brilliant series of lectures treats in a masterly way one of the most difficult and at the same time one of the most important and interesting problems in the history of civilizations. It illustrates the extraordinary advance in archaeological knowledge which the last ten years have witnessed, and shows how potently the scientific use of the spade has modified previous theorizings. A good folding map will be found useful by every reader.

* * *

In a slim pamphlet, price 1s. net, Mr. Henry Frowde issues the paper on *Trajan's Column* which Signor Giacomo Boni read before the British Academy on May 29, 1907. The paper will form part of vol. iii. of the Academy's *Proceedings*, but many students who will not have access to that volume will be glad to have in this convenient form Signor Boni's account of his discoveries and his explanation of the purpose of the column. The paper is illustrated by two plates, one showing the discovered sepulchral chamber as it is, and the other showing a conjectural restoration.

* * *

We have received from Washington, D.C., U.S.A., the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for

1907. The appendix contains a selection of miscellaneous memoirs of interest to collaborators and correspondents of the Institution, teachers and others engaged in the promotion of knowledge. Most of the papers deal with branches of science other than archaeology, but we notice "Bronze in South America before the Arrival of Europeans," by A. de Mortillet; "Prehistoric Japan," by E. Baelz; and "The Origin of Egyptian Civilization," by E. Naville.

* * *

Among the articles in the April *Reliquary*, we note especially the first part of a capital paper by Mr. Arthur Watson on "Conjurers"—chiefly the mediæval variety—with remarkable illustrations from contemporary engravings; "Roman Metal-Work at Deep Dale Cave, near Buxton," with good illustrations, by Mr. W. Turner; and a very interesting account of "Two Re-used Roman Sarcophagi"—i.e., the tombs of Cardinal Fieschi, in St. Lorenzo fuori le Mura, and of the Savelli family in Sta. Maria in Ara Coeli, Rome, by Mr. Tavenor-Perry. As the first item in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, Mr. W. B. Laikie supplies a series of letters of 1745, mostly written from Macclesfield, which illustrate vividly the march of the Jacobite army towards Derby, and back on its way to Carlisle. Mr. Laikie adds a few helpful footnotes. Under the title of "A Northern Baronial House," Mr. James Ferguson tells the story of the Hays of Delgaty. Professor Firth prints a political ballad of 1684; the Rev. A. B. Scott writes on "Saint Maolrubha"; and Sir Herbert Maxwell continues his translation of a part of the "Chronicle of Lanercost." The reviews are, as usual, an important feature of the number.

* * *

The March issue of the *Architectural Review*—a mid-monthly—contains sundry illustrations of gates and doorways in the Close at Salisbury, with scale drawings of details and sections; a fully illustrated paper on the peculiarly constructed church of St. Ternan, at Arbuthnott, near Aberdeen—one of the few Scottish pre-Reformation parish churches still in use for public worship; and some fine views of buildings of Messina before the earthquake. The April number has a varied bill of fare. Besides measured drawings of details of Hampton Court Palace, there are papers on "Cambridge Colleges" and the "A. A. Play, 1909," with abundant illustrations, and much other matter of professional interest. The March *Expert*—also a mid-monthly—has notes on The Antiquities of Oxburgh Hall, on Old English Cookery-Books, Italian Porcelain and Majolica, Curious Old Glass, Misereres, and a variety of other topics, with an abundance of excellent illustrations.

* * *

In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, February, the first part of a new volume, is a too brief paper, illustrated, on "Ancient Irish Drinking-Cups," by Mr. W. J. Knowles. Dr. Fitzpatrick continues his extracts relating to the "Ulster Civil War, 1641"; and the number contains a variety of other articles and notes on topics relating to the northern province. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, April, has a view of the curious triangular bridge at Crowland, from a pencil sketch dated 1852, which shows water under the bridge. It is not definitely known when water

ceased to run under this remarkable bridge. The part also has the usual variety of historical and topographical miscellanea. In the *East Anglian*, February, Mr. Musket prints the typical eighteenth-century will of Dr. Tanner, Bishop of Norwich when George II. was King. The March number has the second instalment of letters from a seventeenth-century "Herald's Letter-Book." The remaining contents of both numbers are, as usual, of much importance to genealogists and local topographers. We have also received *Rivista d' Italia*, March, and the *American Antiquarian*, January-February.



Correspondence.

BOOKS THAT ARE NOT READ.

TO THE EDITOR.

The writer of an amusing article in the *Dundee Advertiser* of April 6 remarks on the many issues of book clubs which appear never to be read or used by those who subscribe for them. "Within the past few months," he says, "I have been buying books somewhat lavishly, and a number of these were the publications of learned Societies. I bought Calderwood's 'History of the Kirk,' John Knox's Works, and James Melville's 'Diary'—fifteen volumes issued by the respectable and eminently serious Wodrow Society; Barbour's 'Bruce,' published by the original Spalding Club; 'Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen,' sent forth by the Scottish Record Society; and 'Social Life in Scotland,' three bulky volumes of the Grampian Club." These books came from various parts of Scotland, and were all "unopened" or "uncut," as described by the booksellers. Saddest of all was a set of eleven volumes of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland which were bought for a song at a jumble sale! "A friend," he writes, "put me on their track. When I arrived at the sanctified rag store I found an angry babble of brokers keeping the attendants and police busy. Everybody wanted anything but these *Proceedings*. I fished them out as reverently as I could from among the wheels of an ancient bicycle, a three-legged pot that a young lady wanted for a flower jar, but was afraid to touch because of its grime, a moth-eaten pair of trousers, a musty smell, a broken rat-trap, a tattered Tam o' Shanter, a bar of somebody's soap, and a picture of the late Lord Salisbury." These books also had never been used.

B. D.

ILLEGIBLE MEMORIALS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have read with interest Mr. W. B. Gerish's contribution to the March *Antiquary*, detailing his views concerning the recording of monumental inscriptions. Mr. Gerish is, however, aware that, in the pages of *The Churchyard Scribe*, published a few weeks ago by Mr. C. A. Bernau, of Walton-on-Thames, I have gone into the same questions more fully than it was possible for him to do within the

limits of a single article. In fact, at the publisher's request, Mr. Gerish was good enough to revise the proofs of my book, and, out of his own experience, to make some relevant suggestions.

I have not time to deal generally with the recent article, although it includes, in my opinion, many debateable points, and so will confine myself to one item. Mr. Gerish is emphatic in proclaiming the uselessness of noting illegible stones. Theoretically his position is unassailable, but practically the case is far otherwise. He expressed himself to the same effect on the proof of my recent book, and for that reason this footnote was inserted: "It is true that an absolutely illegible stone appears to be valueless, and yet some plain stones to my knowledge are simply upside down; others, illegible to an inexperienced, careless or tired scribe, will yield information to a keener one; and again, others may be identified by tradition or by earlier transcripts or records."

All this is, of course, familiar to Mr. Gerish, but as it does not appear to have influenced his sentiments, I will now submit a concrete example of my own experience, which is more pertinent than a bushel of theory, and which has occurred since *The Churchyard Scribe* was written: A prominent antiquary in a certain North Country town, some few years ago published a professedly exhaustive transcript of the inscriptions in an old and disused graveyard there, incidentally remarking, in his preface, that the remainder of the stones were "broken or decayed beyond deciphering." Having occasion to search for a name not figuring in the printed series, I conceived the apparently hopeless idea of examining the memorials branded as illegible ten years ago, and presumably not improved in the interim. Having first caused the encroaching turf to be removed from the edges of recumbent stones, I had them well swept with a hard brush, and, where necessary, flushed with water and scrubbed. It will scarcely be believed that, barring an occasional word, letter, or figure, I succeeded in taking verbatim transcripts of practically every stone, amounting in all to nearly one-third the number of the professedly complete printed list, and including an inscription a quarter of a century older than any previously recorded there!

In connection with the foregoing case, it is important to remember that, *if the existence of illegible stones had not been mentioned, I should not have made any search*, and it is unlikely that the discoveries now made would have transpired. Now, I would like to ask, if an antiquary of real attainments falls into an error of judgment such as that mentioned above, is it likely that other voluntary transcribers (presumably, in some cases, not specially qualified) should do better? I have no personal knowledge of the work so laudably performed in Mr. Gerish's district, but it is a miracle if, in the cases of many graveyards now accounted for, divers stones passed over as illegible would not yield valuable data to one determined to be absolutely exhaustive. A batch of "illegible" stones may be unworthy of note to Mr. Gerish, but to me they are always an alluring attraction, wherefrom I know by experience I shall learn some interesting things.

A. STAPLETON.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR.

I beg to enclose you—*pace* Mr. Oliver—the correct heraldry of the brasses in the church of All Hallows', Barking, referred to in his article in your issue of February.

4. CROKE.—Azure a fess engrailed ermine between three eagles displayed or.

8. EVYNGAR.—Neither of the shields is tinctured. The field of the shield of the merchant adventurers is cut as three bars nebuly (or wavy).

10. ARMAR.—Gules, on a chevron between three gauntlets sable, garnished argent, two pales between three sinister demi fleurs-de-lis, coupé in pale sable; impaling: 1 and 4. Argent, a fess and in chief two mullets sable, pierced of the field; 2 and 3. Argent, two bars and a canton conjoined sable, over all a bendlet gules. The whole composition has been covered with some preparation, but the sable tinctures I have given are, I believe, correct.

11. JAMES.—There are no tinctures, but as Mr. Oliver elects to give them, they should certainly be enclosed in brackets, and the same with regard to Evyngar.

14. SNAYTH.—The heads are eagles' or falcons', certainly not griffins'.

15. BOND.—"Five bendlets for Bond; impaling, quarterly, first and third, a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns, for Bond; second and fourth, a fess between three ox-heads for Alphen and Petit." Whether Mr. Oliver or the printer is responsible for this extraordinary paragraph I know not, but it is a strange medley. A shield quarterly of four of two coats can only be blazoned by 1 and 4 and 2 and 3. "Ox-heads," save for the purposes of a canting coat, are blazoned as bulls' heads. Alphen and Petit in "second and fourth" cannot possibly share a coat between them. The leaden impress at the back of the altar table is perfectly legible, and distinctly shows:—two bends and in chief, a cross crosslet [Bond]; impaling—1 and 4 a fess between 3 boars' heads, coupé close [Alphen]; 2 and 3, a chevron engrailed, between three bugle horns [Petit]. The following sketch will illustrate this shield:

Harl. MS., 1551, fo. 114^b:

William Bond, Clarke = Agnes, daughter and co-heir of John Alphen of Bore Place, Kent.

H. 7.

Argent two bendlets and in chief, a cross crosslet sable.

[Harl. MS. 1560, fo. 34:

1. Argent, a fess between 3 boars' heads, coupé close sable, for Alphen als. Alphen,

2. Argent, a chevron engrailed gules between three bugle horns sable, stringed gules, garnished or, for Pettyt].

DENNIS.—1. Ermine, three battle-axes within a bordure engrailed.

2. Per pale a two-headed eagle displayed, ducally gorged.

3. Two demi-lions passant guardant in pale, coupé of the same.

4. On a fess three escallops.

Over all a martlet for difference.

The names of these quarters not being given on the plates should certainly be enclosed in brackets.

Those who have rubbings of these brasses, and care to take the trouble to collate the inscriptions with Mr. Oliver's readings, will find numerous mistakes in the spelling; the contracting signs also are totally ignored.

5. GILBERT.—It seems a pity to give the date in modern Arabic when it is given on the plate in a contemporary and uncommon form.

J. G. BRADFORD.

Buckhurst Hill.

[The foregoing letter was submitted in proof to Mr. Oliver, who writes as below.—ED.]

I should like to be allowed to make a few corrections to "the correct heraldry of the brasses in the Church of All Hallows, Barking," by Mr. J. G. Bradford, the proof of which you have forwarded to me.

8. EVNGAR.—My authorities for the blazon of this shield are Boutell's "Heraldry" and Waller's "Monumental Brasses," where it is given as I have stated, and not as Mr. Bradford would like it to be.

10. ARMAR.—Mr. Bradford makes a mistake in giving "three gauntlets garnished," it is "three arms vambraced and gauntleted apaumée," and this will be found in the April part of the *Antiquary*.

Again, the 2nd and 3rd coat of the impalement is "Barry of five and a canton." I made, I note, a slight mistake, but it is not quite so wrong as that given by Mr. Bradford, which he gives as "Two bars and a canton conjoined." I fail to see how a "canton" can be "conjoined" "with two bars"—"one" it can be, but not with "two."

15. BOND.—The proper rendering will be found in the April part of the *Antiquary*.

14. SNAYTH.—This is certainly not "either eagles" "or falcons," but "griffins." See Papworth and Morant, "British Armorial," also the brass.

I think that with Mr. Bradford's "corrections" of my heraldry and my corrections of his "correct heraldry" the blazon is now possibly correct. At the same time, we can neither of us afford to throw stones at one another on the ground of accuracy.

ANDREW OLIVER.

Royal Societies Club,
April 12, 1909.

BOSHAM CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

In answer to Mr. Harry Guy's question, p. 120, of the *March Antiquary*, the only portion of the church as depicted in the Bayeux tapestry that bears any resemblance whatever to the present building is the arch. The picture in the tapestry seems to me to be merely a conventional drawing of a church, for with

the exception of the arch there is no likeness at all between the church in the tapestry and the building as it actually was at that date. But the arch of the tapestry is certainly like the fine Saxon arch which still exists between the tower and nave of Bosham Church.

The Saxon portions of the church still standing are the tower, with baluster external window and fine triangular-headed internal window, chancel arch, and portion of chancel, with remains of window in north wall. The walls of the nave have been altered by the later arcades, but the upper portions may be portions of the old Saxon work.

Throughout the building Roman bricks and tiles were used by the builders, as a recent restoration has revealed, and these were undoubtedly taken from the *basilica* which formerly existed on the site of the Church.

K. H. MACDERMOTT
(Vicar of Bosham).

March 17, 1909.

MAXFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR.

A query respecting the locality of the above appeared in the *March Antiquary*. Maxfield, according to Cassell's *Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1896, is a fine old timbered house in the parish of Guestling, Sussex.

W. B. GERISH.

DUTCH TILES.

TO THE EDITOR.

I do not think these came into fashion in this country much before the time of William III. (1689-1702), although I have seen them inserted down the sides of fireplaces of earlier date. As to when they went out, I doubt whether anyone could say; but it is hardly probable that they were imported to any extent after, say, 1750.

W. B. GERISH.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

EARLY in May excavations were recommenced at the Roman fort at Elslack, near Shipton, under the direction of Mr. May. The *Yorkshire Daily Post* of May 10 says that further interesting discoveries have been made; and the surmise that the camp was probably of the same class as those at Ribchester, Ilkley, and Bainbridge, which were restored by Severus, has been verified. "It is thought," says the journal, "that the fort, which was 200 yards long and 160 yards wide, had four gateways. A deep trench has been cut from north to south, and this has disclosed several features of interest—first, the ditch constructed as an outwork for the older rampart, then the military or Roman road, then the road of Severus, planted on the original ditch of the earlier fort, and last the rampart of the earlier fort. The principal feature of interest here is the discovery of two distinct rampart walls, one outside the other. It is surmised that during a peaceful interval in the occupation of Britain by the Romans, the earlier forts were demolished or allowed to fall into decay, that Severus on his arrival had them strengthened or rebuilt, and in the case of that at Elslack, enlarged.

"In the recent excavations at Elslack pieces of pottery and the skull of a cow were found. Inscriptions on stones found in the forts at Ilkley (Olicana of the Romans) show that they were built A.D. 198, and similar inscriptions at Ribchester and Bainbridge indicate that they were constructed within the next ten years. The fort at Elslack is thought to

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belong to the same period. On the eastern side of the fort, not much below the surface, has been found a flagged floor, probably the floor of a house or a granary, though evidences of burnt clay and a stone blackened by contact with fire suggest its probable use as an armoury. Two of the corners of the site of the camp have been cleared of earth—the north-east and the north-west—and these disclose the fact that they were rounded, and that the foundations up to a certain height were 'stepped.' The object of rounded corners is obvious. Square corners would have lent themselves to successful assaults by the battering ram; rounded corners, backed up with solid earth and stones, would better withstand such assaults. The excavated foundations also show that they were set in thick black clay. In the north-west corner six courses of stone are shown in position. It is probable the walls were carried to a height of 16 feet or 18 feet, and they are 9 feet in thickness. The stone used was both limestone and grit—the former being probably obtained at Thornton, and the latter at Elslack.

"Trenches have also been opened on the westerly side outside the wall, and these disclose the fact that the occupants of the fort made use of ditches as a means of auxiliary defence. The westerly side was evidently the most vulnerable part of the fort, and it appears to have been strengthened to an exceptional degree. So far the work of excavation is only in its preliminary stage, and as it progresses it is expected to throw much valuable light on the methods of the Roman legions in their subjugation of the early Britons."



The *Builder* of May 1, mentions a suggestion to rescue the interesting Tudor building at Calais known as the Hôtel de Guise, and to restore the fabric for purposes of a municipal museum. The building is now occupied as a common lodging-house; two sides of the quadrangle have been meanly reconstructed, and the older part of the structure is falling into neglect and decay. The hotel stands at the end of the Rue de Guise, and commemorates by its later name the capture of Calais, from the English, by the Duc de Guise, in 1558. It had been formerly the

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Guildhall of the merchants of the Wool Staple which Edward III. established in Calais; and Henry VIII., with his suite, lodged there, when, in 1520, he went to meet Francis I. in the Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Guisnes.



A fine statue of Ceres was discovered in April by Professor Vaglieri in the course of the excavations which he is conducting at Ostia. Another interesting discovery is reported from Ancona, where some workmen have unearthed a Greco-Roman tomb containing a skeleton, a cup of white glass, two metal strigils, and several other objects. "Doric Ancon" was founded, it will be remembered, by a colony of Greeks from Syracuse—a fact to which Juvenal alludes in a well-known line.



During some digging operations in Repton churchyard, Nottinghamshire, in April, some large pieces of carved stone were discovered which, when placed together, formed a slab on which had evidently been carved a full-length figure—now partly effaced. It may possibly prove to be the lid of a stone coffin of the fourteenth century, as several coffins of this description have been found near the churchyard, notably some in the garden of the hall during excavations made before the building of the present Pears School, nearly thirty years ago. The slab is nearly 7 feet long, and answers somewhat to the description and illustration of one in Dr. Bigsby's *History of Repton*, which was unearthed in 1854.



A very interesting addition has lately been made to the collection of the department of Greek and Roman antiquities of the British Museum. "It consists," says the *Times*, "of a number of articles found in the grave of a lady, the date of whose death is placed, conjecturally, in the third century A.D., and whose interment took place in Bulgaria, near Sofia. The toilet articles of this lady were buried with her, and comprised a mirror, comb, scraper, toilet-boxes, a long pin, similar to the ladies' hat-pins of the present days, and some pieces of woven cloth. In addition, there was a small box of chestnuts and walnuts. All of these things were found in a good state of preservation, and together they constitute the most complete collection

of the kind in the possession of the Museum, so far, at least, as the classical period is concerned. The most remarkable of these articles is the mirror, which is an interesting specimen of what is believed to be Græco-Roman decorative art of the third century. It is mounted in a very beautiful frame of bronze gilt, the design of which is of repoussé work, finished with chasing on the surface. Among other articles just acquired by the department of Greek and Roman antiquities is a votive leaden toilet-box, inscribed inside the cover with the words in Greek, 'Cratylus of Ægina to Eulimine.'"



At the annual meeting of the Warwickshire Field Club, held early in May, the president, Mr. W. Andrews, F.G.S., called attention to two pieces of road in the neighbourhood of Leamington Hastings, which he believed to be of Roman construction, although hitherto unidentified. One piece, about a mile and a quarter in length, runs nearly due south from Leamington Hastings, to the canal near the lime-works at Stockton, and is now a by-road covered with turf. It is carefully constructed, with a round section, the centre being about 12 inches to 18 inches above the level of the adjoining lands. Where the turf has been disturbed, there are traces of rough paving. The second road, which is four miles long, extends from the village of Hill to the village of Flecknoe, at which latter place are traces of ancient earthworks.



Excavations on the site of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, where it is recorded King Etheldred, who built the monastery, was buried in 712, with King Oswald, who rebuilt it after its destruction by the Danes, have yielded some interesting discoveries. Two large rectangular chambers were first uncovered, running east and west. Within the walls were two large fireplaces, and near these five stone coffins have been found at a depth of only 4 feet. Two of them contained skeletons, but the other three were not opened. Fragments of pottery, pliers, knives, artistic leaden designs, old lead-piping, and pieces of stained glass have also been found, and it is expected that more important discoveries will be made as the work, for which

the Rev. C. E. Laing, Vicar of Bardney, is mainly responsible, proceeds.



Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., the curator of the Cardiff Museum, said that no archaeological survey had been made of the antiquities of the district, either in Glamorgan or Monmouthshire. The Cardiff Naturalists' Society suggested doing this two or three years ago, but it ended there. Broadly speaking, East Glamorgan and West Monmouthshire were rich in ancient remains, the latter especially so in Roman. But whereas those of the latter region had been ably and well described as a rule in various publications, those of East Glamorgan seemed to have attracted little thorough attention, and had been less described. The literature was small, and much of it was of little scientific value. Considering the industrial development of a large portion of the district during the last century, and its continued development—the rapid rise of populous districts, the extension of mining operations, and the erection of buildings—it was obvious that many early remains must have been obliterated, and that many others must be running the same risk. The need, therefore, of a thorough archaeological survey was imperative, and this should be taken in hand at once. One important contribution to such a survey would be a complete set of 6-inch Ordnance survey sheets for the district, with all the fields numbered from the 25-inch sheets, in some easily accessible public institution, such as the Welsh Museum. This, generally known, would doubtless attract the help of many persons scattered in the district, who would report ancient remains, supposed or real, in their districts, and this would result in their inclusion on the sheets, with particulars, which could be entered upon a card catalogue.



At another sitting of the Commission an interesting conversation took place between Professor Bosanquet and Mr. T. H. Thomas of Cardiff, upon the idea of reproducing representative types of old Welsh cottages on some separate plot of ground connected with the new Welsh National Museum at

Cardiff. The collection of typical articles of Welsh domestic life had been going on for a long time. The country was losing its old furniture at an extraordinarily rapid rate, and it was better now to try and obtain good specimens through London dealers rather than in the Welsh country homesteads. With regard to this suggestion, collectors need to be on their guard against the sham old furniture, of which an enormous quantity is in the market.



On May 12 an interesting little ceremony took place at Brentford Ferry, when the Duke of Northumberland unveiled a stone commemorating the passage of the Thames at that spot by Julius Cæsar, and other historical events. His Grace was presented with a bowl made from an ancient stake from the bed of the Thames.



The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes, under date May 7: "Among the estimates just presented to Parliament by the Minister of Public Works is a sum of £18,000 for the isolation of the Baths of Diocletian, which serve as the National Museum, but which are disfigured by various poor shops implanted in the base of the ancient building. Higher up a well-known American sculptor has his studio. The removal of these establishments has been often discussed, and it seems that the *annus mirabilis* 1911, if it produces little else, may at least witness the complete isolation of the Baths of Diocletian—the first Roman monument which catches the eye of the traveller when he leaves the Central Station. The German Archæological Institute here has presented to the Roman municipality the only existing fragment of one of the bases of the columns of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

"At the suggestion of Signor Corrado Ricci, the Director of the Fine Art Department at the Ministry of Education, an historical and topographical museum has been founded, and was yesterday inaugurated at Florence. Signor Ricci, in his opening speech, rightly pointed out that the modernization of so many Italian cities—Rome is a conspicuous example—has rendered the creation of such museums most necessary. A visit to Roessler Franz's pic-

tures in the Capitol suffices to show how much of Rome has perished since 1870. The new museum consists of fourteen rooms, containing a fine collection of pictures, photographs, and prints of old Florence, and its festivals and ceremonies. Among the photographs are twenty-eight taken in 1859, before the destruction of the city walls, by an English photographer, G. Brampton Philpot."



We have received the Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum for the year

lid; only three examples have been found in this country, all of which are in the Colchester Museum. The additions also include local antiquities collected by the late Mr. I. C. Gould; some Roman and other antiquities found in St. Osyth's Park; and a bowl of Gaulish red-glazed ware ("Samian"), the fragments of which were found and presented by Mr. T. Smith, the assistant curator. It bears the potter's name, and was probably made between A.D. 160-180. The form is rare in British finds. We are courteously



BOWL OF RED-GLAZED GAULISH WARE.

ended March 31 last, which records much progress in every direction, and especially rapid growth in the collections. The long lists show how many and important have been the additions during the year. Among these are a valuable collection of late Celtic and Romano-British pottery, mirrors and beads, formed about 1860 by the late Major Spitty, of Billericay, in the neighbourhood of which town the relics were found. Lady Grant-Duff has given some rare examples of late Celtic pottery, one of which is a globular cordoned pot with a flanged

allowed to reproduce from the Report—which is adorned by ten good plates—the illustration of this elegant bowl. We congratulate the curator, Mr. A. G. Wright, on being able to present so encouraging a report, chronicling so many and such remarkable additions to the archæological wealth of the museum of which he is the able custodian.



The report has also reached us of the Horniman Museum and Library at Forest Hill—one of the many institutions under the

care of the London County Council—for the year 1908. The museum is evidently greatly appreciated, and its value as an educational institution is evident. An excellent feature of the work is the use of the rooms for lectures on the various collections. Some valuable additions were made during the year, the most important being a large and representative collection of specimens illustrating the arts and crafts of the Andamanese, which were gathered by Major-General Montague Protheroe.



The *Oxford Magazine* of April 29, after describing certain minor changes which have taken place at the Ashmolean Museum since the beginning of the year, says: "Other changes more complete are the setting out and labelling of the unique Evans collection of brooches and other objects illustrating Saxon and other early Continental art. These are now to be seen in a new case near the Alfred Jewel. . . . The large Cretan and other Ægean collections have been gone over, listed, and to some extent rearranged. The result is that the early Minoan objects, the bronze and other *ex-votos* from cave sanctuaries in Crete, notably the Dictæan Cave, and the Cycladic pottery of all periods from Melos and Amorgos, are better shown than formerly. No other single museum in the world has such representative exhibits of all these particular classes together. Another set of objects, in which our museum is unrivalled, the West Asiatic seals, Hittite, Phœnician, and Cypriote, is also being rearranged and relabelled. The collection of Assyrian and Babylonian cylinders (in large part on loan from Keble) has been gone over by Dr. Langdon, and will shortly be duly labelled. The Greek collections are being listed and labelled, and the same will be done for the Egyptian in the latter part of this year. The display of prehistoric European antiquities has been much improved by Mr. E. T. Leeds, and that of mediæval objects is being taken in hand. Finally, a separate case for new accessions has been established. Among the more notable objects in it at present are a wonderful realistic study in terra-cotta of an old woman of the fourth century B.C. from Bœotia, secured by the discernment of the honorary keeper, and

some curious silver Greek brooches of a new type, and probably early date."



The Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey has issued the seventh annual report of its valuable work. During the past year 456 photographs have been received and recorded, as well as a splendid collection of some 350 prints, given by Miss Gertrude Jekyll, of domestic appliances, old industries and customs, which were used to illustrate her delightful *Old West Surrey*. The work and aims of this Survey are admirable, and deserving of imitation.



In the course of a lecture at Brighton on April 29, on "Some Marvels of Savage Art," Mr. H. S. Toms spoke at length on Maori industries and arts. With regard to Maori tattooing, he said it was "practically a badge of honour, and among the men it betokened that the individual so adorned was a chief or warrior. The common men of the tribe had no right to it, and the women only when they were about to become the wife of a warrior. Female tattooing was confined to the lips and chin. Occasionally an additional pattern was put in over the eyebrows. On this face tattooing the finest art of the race seems to have been concentrated. The patterns are infinitely varied, and especially marked by the beauty and delicacy of their details and by the grace of their general effect. Naturally the heads of chiefs and warriors were considered masterpieces of art, and one can understand why they were carefully preserved as heirlooms in Maori families. On great occasions these treasured heads were brought out to be wept over. Needless to say, the heads of enemies were also eagerly sought after to grace the family art gallery. These, however, were not wept over, for whenever they were brought forth it was to receive all sorts of taunts and indignations. In this connection we read that, before these dried heads, the young men made their first attempts at eloquence.

"The desire of the first European visitors to procure examples of these dried tattooed heads soon absorbed the best specimens, and an inferior article was then thrown on the market in the roughly tattooed heads of

slaves and persons of inferior rank. An old publication states 'that one head was brought on board our ship, which was ultimately bought by the doctor for a very small blanket and an old shirt. Then the chief offered to tattoo a slave and have the head ready in three days, the price demanded being a cask of powder.' It is worth remembering that, like all the wood-carving designs of the Maori, each of the various tattoo lines had a special value and significance; but the tide of our advancing civilization has swept away such traditional knowledge, and now neither we nor the modern Maori can penetrate the veil of imagery and allegory which envelops the details of his forefathers' art."



A lecture is being given at Chelsea Old Church on each Saturday during the summer, at 3.30 p.m., describing the history of the church and its monuments. A charge of 6d. for each visitor is made in aid of the Repair Fund.



The Bath Historical Pageant will take place July 19 to July 24. A pleasantly illustrated descriptive pamphlet has been issued, which can be obtained from the Managers, at Pageant House, Bath.



Old Serjeants' Inn was brought to the hammer on May 11, and an annual rental of £3,200 per annum for the site was secured. So the old home of the Order of the Coif, of which Lord Lindley is believed to be the only surviving member, gives place to the up-to-date builder, who will be bound by the term of his ninety-nine years' lease to put up buildings worth £40,000 in the course of five years, and to do half the work in the first three.



The *Athenæum* of May 15 remarks that "a singular point has been raised by M. Maspero in a late instalment of his 'Chronique' in the *Journal des Débats*. He tells us that the mummies of the Ramesside kings now in the Cairo Museum have nearly all been subjected to an operation like trepanning either at the moment of, or shortly after, death, as is shown by the appearance of a large triangular hole in the top of the skull. Accord-

ing to him, this was done for a religious or, more precisely, a magical reason, as it was considered that death from disease was caused by the intrusion of an evil spirit, who, after killing his victim, remained imprisoned in the top of the skull, and could not escape unless a way were made for him. The practice seems to have been peculiar to sovereigns, as no evidence of it can be found in the mummies of private persons; but, here again, M. Maspero expects some day to find the explanation in some part of the myth of Osiris or Horus now lost. Perhaps the origin of the nonsense that lately appeared in our own daily press about the supernatural attributes of a particular mummy-case in the British Museum may be found in his remarks in the same article on the superstitious terrors of the guardians of the Khasren-Nil Museum, who declare that the mummies 'walk' at night, and that Rameses VI., whose arm was removed by plunderers in ancient times and has been replaced by that of a woman, is particularly active. The same idea has been introduced more than once into modern 'occult' fiction."



A discovery of some archaeological interest has been made at Harpsden, near Henley-on-Thames. During the work of excavating for a croquet lawn, the workmen uncovered a Roman hypocaust for heating the baths of a dwelling-place. The flues are in a perfect state of preservation. From the character of certain pottery, also unearthed, it is believed that the hypocaust is of the period A.D. 300.



An interesting discovery has been made at Fiesole, near Florence. Miss Emily Stephens heard from the Sisters of the Convent of St. Girolamo that remains of frescoes were visible in a disused chapel enclosed by farm buildings belonging to them. Miss Stephens succeeded in removing the dirt and white-wash from one entire wall of the tiny sanctuary, measuring about 8 feet, and uncovered an almost entire "Pietà" of six figures and angels of the late fourteenth century. The composition is Giottoesque, but the types suggest Siennese influence. So far it has been impossible to assign the work to any known artist, but those, such as Mr. Roger Fry, who have inspected the painting pronounce it to

be of great beauty and interest. A full account of the frescoes and chapel, with illustrations, is appearing in the June number of the *Burlington Magazine* from the pen of Miss Stephens, to whose efforts and knowledge the restoration is due.



Four Centuries of Legislation on Birds.

BY W. G. CLARKE.

UNTIL last century all legislation relating to birds was in the interests either of sportsmen or agriculturists, and was not owing to any belief that it is desirable, both from an æsthetic and economic point of view, to protect our indigenous avi-fauna. For the most part, therefore, early legislation with regard to birds deals with falconry, while later Acts protect the agriculturist, and also seek to restrain the excesses of the wild-fowler. There is some dispute as to whether, since the Norman Conquest, all wild animals have been held to belong to the King, and it has not yet been definitely decided where the boundary-line between animals *feræ naturæ* and animals *domitæ naturæ* can be drawn. Garnier thus summarizes the matter in *Annals of the British Peasantry*: "If we can bring ourselves to believe that the ownership of animals *feræ naturæ* was part of the royal prerogative, our course of inquiry is henceforward considerably cleared. The grant of a manor from feudal superior to vassal would naturally have included its game rights, and no seigniorial usurpation of popular property could have occurred. But I must first point out that proprietary rights to game presuppose the fact that game has ceased to consist of animals *feræ naturæ*. A wild animal is practically the property of no one, though theoretically it may be deemed that of the Crown; but when any individual exercises the rights of ownership over it, by curtailing its natural freedom, supplementing its natural supply of fare, or protecting it from the ravages of its natural foes, he establishes a title to it, which *ex vi termini* converts it into

more or less of a domestic creature." Legislation relating to birds between 1297 and 1710 indicates some of the changes in the point of view in four centuries, tending, on the whole, to greater severity against offenders.

The first Acts relating to bird protection were in support of falconry. It was enacted in 1297 (25 Edward I., cap. 1), and again two years later, that "Every Freeman shall have within his own Woods, Ayries of Hawks, Sparrowhawks, Faulcons, Eagles, and Herons, and shall have also the Honey that is found within his Woods." Nearly a century passed before any further provision was made for the encouragement of falconry and the protection of the birds. By 34 Edward III., cap. 22 (1360), it is provided that "every Person which findeth a Faulcon, Tercelet"* (a male hawk), "Laner" (*Falco lanarius* = *Falco Feldeggî*), "or Laneret" (a male Laner), "or other Fawcon that is lost of their Lord, that presently he bring the same to the Sheriff of the County, and that the Sheriff make proclamation to all the good towns in the county that he hath such a Hawk in his custody, and if the Lord which lost the same or any of his people come to challenge it, let him pay for the costs and have the hawk, and if none come within four months to challenge it and then the Sheriff have the Hawk, making gree" (satisfaction) "to him that did take him if he be a simple Man and if he be a Gentleman and of estate to have the Hawk, that then the Sheriff redeliver to him the Hawk, taking of him reasonable Costs for the time he had him in his custody. And if any Man take such Hawk and the same conceal from the Lord whose it was or from his Faulconers, or whosoever taketh him from the Lord and thereof be attainted, shall have Imprisonment of Two Years and yield to the Lord the Price of the Hawk so concealed and carried away, if he have whereof, and if not, he shall the longer abide in Prison." The wording of the Act evidently left the way open for gross abuses, as it seemed that a man unable to recoup the value of a hawk might be kept in prison all his life. Yet in 1363 (37 Edward III., cap. 19) the normal punishment was made even more

* The explanatory notes in parentheses are by the writer.

severe, for it was enacted that any person taking away a hawk contrary to the statute, "it shall be done of him as of a Thief that stealeth a Horse or other Thing."

In 1496 (11 Henry VII., cap. 17) an Act was passed "agaynst taking of Feasaunts and Partridges." The preamble set forth that "forasmuch as divers persons havynge little substance to live upon use, many times as well by nets, snares, and other engines, to take and destroy fesauntes and partriches upon the Lordships, Manors, lands and tenements, and divers owners and possessions of the same without licence, consent, or agreement of the same owners or possessors, by the which the owner and possessor lose not only their pleasure and disporte that they and their friends and servants should have about the hawking, hunting, and taking of the same, but also they lose the profit and avail that by the occasion should grow to their household, to the great hurt of all lords and gentlemen and other having any great livelihood within this realme, It is ordained and enacted that it shall not be lawful to any person to take, or cause to be taken, any fesauntes or partriches by nets, snares, or other engines out of his owne Warren upon the freehold of any other person without the consent, agreement, and special licence of the owner or possessor upon pain of forfeiture of £10, the one half to go to the party that will sue for the same by action of debt or by bill or otherwise, and the other half to the owner or possessor of the ground." It was also enacted that no manner of person, "of what condicion or degree he be," take, or cause to be taken, be it upon his own ground or on any other man's, the "eggis of any faucon, gossehauke, laners, or swannes oute of the neste," upon pain of imprisonment a year and a day and fine at the King's will, half to the King, and half to the owner of the ground where eggs were taken. A further clause provided that no man from the "fest of Pasche" next ensuing rear any hawk of the breed of England called "nyesse" (nestling), "gossehauke, tassell" (the male peregrine, or afterwards the male of any species of hawk), "laner, lanerette or fawcon," on pain of forfeiture of his hawk to the King, with divers regulations as to the importation of hawks from Scotland or beyond the sea.

No man might take any "Eyre" (nestling), "Gossehauke, Tassell, or laner or lanerettis" in his warren or woods, or drive them out of their coverts, or slay them, on pain of forfeiture of £10, half to the party suing, and half to the King, provided always that the moiety of the forfeiture given to the owner for the taking of swan's eggs be to the owner of the swans, and not the owner of the ground.

Hérons were protected in 1504 (19 Henry VII., cap. 11). This Act provided that no person without his own ground should slay, take, or cause to be taken, by means of craft or engine, any herons without it is with hawking or with a "long bowe," upon pain of forfeiture, for every heron taken or slain, 6s. 8d. No person might take any young herons out of the nest without licence of the owner of the ground, upon pain of forfeiture of 10s. for every heron, forfeiture in both cases to go to the King.

Notwithstanding the statute of 11 Henry VII., persons did not desist from taking eggs "to the utter distruction of thincrase of the same faucons, gosshaukes, and laners," so that by 31 Henry VIII., cap. 12 (1540), the taking of such eggs within any of the King's manors or lands was declared felony. This was not to extend to such offences in the manors, etc., of private persons. Persons finding any "faucon, gerfaucon, jerken" (the male gerfalcon), "sacre" (sparrow-hawk), or "sacret" (female sparrow-hawk), "gosshauke, laner or laneret," being the King's hawks, and not restoring the same within twelve days, were declared felons; but this clause was not to apply if the hawks died or were accidentally killed. The following year (32 Henry VIII., cap. 11) the penalty for stealing hawks' eggs or birds out of the nest was made felony in every case. By cap. 8 the same year it was enacted that no person or persons after the first day of September next coming shall sell or buy any "fesaunte or priche," upon pain or forfeiture for every pheasant 6s. 8d., and for every partridge 3s. 4d., half of the penalty to go to the King, and the other to whoever should sue. Every person might sell pheasants and partridges to the officers of the royal households. This Act was to endure until the last day of the next Parliament.

A terrible indictment against rooks was drawn up in 1533 (24 Henry VIII., cap. 10), setting forth that, forasmuch as innumerable number of "rooks, crows and choughs" do daily breed and increase throughout this realm, and do yearly destroy, devour and consume wonderful and marvellous great quantity of corn and grain of all kinds, as well in the sowing as also at the "ripyng and kernelyng of the same," and over that a marvellous destruction and decay of the covertures of thatched houses, barns, ricks, stacks, and such-like, so that, if they be suffered to breed as in certain years past, they will be the cause of great destruction of corn and grain, to the great prejudice of the tillers and sowers of the earth; it was therefore enacted that all persons in possession of lands should do their utmost to destroy rooks, crows, choughs, on penalty of amercedments in court-leets, law dayes, rapes, or courts, the penalty to go to the lord or lords of the manor leets, etc. For ten years every parish was ordered to provide and keep in repair crow-nets under survey of the court-leets, and furthermore a "shrape made with Chaffe or other thing mete for the purpose shall laye or cause to be laied at such tyme or tymes in the yere as is convenyent for distruction of such Choughes, Crows, and Rookes." For ten years, also, the farmers and tenants were ordered to meet and take order for the destroying of young crows, and put it into execution under a penalty of 20s. Any person or persons with the licence of the tenant might take crows, etc., and the farmer or owner should give a reward of twopence per dozen. It was provided that no person or persons should take or kill any doves or pigeons, under pains provided by the laws and customs of the realm.

A most important Act (25 Henry VIII., cap. 11) relating to wild-fowl was passed in 1534. This set forth that before that time there had been within this realm great plenty of wild-fowl, as "dukkes, mallardes, wygeons, teales, wyldgeese, and dyverse other kyndes of wyldfowle," and the households and markets were thus furnished. But divers persons in the summer season, at such time as the old fowl be "mowted," and not replenished with feathers to fly, nor the young fully feathered, had by nets and other engines yearly taken a

great number, so that the "brode of wyld-foulle" was almost thereby wasted and consumed; it was therefore enacted that it should not be lawful for any person between the last day of May and the last day of August to take or cause to be taken any such wild-fowl with nets or any other engines upon pain of one year's imprisonment and the forfeiture of fourpence for every fowl, half to go to the King and half to the person suing. Justices were empowered to determine offences. Any gentleman spending forty shillings yearly in freehold might hunt and take wild-fowl with spaniels only, without net or engine, except a long-bow or bows. From the first day of March until the last day of June no person should take any manner of eggs of any kind of wild-fowl from any nest or place where they should chance to be laid, upon pain of imprisonment for one year, and forfeiture for every egg "of any crane or bustarde" twenty pence, for every egg of "byttour" (bittern), "heroune, or shovellard" (white spoonbill; *vide* Yarrell, 4th ed., iv. 328), eightpence, and every egg of "malarde, tele or other wyld-fowle" one penny, half to go to the King and half to the person suing. The Act was not to extend to any person destroying "crows, choughes, ravens, and busardes or their egges, or to any other fowle or their egges not comestible nor used to be eaten."

In 1542 (33 Henry VIII., cap. 6) "an Acte concerninge crosbowes and handguns" was passed, stating that 25 Henry VIII., cap. 17, had been violated, and that it was therefore ordained that no one having less than £100 per annum should "shote in any crosbowe, handgun, hagbutt, or demy hake." Nor were persons to order their servants to shoot "at any deare, fowle, or other thing" with handguns, upon pain of forfeiting £10.

"An Acte for the Punishment of unlawfull taking of Fishe, Deare, or Hawkes" was passed in 1563 (5 Elizabeth, cap. 21). The part relating to birds states, that whereas many people have breeding within their woods and grounds "diverse Eyries of Haukes of sundry kindes to their great Pleasure and Comodotie," and that "fishe, Deare, and Haukes" had been stolen, it was enacted that if any person after the Feast of Pentecost next ensuing "shall take away any Hauke or Hawkes, or the Egges of any of them,

by any wayes or meanes unlauffullye out of any the Wooddes or Grounde" of any person or persons, and be convicted, they should suffer imprisonment for three months, and pay to the party grieved treble damage, and also find sureties for good behaviour for seven years, or else should continue in prison until they find sureties, or remain the space of seven years. The grieved party might, however, if he so willed, release the offender from his surety.

The Act of 8 Elizabeth, cap. 15, continued the provisions of 24 Henry VIII., cap. 10, as to the keeping of nets for choughs, crows, and rooks, but repealed the other sections. It provided in addition that in every parish sums should be raised for the destruction of "noyful fowl and vermin," and for the heads of three old crows, choughs, pies or rooks, or of six young ones, or for six eggs, was to be given a penny.

Further provision was made for the preservation of "Fesauntes and Partridges" by 23 Elizabeth, cap. 10 (1580-81). This Act states that "where the Game of Fesauntes and Partridges is within these fewe yeres in manner utterlye decayed and destroyed in all partes of this Realme, by means of such as take them with Nettes, Snares, and other Engines and Devices as well by daye as by night; and also by occasion of suche as doe use Hawking in the beginning of Harvest before the younge Fesaunts and Partridges be of any bygnes to the greate Spoyle and Hurte of Corne and Grasse then standing and growing in the Fields," for the reforming of this it was enacted that no person should after April 1 following "take, kill, or destroy any fesauntes or Partridges with any manner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Engines, Rowsting, Lowffing, or other devices whatever in the night time upon pain of forfeiture for every fesaunt 20s. and every partridge 10s." If this was not paid within ten days after conviction, the offender was to have one month's imprisonment, and to give a bond that he would not again commit such an offence for two years. Half of the forfeiture was to go to the person suing, and half to the lord of the manor, provided that if the person suing "shall dispenche with Lycence or procure any taking, killing or destroying any Partridges or Fesauntes," that forfeiture should

be to the poor of the parish wherein the offence occurred. Anyone hawking with spaniels, or hawking in other people's corn or grain between April 1 and the time the corn was "shocked, cocked, piled or copped," should forfeit 40s. to the owner of the grain. The Act, however, was not to extend to "Lowebellers, Tramellers," or others who should unwillingly take pheasants or partridges by night under any "Tramell" (a long sweep-net), "Lowbell" (a bell used slightly to alarm birds and cause them to lie quiet until they are flushed by a sudden noise), "Road-nette, or other Engine," if they released every pheasant or partridge so taken without willingly killing or wilfully hurting it.

In 1549-50 (3 and 4 Edward VI., cap. 7), it "being notablie by daylye experience founde and knowen that there is at this present lesse plentye of Fowle broughte unto the marketts than was before the makinge of the said Acte, which ys taken to come of the punyshment of God, whose benefytt was therbye taken awaye from the poore people that were wont to live by their skill in takinge of the sayde fowle, wherby they were wont at that time to susteyne themselves with their poor housholds to the great savinge of other kynds of Vyttaille of which ayde they are now destitute to their great and extreame ympoverishinge," the Act of 25 Henry VII. was repealed, provided that such as should by night take or destroy eggs of any kind of wild-fowl from any nest should be subject to the forfeitures mentioned in the previous Act.

(To be concluded.)



Some Recent Discoveries at Burgh Castle.

By W. A. DUTT.



ALTHOUGH until comparatively recent years there were antiquaries who questioned whether Burgh Castle could be identified with the Garianonum of the "Notitia Imperii," no one now seems to doubt that the massive fortress overlooking estuarine Breydon and the con-

fluence of the rivers Yare and Waveney is that important *castellum* of the Saxon Shore. Its situation, construction, and similarity to the fortresses at Richborough (Rutupiæ) and Pevensey (Anderida) are alone sufficient to settle the question, especially when one remembers that at neither Burgh St. Peter, Bergh Apton, nor Caister—each of which, it has been suggested at one time or another, might be Garianonum—are there any traces of a fortified enclosure, nor have any relics of a Roman military occupation been discovered. Walton, near Felixstowe, where there is historical evidence of massive Roman walls having been destroyed by the sea, apparently has not been taken into account, although it seems improbable that such an important harbour as the mouth of the Orwell was left entirely unguarded by the Romans; but the location of Garianonum at Walton would leave Burgh Castle, situated about midway between St Peter's Head (Othona) and Brancaster (Branodunum) unaccounted for.

The *castellum* at Burgh has an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The walls, which enclose three sides of a rectangle 640 feet long by 370 feet wide, are 14 feet high and 9 feet thick, spreading at the foundation to 11 or 12 feet. They are constructed of flints embedded in a strong mortar or concrete, and there are considerable remains of the original facing of squared flints, which was bonded into the walls by courses of brick. The east wall is strengthened by four solid circular towers, 15 feet in diameter, two placed at the angles formed with the lateral walls, and two about midway between the corners and the entrance to the enclosure, which is in the middle of the east wall. The lateral walls were also defended by towers, but these walls are in a more ruinous state than the east wall. Whether there was originally a wall on the west side of the camp has been a matter of dispute. Mr. H. Harrod, who made some excavations in 1850 and 1855, believed he discovered the foundation of such a wall; but Mr. G. Vere Irving* contends that Harrod found the remains of a quay. As the supposed foundation was discovered at the foot of the steep slope on the summit of which the *castellum* is built, the suggestion of

the former presence of a quay is the more likely one, especially when it is considered that at the time when the camp was occupied by the Romans the waters of the estuary must have reached the foot of the slope.

Since Harrod completed his unsystematic excavations, nothing of the kind has been attempted within the interior of the camp. Agricultural operations, carried on from time immemorial, have undoubtedly caused a considerable accumulation of surface soil; but the slope of the land has prevented the accumulation becoming so great as on a level site, and the plough frequently turns up

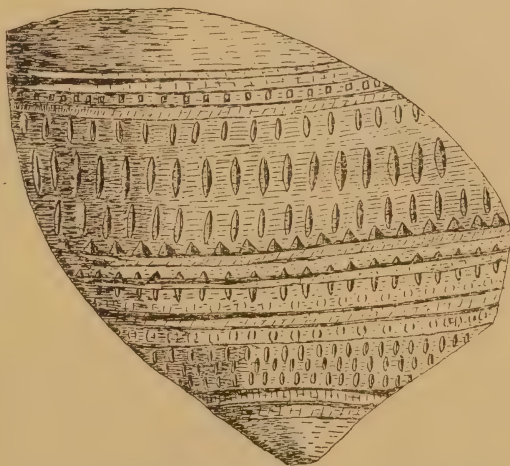


FIG. I.—RED PAINTED WARE FROM BURGH CASTLE.

relics of the Roman days, chiefly in the form of potsherds, bones of animals, and horses' teeth, the last-named being numerous—a fact to be accounted for by Garianonum having been garrisoned by the Stablesian Horse. Systematic excavation would probably result in many interesting things being brought to light, but at present the recorded relics from the site are in no way remarkable. John Ives, in his "Garianonum of the Romans" (1774), mentions a spear-head, a silver spoon, rings, buckles, and fibulae. He met with no coins "higher than the reign of Domitian, and the generality of them" were much later. Harrod seems to have discovered only a few coins of the Lower Empire, fragments of plain pottery, and the bones of

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xiv., pp. 193-215.

men, horses, and sheep. Suckling* figures a "Roman eagle found at Burgh Castle in 1822," but he gives no description of it, nor does he record what became of it. Sir J. P. Boileau† refers to a vessel of Castor ware ornamented with a tendril-like pattern and a female head. Last year the Rev. Forbes Phillips announced‡ the discovery of a "Roman emblem, evidently a symbol of military authority, with the number IX., contained in a circlet"; but the precise spot where it was found was not indicated. In the Norwich Museum there is half an urn,

Bradwell—ill-formed, brittle, and porous." Harrod found only "fragments of plain pottery."

A recollection of these disappointing statements added something to my pleasure when, a few months ago, I picked up, on the crest of the slope, a short distance outside the south wall of the camp, a fragment of red-painted ware, nicely ornamented with a design consisting of lines and notch-like indentations (Fig. 1). Returning to the same spot a few weeks later, I was agreeably surprised to find that since my previous visit



FIG. 2.—PORTION OF A RUDELY ORNAMENTED URN FROM BURGH CASTLE.

ornamented with a white scroll pattern in relief.

Apart from this last-named vessel and that described by Sir J. P. Boileau, the pottery found at Burgh Castle does not appear to have been remarkable for either quality, form, or decoration. Ives states that a "great number of urns" were found in the field adjoining the eastern wall of the camp; they were made of "a coarse blue clay, brought from the neighbouring village of

some fowls had scratched up a similar piece of ware; and on putting the two pieces together, I found they fitted exactly, and belonged to the same vessel. Among the Romano-British ware in the British Museum there is a bowl ornamented with almost precisely the same pattern as this Burgh Castle example, and it is described as being Samian ware; but I believe that both my specimen and that in the British Museum are attempts made by the British potters to imitate the real imported Samian ware. It is interesting to compare Fig. 1 with Fig. 2. The latter is probably a portion of a wheel-turned cinerary urn; it was found near the footpath

* *History of Suffolk*, p. 114.

† *Journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Association*, vol. iii., pp. 415, 416.

‡ *Eastern Daily Press*, July 25, 1908.

below the camp. The exceedingly rude ornamentation of this fragment—consisting of more or less parallel lines of perpendicular scratches or incisions, possibly made with a pointed stick or a flake of flint—would produce a design far less ornamental than those of many Bronze Age urns; yet the more

interesting, and I believe rare, example of the reproduction of a prehistoric Celtic design on a vessel of the Romano-British period.

I have lately found a few fragments of dark brown and greenish pottery, ornamented with patterns in white relief. They may represent the well-known Durobrivian ware, but the pieces are so small that it is impossible to tell what kind of designs decorated the vessels when they were complete.

In addition to these, I have picked up, in and around the camp, a considerable number of fragments of coarser ware. These are chiefly rims of vessels, and they are somewhat remarkable for their variety, it being a rare occurrence to find two quite alike. Fig. 3 shows the diversity of design and curve in these pot-rims. Most of the fragments apparently belonged to rude culinary vessels, which may have been used by the soldiers of the garrison; but a few may have come from a villa, the presence of bricks with a scored surface for the support of plaster being evidence that some such building existed in the neighbourhood of the camp. Among other relics, I have found an earthenware pot-handle, the base of a vessel pierced with holes like a colander, an iron clamp, a small iron ring, several iron nails, bones of the horse and pig, a dog's claw, and a horn-tip of *Bos longifrons*.

These relics were all found on the surface of the ground. They prove, I think, that the site would well repay systematic excavation. An examination of the side of a clay-pit near the camp suggests that over a considerable portion of the Roman site relics would be met with about 2 feet below the surface.

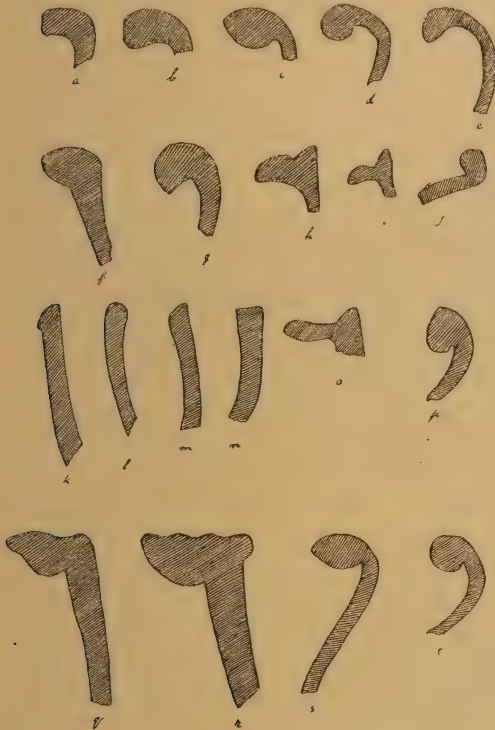


FIG. 3.—POT-RIMS FROM BURGH CASTLE.

a to *f*, Rims of coarse grey ware; *g*, grey ware, painted chocolate-brown; *h*, brick-coloured ware, painted black; *i*, whitey-brown ware, rather fine; *j*, pale red ware, very friable, like soft brick; *k*, stone-grey ware, surface black; *l*, chalky-grey ware, painted red; *m*, bright red, of fine texture, with traces of glaze (the fragment shows the full depth of the vessel, which was apparently a patera); *n*, coarse grey ware; *o*, stone-coloured ware, painted black; *p*, coarse grey ware; *q*, yellowish ware, painted chocolate-brown; *r*, coarse yellowish ware, unpainted; *s*, coarse grey ware; *t*, coarse grey ware.

highly-finished vessel (Fig. 1) reproduces, with more decorative effect, the same scheme of ornament. One very small fragment in my possession shows the familiar herring-bone design so often seen on Bronze Age drinking-cups and urns. It came from the interior of the camp, and is either a relic of prehistoric inhabitants of the site, or an



Sussex Windmills.

BY PERCY D. MUNDY.

THERE are few more picturesque objects than a windmill, and yet there are many dwellers in the West of England and in the Midlands who have never seen the great arms slowly revolving in the breeze, who have

never had to trust in mist and storm to these grateful landmarks to guide them homeward over a wild expanse of country. East Anglia has been justly described as "the country of windmills," but there are few eminences in Sussex from which one cannot discern one or more—sometimes as many as fifteen—of these old-time contrivances, beloved of artists, and often giving the one touch of life to an otherwise desolate scene.

The history of windmills is somewhat obscure. In early days the hand-quern did the work of the mill, and in primitive communities its use is not yet unknown. Such, no doubt, were the mills seen by Pytheas in Kent. They commonly consisted of "two circular stones, the upper one being pierced in the centre and revolving on a wooden or metal peg inserted in the lower stone. The grinder dropped the grain into the centre hole, and caused the upper stone to revolve by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the outside of the circle." The upper stone of a hand-mill or Roman quern, such as the Romans imported into Britain, was discovered within the grounds of Lewes Castle, and is now exhibited in the museum there.

The numerous mills mentioned in *Domesday* (1086) were probably all water-mills. Of these there were about a hundred and fifty in Sussex, and many now existing undoubtedly occupy the actual site of those mills to which, a thousand years ago, the sturdy Saxon carried his corn to be ground. "It is possible," says Mr. Adolphus Ballard in his *Domesday Inquest*, "that in most villages there is no more ancient trace of man's handiwork than the cut that supplies the mill."

M. Leopold Delisle, in the *Journal* of the Archæological Association, dismissing as a forgery a Norman charter of 1105, shows that the earliest authentic mention of a windmill occurs in connection with a gift of land to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte in 1180. In England we have a record of a windmill built at Haberdon, in Suffolk, by Herbert, the Dean, in the year 1190. As in the case of water-mills, so with windmills, the lord's tenants were bound to grind all their corn and malt at the lord's mill, and the Dean was quickly ordered by Abbot Sampson

to demolish the illegal structure, the Abbot declaring, as Carlyle translates it: "I tell thee it will *not* be without damage to my mills; for the townsfolk will go to thy mill and grind their corn at their own good pleasure; nor can I hinder them since they are free men." Whereupon the Dean "totters home again in all haste; tears the mill to pieces by his own carpenters [and when the servants of the sacristan arrive nothing to pull down do they find]."

At Lynn Regis, upon a Flemish brass to the memory of Adam de Walsokne, who died in 1349, is a representation of an early windmill which, with certain modifications, closely resembles a type that has existed for more than five centuries. The engraving in question is evidently intended to depict a wooden building, having a pyramidal roof, with a beam or lever to move it on its axis, as may still be seen in some of the older examples. In a window of the church of Great Greenford is also an interesting representation of the fifteenth-century windmill, and many drawings of the fourteenth century exhibit similar mills.

Matthew Paris, in his *Chronicle*, mentions the great storm of 1216, which overthrew many mills. "You might see," he says, "the wheels of mills carried away by the force of the waters . . . and what the water had done with the water-mills, the wind did not spare to do with those mills which are driven by the wind." In 1302 a series of exceedingly hard winters was succeeded by one of even greater severity, in the course of which the hard frosts did great damage to water-mills. To this fact is ascribed the considerable increase in the erection of windmills, which were of common occurrence by the fourteenth century.

One of the earliest mentions of a windmill in Sussex is in connection with a curious incident, related by Robert of Gloucester, the chronicler of the Battle of Lewes. It appears that, on the eventful day of May 14, 1264, during the flight of the troops of Henry III. before the conquering Barons, Richard, King of the Romans, the younger brother of Henry, was forced to take refuge in a windmill, where, barring the door, he defied his besiegers, until finally compelled to surrender to Sir John Bevis. The humour

of this event so appealed to the populace that a ballad* was current, telling how :

The king of Alemaigne wende do full well,
He sausede the mulne for a castél,
With hare sharpe swerdes he groundè the stel,†
He wende that the sayles were mangonel.‡

The site of this historic mill is believed to be near the Black Horse Inn, Lewes, a direction towards which the retreating army might well have turned their steps. Here until the beginning of the seventeenth century stood a windmill which, no doubt, replaced the "castél" of the King of the Romans, and which is said to have been called "King Harry's Mill." The Windmill Inn probably recorded its site also. On a clear day many windmills may yet be seen from the high downland above the old town of Lewes, and one in particular above Kingston has recently been saved from destruction by purchase. Its owner has set an example which might well be followed elsewhere in the county, for many of these old mills are fast falling to decay, and a time may not be far distant when the mill and the jovial miller will have to be numbered among the rare survivals of a past age. At Ashcombe, between Lewes and Falmer, stands a familiar landmark—"the six-sweep windmill," sweep being the local term for a sail. This is possibly a unique example in the country. The windmill at Winchelsea, a picturesque example, is associated, by reason of its position, with another King of England, and with a curious incidence of which Thomas of Walsingham has left the following account :

"When the king [Edward I.] was dwelling at Winchelsea, he proposed to go one day to the port to take a view of his fleet, and having entered the town, when he had just ridden over against the bulwarks, and was about to survey the fleet at the lowest station, it happened, that he approached a certain windmill, of which there were several in the town; and his horse being frightened with the noise of the mill and with the quickly revolving sails, refused to proceed; and as the horse was vigorously urged on by the king by whip and spur, he leapt over the

bulwarks: upon which, out of the multitude of horse and foot who followed the king, or had assembled to have a look at him, no one thought but that the king had perished, or had at least been stunned by the leap. But divine providence so disposing, the horse fell upon his feet, even from such a height, into a road, which, from recent rains, was so softened with mud, into which the horse was able to slip for twelve feet, and yet did not fall; and being turned round with another bridle, by the king, he ascended directly to the gate, through which he entered unhurt, and the people who were waiting for him, were filled with wonder and delight at his miraculous escape."

The scene of this catastrophe is considered to have been the Strand Gate, on which side, overlooking the harbour, the town was not fortified by a wall, but by low bulwarks of earthwork.

In the neighbourhood of Hastings are many windmills, and probably many more have disappeared. It was one of these which, in 1830, occasioned the death of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart.* The mill at Rye is mentioned as "one of the earliest instances of the use of the automatic gear."

From a *Survey of the Coast of Sussex* made in 1587, with a view to its better defence against foreign invaders, and especially against the Spanish Armada, the positions of many old windmills may be correctly ascertained. The most westerly here appearing is that on "High-downe Hille" (to be referred to later). The next upon the chart is "Henid Mille," near to which was a landing "between Goring and Henide mille with a water betwene the Beache and the firme land save only next the mille and that muddy and grown with sedges." Proceeding eastward, the other windmills shown are Brighthemston, Bevingham, Firle, Borne, Willington, Barnham, Fayrelee, and Rye, at which last place three mills appear standing close to one another. At a later date, during the fears of a French invasion, in 1778 and 1779, the windmills at Beeding, Bramber,

* According to the *Annual Register*, Sir Frederick "was showing his children the effect and operation of a windmill near Hastings, when, being very short-sighted, he approached too near to it, and, one of the flappers striking him on the back part of the head, he shortly after breathed his last."

* *Political Songs*, edited by T. Wright, p. 69 (Camden Society).

† "Stel," post.

‡ "Mangonel," a war-engine used to cast stones.

and Pevensey were ordered to be held as advance posts. In old engravings of Brighton several windmills appear to the east of the town, near to the cliff; one, on the road to Rottingdean, still stands sentinel, grim, and black, with broken arms and torn sails, and another solitary survivor rises forlorn from its squalid surroundings of crowded streets. There exists a curious engraving showing the removal of a windmill from what is now a central position on the Brighton sea-front to the old Shaw Road, Preston, two miles inland. This mill was removed bodily, by the united efforts of a team of eighty-six oxen, requisitioned from various farms in the neighbourhood, and the event took place in 1797. The removal of a windmill is recorded in the Chartulary of Meaux, in the fourteenth century, and another Sussex example was that of the old timber post-mill which stood till 1896 at Fishbourne, and which had been dragged there on a trolley from Littlehampton.

The mill at High-Down Hill, mentioned in the survey quoted above, disappeared early in the last century; but its site is connected with the history of one of its millers, John Oliver by name, an eccentric individual who led the life of a hermit, and who, when not engaged in grinding corn, turned his attention to the subject of his own demise, preparing a coffin which ran on wheels and which he kept under his bed. He next built himself an altar-tomb near to his mill; on a high point of the Downs above Goring, and employed himself in composing suitable verses to be inscribed thereupon. These preparations were made betimes, for John Oliver lived for nearly thirty years after his coffin and tomb had been made ready. However, he died in 1793, at the age of eighty-four, and two or three thousand persons attended his funeral. According to his wishes, he was carried to his last resting-place by a number of young women attired in white, and the service was read by a child of twelve. Pennant, in his *Journey from London to the Isle of Wight*, described the miller as "a stout active cheerful man," who, "besides his proper trade, carries on a very considerable one in smuggled goods," and tradition affirms that both coffin and tomb, and probably windmill also, served as valuable

receptacles for kegs of brandy and other contraband articles. In 1868 the descendants of John Oliver did a good trade in tea, shrimps, and boiling-water, which they sold to the many pilgrims to the grave of their ancestor. A slight depression in the turf marks the sight of the mill, which stood at the south-west angle of an ancient earth-work, which has probably served as a British and Roman encampment. The tomb is a flat slab, raised on brickwork, and is decorated with figures of Time, Death, and such emblems as a skull and cross-bones; but the grand view obtainable from here is more attractive than John Oliver's gruesome verses, which Pennant describes as "the effusions of his own muse."

It may be mentioned in passing that the miller seldom had a reputation for honesty—though a taste for smuggling was, perhaps, no criterion of a lack of probity in other dealings. Chaucer's miller was a rogue:

A thefe he was forsooth of corne and mele,
And that a slie and usant for to stele.

Tradition tells of an "honest miller of Chalvington," in Sussex; but he throve so ill that he hanged himself to his own mill-post, and, in accordance with the custom of the day, was buried at the cross-roads, with an oak stake driven through his body. Legend has it that this stake grew into a lusty oak, around which, on a dark night, might be seen the honest miller's ghost. A writer in the *Sussex Archaeological Journal* (vol. iii.) declares that, in 1829, "close to the roots of an old blighted oak which hung across the road near the haunted spot, some cottagers, in digging for sand, discovered some human bones, which were generally admitted to be the remains of the honest miller of Chalvington." There are many windmills in the neighbourhood of Hailsham, and one at Thorne was in the possession of the Abbot and Convent of Bayham—formerly situated at Otham—and is mentioned under date 1405. Mayfield is also a district which may be described as the heart of the windmill country. Two well-known Sussex mills stand high above the small village of Clayton, on the road from London to Brighton, conspicuous features to all dwellers in the Weald, and are interesting examples,

of two different designs—the older and the more recent type.

The oldest windmills are invariably the most picturesque. In the most primitive examples the whole structure was made to revolve, in accordance with the quarter from which the wind blew, by means of ropes. Later was added the cap or dome carrying the sails, which was capable of being moved at pleasure by means of a long pole from the ground. Subsequently the windmill was rendered automatic by the invention of the “tail-wheel,” situated in the rear of the sails, and an effective method of reefing the sails was introduced, by which means it was possible to obtain a uniform speed, and, moreover, to guard against damage from the violence of storms. The Sussex miller is very proud of his mill, regarding it with as much affection as a sailor his ship, and, indeed, it rocks and groans during a gale with almost equal violence. Mr. J. J. Hissey, in his *Holiday on the Road*, records a conversation with a worthy miller near Mayfield, who declared of his old mill that “It served my father and my grandfather well, and it keeps me a-going. I wouldn’t have her altered. . . . No, she’ll last me out, I hope, though she does strain a good deal in storms.”

The poet Shelley, though a Sussex man, and probably familiar with windmills from his earliest years, appears to have regarded them with a peculiar horror, and they also inspired De Quincey with a sense of melancholy. In a prose fragment of Shelley’s he says: “We suddenly turned the corner of a lane, and the view, which its high banks and hedges had concealed, presented itself. The view consisted of a windmill, standing in one among many plashy meadows, enclosed with stone walls; the irregular and broken ground, between the wall and the road on which we stood; a long low hill behind the windmill, and a grey covering of uniform cloud spread over the evening sky. . . . I suddenly remembered to have seen that exact scene in some dream of long——” Thus the fragment suddenly concludes, but a footnote adds: “Here I was obliged to leave off, overcome by thrilling horror.” Further explanation is wanting, and the reason of this strange

horror is left to conjecture. To other minds, however, there is a feeling of pleasant exhilaration in the sight of a windmill, perched on some knoll of high ground, where every wind can influence its swiftly revolving sails. And, from an æsthetic point of view, their disappearance is certainly to be regretted. It is to be hoped, even if in years to come we shall “gaze upon the giddy mill” no more, that some of these picturesque relics of other days may yet be spared, if but to add their charm to the landscape. Longfellow’s “Windmill Folk-Song” gives a delightful picture of the mill in the heyday of its prosperity, and is worthy of quotation here :

Behold ! A giant am I !
Aloft here in my tower
With my granite jaws I devour
The maize, and the wheat, and the rye,
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms ;
In the fields of grain I see
The harvest that is to be ;
And I fling to the air my arms,
For I know it is all for me.

I hear the sound of flails,
Far off from the threshing-floors
In barns, with their open doors,
And the wind, the wind in my sails
“ Louder and louder roars.

I stand here in my place,
With my foot on the rock below,
And whichever way it may blow
I meet it face to face

As a brave man meets his foe.

* * * * *

On Sundays I take my rest ;
Church-going bells begin
Their low melodious din ;
I cross my arms on my breast,
And all is peace within.



A Graphic Method of finding the Point of Sunrise on Midsummer Day.

By C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

FOR the antiquary who wishes to ascertain whether the axis of any ancient monument could have been intentionally aligned upon the point of midsummer sunrise, and who may be doubtful as to the bearing of that point, the method of finding it, hereinunder described, will prove useful. As it was specially devised by the writer, several years ago, to enable him to furnish this information to a correspondent who had been studying the *Mén-an-tol*, in West Cornwall, and as the elements of the construction apply to that particular group of stones, it will serve the practical purpose of an object-lesson. Though, perhaps, at first sight, the process may seem to be rather complicated, it is really a simple one; but, of course, good results depend upon accuracy of drawing and measurement. The higher the latitude, the greater the care that should be exercised in these respects, because of the increasing acuteness of the angle LRN.

In every such case it is necessary to know (1) the latitude of the place, and (2) the vertical angle, above or below the horizontal plane, made by the rise, or dip, of the visible horizon in the direction sought.* The latitude (in this case $50^{\circ} 9' \text{ N.}$) may be found by consulting the marginal graduations of a district map: the elevation, or depression, of the horizon, either by observation on the spot with a clinometer, or by deducing it from the contours engraved on some of the Ordnance maps.

If the horizon be on land, the angle can be found, nearly enough, by multiplying 90 degrees by the difference in height between the station and the horizon, and dividing by its distance. In the present case, the contours indicate a superiority of

height of about 65 feet, at a distance of about 2,320 feet. This gives an angle of elevation of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. If there be a sea-horizon, the number of minutes in the dip is practically equal to the number of feet in the square root of the height.

When positions of the sun are in question, it is to be understood that, in this connection, they refer to the centre of his disc. For the present purpose, no allowances are, or need be, made for refraction, parallax, and other small niceties.

CONSTRUCTION.

To economize space, the diagram, reduced from the original, is restricted to the northern hemisphere.

From O, as centre, describe a semicircle, not less than 6 inches in diameter. Through O draw the horizontal line *EOE*, representing the equator of the earth. Erect the vertical *OA*, representing the northern half of the earth's axis. From E set off, on the quadrant *EA*, the arcs *EC*, $23^{\circ} 27'$, and *EL*, the latitude of the place—in this case $50^{\circ} 9'$. Join *OC* and *OL*. Through *L* draw *H \bar{H}* perpendicular to *OL* and tangential to the circle. Draw *LN* parallel and equal to *OC*. Similarly, draw *LM* equal to *LN*, and at the same angle with the horizontal. Join *MN* by the horizontal line, intersecting *H \bar{H}* in some point *R*. Draw *LP* vertical. The line *LN* indicates the direction of the sun at noon; *LM* his direction at midnight; *MN* his apparent path during the day; and *R* his appearance on the horizontal plane.

From *EE* set off a perpendicular *LR*, equal to *LR*, and meeting the arc in *R*. Then the arc *AR* measures the azimuth of the point of sunrise on midsummer day, on the horizontal plane of the place; and the complementary arc *ER* its amplitude, or the number of degrees of that point north of east.

The diagram illustrating this paper, having been constructed with great care, gives $51^{\circ} 40'$ as the estimated azimuth of sunrise; which is four minutes in excess of the truth. Under ordinary circumstances, perhaps the error need not exceed twenty minutes—quite near enough for this special purpose. However, such instrumental errors can be elimi-

* Between the most southerly point of Cornwall and Stenness, in Orkney—respectively 50° and 59° north latitude—this direction will vary (but more rapidly the higher the latitude) from $38^{\circ} 15'$ to $50^{\circ} 36'$ north of east.

Elisha Coles's
 "English Dictionary," 1676:
 A Retrospective Review.

BY G. L. APPERSON, I.S.O.

DR. JOHNSON, in one of the little bursts of sarcasm, half petulant and half grim, with which he lightened the labour of dictionary compiling, defined a lexicographer as a "writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words." There were many of these harmless drudges among Johnson's predecessors in dictionary work, who compiled books of very little value from the modern point of view, but which contain much that is quaint and interesting. One of the best known, and judging from the numerous editions of his book that were published one of the most popular, of these earlier lexicographers was Elisha Coles.

Not much is known of the personal history of this industrious worthy. He is said to have been the son of John Coles, a Wolverhampton schoolmaster, and to have been born about the year 1640. In due time he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which college his uncle, who wrote a once famous book called *A Discourse of God's Sovereignty*, was steward. After leaving Oxford he adopted the profession of schoolmaster, and lived for a while in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where he taught Latin to young people and English to foreigners. On the title-page of his *Dictionary* he describes himself as "Schoolmaster and Teacher of the Tongue to Foreigners." Later he became an usher in the Merchant Taylors' School, but in 1678 was appointed master of a school at Galway by its founder, Erasmus Smith. He died in December, 1680, and was buried at Galway.

Coles's best known publication is the *English Dictionary, Explaining the Difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematicks, and other Arts and Sciences*, which appeared in 1676. The title-page, as is usual with these old books, is wordy and rather boastful. It declares that the book

contains "Many Thousands of Hard Words (and Proper Names of Places) more than are in any other English Dictionary or Expositor"—a statement which one may take leave to doubt, for the book is only a very moderate-sized octavo, and is at least as remarkable for its omissions as for what it includes, notwithstanding that the compiler professes that the whole collection is produced "in a Method more Comprehensive than any that is Extant."

Elisha's address to the reader is pitched in the same rather high key. He says that he is not ignorant of what his predecessors have done; he knows the whole succession from the smallest volume to the largest folio—"from Dr. Bulloker* to Dr. Skinner"†—and he adds: "I know their difference and their defects." He goes on to complain that some are too little, some are too big, some are too plain, and some so obscure that, instead of expounding others, they have need themselves of an expositor. Moreover, some use foolish methods, and suppose things to be known before they are explained, while there are those that "pretend to correction and exactness" who yet transcribe out of others, "hand over head, their very Faults and all."

This last, by the way, is a method of compilation hardly yet extinct. Sir James Murray, in the course of his labours on the great Oxford Dictionary, has discovered, or, rather, has traced, quite a number of bogus words—ghost-words, he calls them—which have been copied by one dictionary-maker after another from his predecessors, but which, as a matter of fact, originating at first in some mistaken spelling or misreading of a real word, have had no genuine existence of their own at all, and have never been seen or heard of outside the pages of the compilers who have so carefully transcribed the work of others—"their very Faults and all."

Mr. Coles proceeds to make merry over the blunders of his predecessors. He quotes several from Phillips's *New World of Words* (1658) which, he says, "simple Children

* *An English Expositor*, . . . by I[ohn] B[ullokar], Doctor of Physicke. London (J. Legatt), 1616. Small 8vo.

† *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*. . . Authore Stephano Skinner, M.D. Londini, 1671. Folio.

would be apt to contradict, but Men of Judgment (for whom they were not writ) know where the Mistake might lie. Yet sure," he goes on, rejoicing to have lighted on so fine a "howler," "yet sure 'twould have made his Worship smile, to have read, how that Argus King of P. [*sic*] for his singular Wisdom and Circumspection, was feigned by the Poets to have had no Eyes." But the worthy man is not without modesty. "In that which I have done," he says, "I do not warrant absolute Perfection." One other remark in Mr. Coles's preface may be quoted. He includes a large number of slang words and phrases, for, as he quaintly explains, "'Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd." Among these cant phrases is the strange entry, "Old Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold."

The student who turns the yellowing leaves of this two-and-a-quarter-centuries-old dictionary will find much that is curiously interesting and not a little entertaining. The vocabulary is, in a sense, very comprehensive, as its compiler claims; for it includes a very large number of names of places and persons, scientific terms—often very extraordinary—legal words and phrases, classical names, dialect words in considerable numbers, Latin phrases, and other matters not now usually found in the body of an English dictionary.

Some of the definitions are quaint. The adjective "sincere" means "pure (as honey without wax)." Smilax was "a Virgin, who (for Crocus's love) pined into a kidney bean." Virago is curtly defined as "a manly woman"—a definition which would bear rather hardly on some women nowadays. "Redshanks" are "Irish Scots." Hawkers seem to have been objects of Mr. Coles's special dislike. He says they are "deceitful Fellows, wandering up and down to buy and sell Brass, Pewter, etc., which ought to be uttered in open Market; also those that sell Newsbooks about by retale, as the Mercury-women do from the Press by wholesale." Short common words were apparently thought beneath the notice of a lexicographer. Such everyday words as "coat," "walk," "brush," "cry," and many others, have no place in this dictionary. "Brush," by the way, is

given, but only with the cant or slang meaning of to "run away." Some of the definitions are rather wrong-headed. For instance, the gable-end of a house is described as "the top, or (by some) the frontispiece." "Population" is defined as "a wasting or unpeopling." From a compiler who sneers so freely, in his preface, at his predecessors' mistakes, these performances are rather reprehensible.

In natural history we get some startling information. The giraffe is "an Asian beast, under whose belly a man on horse-back may ride"—an exaggeration which the unfamiliarity of English folk in Coles's day with so strange an animal may excuse. A fearsome creature is the "Manticore-corn—a ravenous Indian beast, with three ranks of teeth, a face like a man, and body like a lion." The salamander is "a Beast (like a Lizzard) that will live (for a while) in the flames." There is virtue in the cautious qualifying phrase "for a while." "Possown" seems to be intended for the animal known as an opossum. It is described as "an Indian Beast receiving her young ones (on occasion) into a bag under her Belly." "Indian" is a convenient synonym for "foreign." The stork is "a bird famous for pity to his Parent, feeding him, when old and impotent." After this it is rather surprising to find that, under Pelican, there is only the rather sceptical entry—"a bird said to feed her young ones with her blood."

A few entries refer to local customs. "Mark-penny," for instance, is described as "paid at Maldon, for laying pipes or gutters into the streets." "Hoc-Tuesday Money" was "paid the landlord for giving his tenants and servants leave to celebrate Hock-Tuesday, the second Tuesday after Easter-week, whereon the Danes were mastered." And "Hoctide," or "Hockstide," is explained as "Blaze-tide, or St. Blaze's-day, observed for the sudden death of Hardicanute, the last King of the Danes, and their fall with him." Here is a curious entry: "Plow-monary, next after Twelfth-day, when our Northern plow-men beg plow-money to drink; and in some places if the plow man (after that day's work) come with his whip to the Kitchin-hatch, and cry cock in pot, before the maid says cock on the dunghill, he gains

a cock for Shrove-Tuesday"—that being the day associated with the cruel sport of cock-thrashing or throwing at cocks. Another rural practice is described under "Mare"—"Cry the Mare, in Hertfordshire, the reapers tye together the tops of the last blades, and at a distance throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot hath the prize, with shooting [Query, shouting] and good cheer."

An entry of decidedly modern interest is the following: "Turbervils, de turbida villa, an ancient family of Dorsetshire." It is almost startling to come across this Dorset name in a book published 200 years before Mr. Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* made the fallen fortunes of the ancient family known to all the reading world. Some of the names of towns are somewhat disguised. "Okingham, a town in Berkshire" is presumably meant for Wokingham; and "Sittenborn, a town in Kent," is an unfamiliar rendering of Sittingbourne. Of Utrecht, described as a city near Holland, it is oddly said, "Whence you may go to thirty walled towns to dinner, and to fifty to bed."

Under the heading "Canute" we get a new version of that monarch's famous encounter with the waves of the sea. According to the usually received legend, the courtiers who called upon the sea to stop in its tidal course, and respect the majesty of the King seated by its marge, were reproved by Canute himself; but Mr. Coles tells us that "because the water would not obey him, sitting by the seaside, he would never after wear his crown." Like a petulant child, unable to obtain its own way, he "wouldn't play"! Clearly we have all been deceived as to the real character of the Danish King.

Many more quaint and curious entries might be quoted from which the reader could learn much that would probably be new to him. It is not everyone who knows, for example, that "Umbratiles" are "rotten Bodies made visible again by the magical virtue of the Stars." But the purchasers of Elisha Coles's volume had never seen a good dictionary, as we now understand the word, and were therefore not too critical, nor too hard to please. The book was certainly popular, for it passed through many editions.

Coles also published an English-Latin dictionary, which appeared in 1677, and was

popular for a century. Its eighteenth edition was printed in 1772. The industrious compiler published other school-books of minor interest, but it is unnecessary to disturb the dust which settled upon them so many generations ago.



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

BY A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.



HE Visitation, which is transcribed below, is probably the most interesting post-Reformation Visitation held in the Archdeaconry of Leicester of which we have any record, with the exception of the Metropolitane Visitation of Archbishop Laud in 1634.

There is no record extant of the Visitation referred to in the Archdeaconry books as "honorandissima Visitatio excellentissimi Principis et domini nostri Henrici Octavi per venerabilem virum Arturum London Commissarium præclari et honorati viri domini Cromwell ad causas ecclesiasticas vicarii generalis," etc., and the books which contained the proceedings at the Visitations held in the beginnings of the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth have also perished.

While this Visitation is chiefly memorable as showing the method in which the Bishops' Court sought to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Uniformity Act of 1662, it also contains other information of importance, and especially references to the "late times of distraction," and also to the work of Church restoration then being carried on.

The Articles of Inquiry, issued prior to the Visitation, have perished, but the detailed answers of the Churchwardens of Aston Flamville sufficiently indicate their character. An abstract only of the proceedings of the Court has been given in some instances to avoid needless prolixity, and some sets of

cases which received identical treatment have been grouped.

It should be explained that, where a presentment is set out without any proceedings subsequent thereupon, the reason is that no such proceedings took place or are recorded. The parties for some reason were not cited, or proceedings may have been taken in another Court. It should also be stated that the cases of sexual immorality in which the Court exercised its jurisdiction have been omitted, with the exception of one case, which has been retained because it is peculiarly instructive, as an objection was made and heard by the Court to the defendant being admitted to Canonical purgation, and such cases are rare.

It should perhaps be explained that in criminal proceedings the first plea is called "articles," "because it runs in the name of the Judge who articles and objects," and that every subsequent plea is termed an "allegation." "Co^t" is the abbreviation for "comparuit" (the word always used for the appearance of a defendant), "cit" for "citatus," "pr'-co" for "præconisatus," "rondet" for "respondet," "rone" for "ratione," "exc" for "excommunicatus." The abbreviations of Latin words are, however, little more uniform than the spelling of English words in the seventeenth century, and to make the sense intelligible the Latin is often extended in the transcript.

Liber ex officio Dñi Canc : In
vis-ne ordinaria primaria Dni
Robti Lincoln : Epī—1662.

Akeley.

Packington. Richū Donisthorpe qui agendo carruram carbonibus onustam in festo die 29 Maii 1662 ad p'petuas D.O.M. commemorandas gratias auspicatissimumque Serenissimi Dñi Regis Natalem augustissimumque in regna sua reditum et restitucioem annuatim celebrand' sacrato et statuto ab operibus servilibus non destitit.

Respondent appeared and pleaded that he obtained the coals on the eve of the feast day ad instantem rogatum cujusdam Johis

Chisswell and sent the loaded cart to his dwelling on the festival day but promises not to offend in such a way again ("resipiscientiam tamen profitendo se ne posterum in consili delicturum fore humiliter promisit") admonished and discharged.

Sci Martini Leic. Willm Barton Curatus 17 Junii Co^t et Dnus Vicarius Generalis mon^t ad officium juxta librum precum publicarum indutum sup'pellicio et ad cert^d in p^x et inhibuit a predicando usque dum licentiam obtinuerit.

St Margaret's, Junius	} Similar orders made in these cases.
Dixie Curat	
St Marys, John Bond Curat	

All Saints, John Lee Curat

Loughborough. Francum Deacon et Robtum Foster 17 June 1662 Co^t moniti ad providendum librum precum publicarum et superpellicium honestum et cert : in p^x.

Sci Martin Leic. Willelmus Sumner Concionator ibm 19 Junii 1662 cit pr'-co co^t et Dnus Edwardus Lake Vic^{us} Gen^{lis} de officio peragendo comonefecit omniaque in mentem ejus revocavit juxta actum Parliamti hoc anno 14^o Serenissimi Dñi Regis laudabit^r Editum ea unaqueque pub^{ce} legendo et ipsi W^{mo} Sumner concionatori intimando penas statutas si in ea pte quodocūque deliquerit.

Willmum Barton Curatum ibm 19 June 1662 Dnus Vic Gen^{lis} monuit dcum Mrum Barton prntem ad eligendum clericum pōlem idoneum jux^a canones et ad cert : in p^x intimando etiam electionem de canonibus ad se dcūm Barton ministrum dumtaxat pertinere.*

* Canon 91 of A.D. 1603 purported to give the power of choosing the Parish Clerk to the "Parson or Vicar." In a case in which the parishioners of Saint Alphage, Canterbury, complained that time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, they had been used to choose their Parish Clerk, and the ancient Clerk being dead, they chose the plaintiff Cundit Clerk, and that thereupon the Vicar, by force of the new Canon made 1 Jacobi (1603), did choose another Clerk. Cundit had a prohibition in the Common Pleas awarded by Coke, Chief Justice, and the whole Court, "for that the Canon was against the common law, and particular customs are part of the common law." This case is set out in *The Parsons Law* (ed. 1641), p. 115; see also Phillimore's *Ecclesiastical Law*, p. 1507.

In pre-Reformation times the custom seems not to have been uniform. Archbishop Peckham in 1240

Lockington. Sequestration issued in consequence of the death of William Plant, last Incumbent.

Sci Martini Leic. Licentia pingendi Johi Garland pictori. In œdibus mri Thome Browne ad Angeli insigne 5 Aug 1662 coram Venli Ed^{do} Lake Baronetto et legum dcore rone Vis prim., Vic. Gen &c Dnus concessit licentiam adeundi ecclias capellas &c infra decanatus de Guthlaxton et Gartre et ubicunque invenerit symbolum Aplicum decem precepta orationem dominicam aliasque sententias scripturæ oblitteratas seu descissas seu Regia insignia cum galea casside et supportatoribus oblitteratas defixas raras sive diminutas easdem juxta arbitrium iconomorum &c pingendi reparandi et ornandi parietes si quæ albedine deficiunt dealbandi et cætera necessaria prestandi dcis æconomis aliisque quorum interest stipendium pro labore suo et meritorum rone in ea pte exhibentibus concessit salvo jure cujuscumque prout in licentia super filo.

Similar license to Johes Hall Plumbarius et faber within the Deaneries of Akeley & Sparkenhoe, & to Ricardus Cooper "Plumbarius et Vitriarius faber que" within the Deaneries of Guthlaxton and Gartree.

Barrow sup' Soar Theophilum Thompson et Mariam ejus uxorem nuptos clandestine Londini extra p'och: 17 7^{bris} 1662 Co^t tam vir quam uxor et objectis rondent they were married at London by vertue of a licence et ostendert facultatem ad Solemnizari faci-

ordained as follows in the Church of Bauquell, and the Chapels annexed to it: "Volumus insuper ibidem esse duos clericos scholasticos per parochianorum, de quorum habeant vivere eleemosinis, industriam eligendos qui aquam benedictam circumferent in parochia et capellis diebus dominicis et festivis in divinis ministrantes officiis et pro festis diebus disciplinis scholasticis indulgentes" (Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities Glossary*, under title "Clericus Sacerdotis"). But at a Visitation in 1516 the following order was made in respect of Misterton in the Archdeaconry of Leicester. "Injunctum est rectori quod provideat pro honesto aquebajulo cit^a festum nativitalis Sci Johannis px et injunctum est inconomis ac ceteris parochianis ibm quod dictus aquebajulus habeat sufficiens stipendium unde honeste vivere potest sub pena suspensionis."

The parishioners in this case, in spite of the Vicar-General's monition, chose the clerk as usual (North's "Churchwardens' Account of St. Martin's, Leicester," p. 207).

endum in p'och Scæ Margaretæ in vet: piscario Londini et certificatorium Thomæ: Clithero Clerici Curat Sci Clementis Danei in Com: Midd: de solemnizato matrimonio in ecclia Scæ Magdalenee (*sic*) in Piscario unde Dnus pronun^t incidisse in penam canonicam ipso facto et eis petentibus absolucois beneficium adstatim absolvit et monuit ne posthac &c et solutis feodis pro licentia dimisit.

Vic Scæ Margaretæ Leic. Sequestration issued for receipt of the fruits of this benefice vacant per cessionem sive desertionem Yongei Dixie ultimi incumbentis.

Sci Martini Leic. Edward Read clicum p' olem ibm' 12 Dec^r 1662 Dni Edw. Lake Vic gen^{lis} mo^t dcum Read ad suffragandum et rondendum in versiculis et ronsis et hymnis et alternatim cum curato inter legendos psalmos et cætera juxta librum precum publicarum et consuetudinem ecclie anglicanæ absque quacunque omissione.

Akeley.

In Vis primaria Dni Robti Lincoln Epi &c cora venli Edwardo Lake &c

Snareston p'och Mr Porter gard: They want some utensils of the Church w^{ch} be a surplisse a book of Homilies & of Comon Prayer also there wants a table for degrees of marriage.

Similar presentments by the Churchwardens of Woodhouse Mountsorrel (minister also there wanting) Thorpe Acre Long Whatton Lockington Castle Donington Breedon (minister also there wanting) Worthington Sheepeshead (minister also there wanting) Oneleape (also font not duly placed) Whitwicke Packington Blackfordby.

Diseworth W^m Mee. } They want a surplice & also a Minister & a booke of Comon Prayers it being a Sequester'd Vicarage & that they want a pencon from the Audit at Calvingtree.*

In œdibus mri Petri Whiteheade infra novum opus prope Burgu Leic Coram M^{ro} Angel Surrt^o 2 Decembris 1662 prⁿte Petro Whitehead Regrarii Deputato Co^t dcī gard:

* Coventree (*sic*). This is a note in the margin of the book.

et Cer^t habere librum precum publicarum et pensionem articulatam pro hoc presenti anno sed non pro præteritis sc^t 11 annis elapsis quia receptor ut dicunt asseruit se quolibet anno ad festum Scⁱ Michis computum reddidisse et ideo solvere non potuisse et rondent sup^r pellicium non provisum Dnus acceptavit ronsa et quoad provisa certificata salvis feodis dimisit et monuit ad providendum sup^r pellicium et ad cert : citra px Annunc :

Belton Dnum Thomam Beaumont et ejus Dnam presented for being Popish Recusants : their servants we know not their names.

Churchwardens cited "ad explanandam billam quoad famulos quos non norunt."

Sheepshead. 6 Popish Recusants presented.

Ashby de la Zouch J Brookes gen Abraham Strenson gen gardiani novi present. They want a font.

Johes Holmes of Breedon p^d for breaking downe the said font & other monuments.

Blackfordby Thomam Gilbert Jacobum Bodewell als Boadin gard. They want a Surplice & a booke of Comon prayer weh shall be p^rvided in a short time.

28 Jan 1662 cit prco co^t Bodin cert^a omnia provisa et facta fide Dnus dimisit salvis feodis.

oⁱum Scorum Leic Robtum Low, gard. nov : Low monitus ad subeundum juramentum et recus^t sed Dnus ex gratia assignavit ad subeundum juramentum in px.

Juratus ut in Scheda guardianorum.

Scæ Margaretæ Leic Willmum Tompson Willmum Orton gard. non exhibuerunt billam 29 Jan 1662 Co^t Coram Dno Vic Gen & c^e et exhibuerunt billam et p^r. Wanting in their Church the book of homilies & a carpet & a linnen table cloth et habent ad providendum et cert : px Annunc.

oⁱum Scorum Leic. eundem Robtum Low gard : The Church windowes is out of repaire & some other things is wanting but shall shortly be repaired 29 Jan 1662 Co^t fassus articulum explanando rondet defectum Calicis poculi operculi pro mensa libri homiliarum Unde habent ad repandum et providendum px Annunc.

VOL. V.

17 7^{bris} 1662.

Sedes in Osgathorp Cavea^r ne qua conceda^r licentia de sedibus ex pte Australi in ecclia de osgathorp olim per dnum Johem Beaumont militem et Baronettum erectos nisi prius vocetur Georgius Colton de Osgathorpe qui Caveri fecit in propria persona die predicto.

Hatherne infra dec : de Akeley Saxlebie infra dec de Goscote Comp^t Thomas Alsop Clⁱcus Rcor ecclie p^rolis de Hatherne tam nomine suo proprio quam ut nuncius filii sui Thomæ Alsop jun : Curati sui et Co^t Robtus Kirkeby Rcor de Saxlebie allegarunt impedimentum leconis et declarationis libri precum pubcarum per se juxta actum parlamenti anno 14 Car 2 fiendarum fuisse et esse ex eo quod dcus liber haberi non potuit neque potest quatus adhuc constat & c^e . . . offerentes se promptos et paratos ad satisfaciendum actu Parl : quamprimum libros precum publicarum respective receperint.

Sci Martini Leic : pro Calice deficiente et fenestris Cancellorum obstructis omissis. (viz., ex billa or the presentment) William Southwell gard : vet p^r that our Minister did neglect to read the Comon Prayer Book & to observe some ceremonies of the Church but doth now read the Comon Prayer booke weare the surplisse & observe other Ceremonies of the Church : that there wants a hearse cloth : they have no book of Homilies : that div^s of the parishioners who did not frequent the P^rish Church do now frequent it all things are performed in a better maⁿer & order & also more conformity generally then formerly & all things else so far as he conceives are amending well.

11 Dec 1662 Dnus Vic Gen : decr Southwell citand in pxad explanandam billam.

28 Jany 1662 co^t et habet ad explanandū in Sabb : px.

Sci Martini Leic Willmum Deane gardianorum alterum, 12^o Decembris 1662 Coram ven^{li} Edwardo Lake Baronetto & c^e dñus monuit eundem guard^m ad removendum obstructiones fenestrarum ex fenestra orientali cancellorum ecclie et vitreas fenestras erigi

faciendum in locis obstructis citra festum Paschæ px et ad cert in px Paschæ.

29 Jany 1662 Co^t dcus Deane quem Dnus ex sup^r abundanti mo^t ut supra et ad cert : Dnus insup^r mo^t ad providendum calicem operculum pro feretro librum homeliarum malleos tintinnantes campanarum vulgar^r ye chymes et ad cert : px Paschæ ut supra.

14 Jany 1663 Co^t Deane quem Dnus de integro monuit ad effectum ut prius in p^rsentia Deane rōdentis cancellorum reparationem neither hath belonged nor doth belong to ye p^rishioners but to ye Vicar for ye Vicar comonly received & hath ye profites of ye said Chancell & he & the other Churchwarden have been & are threatened to be sued if he or they did remove or meddle wth ye monument set before some pte of East Window in ye said Chancell.

9th Augt 1663 (after appearance on 4th Augt of Brookes the other Churchwarden) Dnus monuit ad probandam allegationem.

William Barton vicarius 29 Jan 1662 co^t super notitia data et Dnus monuit eum ad legendum preces publicas ante et post concionem sive homiliam et cetera in omnibus officiis facienda jux^a ritus et formam in libro predicto et ad cert : in px. 14 Julii 1663 cit pr^r co Co^t et dnus de novo mo^t ad effcū quoad prius et ad cert : in px. 4^o Augtⁱ 1663 Co^t introduxit certificatorium unde Dnus Vic : Gen. acceptavit et salvis feodis Registrarii dimisit.

Nil Sol : Thomam Tod Cedituum 29 Jan^{rii} 1662 Dnus Vic Gen monuit ut tempestive ante preces tam matutinas quam vespertinas diebus dominicis et festivis omnes campanæ agitent^r seu saltem pulsent^r sc^t to ring or chyme all ye bells orderly pro ecclia congreganda una vel altera prius sonata jux^a consuetudinem et ad cert : in prox.

Nil Sol. Beatæ Mariæ Leic Josiam Bond Curatum, 29 Jan 1662 similiter per omnia ut contra Willmum Barton Vic Sci Martini Leic.

Nil Sol Davidem ap Rice Cedituum ibm 29 Jan 1662 Silr p^r oia ut con^a Thomam Tod Cedituum ecclia Sci Martini Leic.

Oium Scorum Leic Cedituum 29 Jan 1662 Silr p^r oia ut con^a Thomam Tod.

Scaē Margaretæ Leic Cedituum 29 Jan 1662 Silr p^r oia ut con^a Thomam Tod.

Sci Martini Leic Willmum Brookes g : nov : electum ad deservendum officium gardiani pro residuo præsentis anni 1662 vice Samuelis Wanley gardiani primitus electi 30 Martii 1663 Co^t Brookes fassus est se electum ut supra vice Samuelis Wanley nup guard ad Pasch ult electi et submitit se unde Dnus juram^{to} oneravit de fideliter exsequendo officio et detegendo crimina et detecta juxta canones.

Mrum Willmum Barton Vic ibm 14 Julii 1663 co^t Dnus mo^t ad solvendum feodum facultatis Concionandi citra px 21 Julii 1603 solvit feodum dimittitur.

In Ecclia p^r oli Sci Martini Leic 10 Augusti 1663 coram Mrō Angel surr^{to} & c Co^t Deane et Brookes icon : predicti et produxerunt in testem super allegatione predicta Willmum Ward Sen in præsentia Mrī Willmī Barton Vic prd qui Willmus Ward jurat^s depon^t that ye Vicar of St. Martins in his time hath repaired the Chancell for he saith that about five & thirty years agoe he this deponent was Churchwarden & never laid out (one) penny about the repaire of the s^d Chancell tunc ad petitionem Mrī Barton Dnus interrog^t whether he the said Ward ever knew y^t ye Vicar repaired the Chancell arlate et dcus. Ward rondet y^t M^r Holmes ye Vicar when he was Churchwarden repaired the windowes & the leades & whatever was amisse about ye Chancell.

(Signed) WILL. WARD.

Deinde dcī icon : produxer^t Thomam Tod præsentem in testem qui juratus dicit that he cannot say that ye Vicar had repaired ye Chancell arlate but when it was broken downe & out of repaire the p^rishioners would have laid it upon ye Vicar to repaire ye windowes & ye leads & saith ye minister would not repaire the windows because they was broken downe by the soldjoures et ulterius dic^t y^t some of ye ministers wch were before M^r Barton but wch of them this Depon^t saith he cannot remember said y^t if the p^rish would put ye Chancel in order he the then Vicar would keepe it in order Tunc Barton inter^r (interrogavit) whether ye said Tod be not doubtfull whether any Vicar before ye said Barton made that p^rfer alter

rondet y^t he ye said Tod is confident y^t other Vicars have made ye like p^rfer Tunc Barton inter^t whether these windowes were repaired & by whom Tod rondet y^t ye windowes were repaired some by Mrs. Whatton & some by the p^rish Tunc Deane petiit interrogare dcum Tod whether it was not at that time repaired by the p^rishioners upon ye accompt y^t M^r Barton ye then Vicar pleaded poverty et rondet he can say nothing to that.

(Signed) THOMAS TODD.

Tunc dci icon p^rduxer^t in testem Stephanum Lincolne p^rsentem in p^rntia Barton qui Stephanus Lincolne juratus dicit y^t when Mrs. Whatton was about ye monument in ye Chancell this dep^t then one of the Churchwardens of St. Martin's went to the said Mrs. Whatton to aske her whether she would repaire the windowes of ye Chancell arlate then being all broken & out of order et dicit y^t the said Mrs. Whatton then answered y^t she would be at one halfe of the charge if the p^rish or ye minister would be at the other Et dicit y^t then this Depon^t spake to the arlate M^r Barton & M^r Barton told this Depon^t y^t if the p^rish would put ye windows in repaire he the s^d Barton would mainteyne them for ye future the reason why he could not do it (being) he the said Barton was not in a capacity or ability to do it.

Tunc Barton interrog^t whether ye said Lincolne Knowes y^t any Vicar paid to ye repaire of ye said Chancell et rondet he cannot say it but saith y^t for ye two yeares while he this Depon^t was Churchwarden he neither repaired nor paid to ye repaire of ye said Chancell Tunc æcon pr^d pduxer^t in testem mrum anthonium Courtesse pr^sentem in judicio in pr^r-ntia Barton qui Anthonius Courtesse juratus dicit y^t about ten years agoe this depon^t being one of ye Churchwardens one M^r Wright ye Minister of S^t Martins applying to this Depon^t y^t he ye said Minister might have ye profites for such as were buried at ye time in ye Chancell et dicit y^t he this Depon^t tould the said M^r Wright y^t if he ye said M^r Wright would repaire ye windowes & Chancell then out of order this rondent thought ye said M^r Wright might have the p^rfitcs of the said burials & so ye p^rishioners

would be willing otherwise not et dic^t y^t then M^r Wright refused so to repair the Chancell & y^t he this Dep^t rec^d ye p^rfitcs of ye burials but cannot say who repaired the Chancell for the time of this Depon^t being Churchwarden for it required much reparacon at that time & ye p^rish deliberated thereabouts Tunc Barton interrog^t whether ye said Courtesse ever knew the Chancell arlate repaired by any vicar et Courtesse rondet y^t he never knew any Minister in this rondents time to repaire it ye s^d Chancell.

(Signed) ANTHONY COURTIS.

Deinde Barton Allegavit se habere testes et petiit &^c et Dnus ad petitionem Barton continuavit causam statu quo in diem Lunæ px hoc loco inter 9 et 12 ante meridiem monitis vic^o et æcon : ad interessendum &^c. In ecc: predicta 16 Aug 1663 coram eodem M^{ro} Angell &^c Co^t M^r Barton vic et p^rduxit in testem Johem Hall pr^rntem in judicio quem petiit admitti et jurari qui juratus in pr^rntia æconomorum pr^d dissentientium dicit y^t these fifteen yeares last past or thereabouts he hath beene a workman as a Plummer or Glasier & y^t in the time of M^r Franckes his being Churchwarden he did ye plummer's work for one gutter of lead of ye Chancell arlate of S^t Martins Church & y^t M^r Frankes then Churchwarden paid this depon^t for ye same Chancell worke together wth other Churchworke of ye said Church expressed in one bill et dicit y^t since y^t time in ye time of M^r Wanley his being Churchwarden this depon^t of his own accord did cast two sheetes of lead & laid them upon the roof of the Chancell whence they were taken to be cast & was paid for the same five pounds a yeare for wch this Depon^t had undertaken the Church workes et dic^t y^t before the said taking up the said two sheets & casting thereof he did take up M^r Wanley the then Chuchwarden to see what was needfull to be done on ye top of the Chancell & the said M^r Wanley said it is needfull to be done & appointed this Depon^t to go on wth it on this Deponts accompts & saith he was paid for the same by the Churchwardens & was never paid anything for ye said worke by the Minister for he saith the said Church

was many times without a Minister.* And further saith y^t at ye time of setting up ye monum^t for M^r Whatton this dep^t did the glasse work of the Chancell & y^t Mrs Whatton paid for ye East window glassing & for p^t of the North window's glassing & y^t the p^rsh paid for ye South windowes of ye said Chancell amongst this dept^s other workes for ye said Church.

Signum

JOHIS H HALL.

Unde Dnus super probatis hincinde assignav^t ad audiendam voluntatem in px monitis vic^o et ceconomis ad tunc et ibiⁿ interessendum.

17 Sept^r 1663 In Ecclia Sci Martini Leic M^r Barton interrog^s whether he gave license to Mrs. Whatton to sett up a monument within the Chancell answereth that he gave her license to sett up a monument where her husband was buried and interrog^s whether he gave leave to Mrs. Whatton to stopp upp the windows in the Chancell saith as to the stopping up of the windowes he gave noe consent nor did know anything of it.

Dnus ex premissis injunxit M^{ro} Barton reparare debere fenestras Cancell et monuit eum presentem ad reparand : citra prox vis et ad certificand.

12 Nov 1663 Comp^t M^r Willmus Barton et exhibuit ex^{tr} super reparacoem fenest^{re} orientalis dict^e ecclie sive Cancell^e sub manibus gardianorum et allega^t fenestram pdcam esse bene et sufficienter reparatam et cum vitreis in locis prout olim usque ad monumentum decens in inferiori parte dc^e fenest^{re} erectum in angulo inferiore dc^e fenest^{re} juxta monitionem ei factam et petiit dimitti ab omni ulteriore vexatione in hac parte unde Dnus assignavit ad andiendam voluntatem Dni sup^r p^rmissis in px.

For not paying levies to the repair of churches, six persons were presented in this Deanery, the only presentment of interest being the following :

Osgathorpe Nicolaus Kidyear Tho Bayley gard :—presentant dnum Thomam Beaumont

* See North's *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's, Leicester*. There was a vacancy of the Vicarage from Midsummer, 1651, till Michaelmas, 1653.

Baronettum for the like being the summe of 8^s. 4^d 15 Octobris 1662 Savile exhibit procuracionem et allegavit dnum suum exemptum ab omni solutione taxarum ad reparacionem ecclie ex eo quod fundus vocatus. Stockwood pro quo taxatus erat non fuit nec est infra p^och de Osgathorpe sed membrum Abbatⁱe dissolut^e de Gracedieu unde ad petitionem Savile Dnus decrev^t gard citandum ad justificandum presentamentum.

There are nine presentments for not bringing children to be baptized including the following presentment :

Hatherne. Tho^s Stevenson hath one child unbaptized stat excom vide lib. excon 21 Julii 1664 compuit dcus Stevenson et petiit absolvi unde fca fide de parendo juri et servando mandata ecclie Dnus eum absolvit et restituit et objecto arlo alleg^t that ye said child is now 14 yeares of age & will not be baptized because of his Mother who is an obstinate Anabaptist & saith he will use his endeavour to have it baptized & denyeth not the rites of the Church of England in presentia Mri Allsop Clici Rcoris.

Forty persons presented for not coming to Church ten as Popish recusants & one as reputed Papist.

Sparkinhe Market Thomas Paske } æcon
Bosworth. Will Bowler } ad re-
spondendum articulis super subtractionem salarii olivero ædituo sive clico poli ibm consueti et debiti concernen^r prout in litteris ejusdem Wolfstani Oliver &^c ad officium merum scil^t ten shillings a yeare for ringing of curfew* 10^s a yeare for setting ye clocke & for finding of bell ropes 10^s a yeare & this last year he was to have 12^s for other things wch he did & hath bene usually paid for from the Churchwardens being not paid by y^e wch is due (sic) by 55^s he doth p^rsent y^e said Churchwardens 8 Julie 1662 Dnus mo^t ad satisfaciendum eidem Wol. Oliver et ad cert^d in px.

* At Byfield a bell was rung at four in the morning and at eight in the evening, for which the Clerk had 20s. yearly paid him by the Rector (*Bridge's History of Northamptonshire*).

(To be continued.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN OLD CARVING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I enclose photographs of an old carving which has recently come into my possession. There is a tradition in the family that it is an altar-piece from the chapel of one of the ships of the Invin-

readers, versed in Spanish heraldry, can enable me to identify the shield; and if it proves to be a Spanish coat, this will, to some extent, confirm the tradition of its origin."



At the Sign of the Owl.



FIG. 1.

cible Armada. The obverse (Fig. 1) represents the Nativity, and the reverse (Fig. 2) bears a coat of arms, which is clearly shown in the photograph. The field is azure and



Two recent discoveries of prehistoric human remains form the subject of a short illustrated article by Signor Sergi in the *Rivista d' Italia* for April ("L'uomo paleolitico"). The accounts given of these remains by the original discoverers may be found in *Archiv für Anthropologie*, N.F., vol. vii., 4, 1908: "Homo mousteriensis Hauseri," von Prof. Dr. H. Klaatsch und V. Hauser; and in *L'Anthropologie*, xix., 5-6, [1908: "Découverte d'un Squelette humain moustérien," par les Abbés A. et I. Bouyssonie et L. Bardon; L'homme fossile de la Chapelle-aux-Saints, Corrèze, par M. Boule.

Both these interesting finds were made in the valley of the Dordogne, the district of France already famous for its prehistoric treasure-trove.



Professor Hauser unearthed a human skeleton, together with many worked flint instruments, in a cavern not far from that of Moustier; former discoveries of paleolithic man in the latter have given its name to the type, to which, apparently, the new-found skeleton belongs. The illustrations show both front and side view of the skull, in a remarkable state of preservation. Professor Klaatsch conjectures that it is the skeleton of a youth of sixteen, and that it belongs to the same race as those found at Neanderthal and Spy; Signor Sergi, however, gives his reasons for concluding that it should be placed in the third glacial period, or even the post-glacial. He in no way depreciates the interest of the find, but points out that it differs considerably from the Neanderthal



FIG. 2.

the charge is argent, the pennons on the top of the towers being gules. In front of the castle is a small shield placed diagonally, a fesse within a bordure. The colours of this shield are almost obliterated, but appear to be argent and azure. Perhaps some of your

type. The deep supraciliary ridge found in the older specimen is absent, the occiput is rounded, not angular, and the want of breadth at the temples is a marked difference. One peculiarity, clearly shown in the illustration on p. 547, is the great development of the upper part of the head, above the jawbone, a characteristic very marked in the Australian type, and in the examples found at Brünn and Galley Hill.

The second discovery was in La Chapelle-aux-Saints, in the next department of Corrèze; it was the skeleton of an old man, found at the back of a cavern in a rectangular grave, cut from the rock, measuring 1 metre in width, 1.45 metres in length, and about 30 centimetres in depth. Above the grave was said to be an undisturbed layer of yellowish earth, containing flint instruments and the bones of the reindeer, great ox, horse, marmot, birds, rhinoceros, and bison. The side view of the skull in the illustration shows the ridge above the brow and the flat, depressed cranium, which probably justify Professor Boule in his estimate of its age, though, again, Signor Sergi differs. He considers that the evidence of the bones and of the grave point to a later period.

The proprietors of the well-known Golden Cross Hotel, Charing Cross, have issued, in a well-printed pamphlet, price 6d., an account of the history and associations of their hostelry, under the title of *At the Sign of the Golden Cross in the Strand*. The letter-press, written by Mr. S. E. Hutchins, mentions that nearly 300 years ago there was a "Golden Cross" at Charing—"a quaint little halfway inn, midway between London and Westminster, with water-trough in front and lofty sign-post, and the old Cross swinging over the footpath, for it is recorded that in 1643 . . . the 'Golden Cross' sign was taken down as superstitious and idolatrous." But the greater part of the booklet is occupied with the associations of the inn with the old coaching days and with Dickens, from whose books liberal quotations are made.

In the golden age of coaching the Golden Cross was the great coaching hostelry of the

western part of London, and coaches left its yards daily for all parts of the country. Behind the existing hotel may be seen the old yard where the coaches were wont to assemble, and there is still, in an excellent state of preservation, a portion of the old gallery which was immediately in front of the bedrooms, encircling the coach-yard, and over which the bedroom occupants used to peer in the "wee sma' hours" as the conveyances were preparing to start. It was from the Golden Cross Yard that Mr. Pickwick left in the Commodore Coach for Rochester after his adventure with the philosophical cabman. Alluding to the passing of the old coaches about 1840, the author quotes an amusing old Cockney rhyme, the Dirge of the Dragsman. Here are a few lines:

The blossoms must speedily ade from the bough,
And crossed are the hopes of the Golden Cross now,

So farewell to the Coach box, farewell to the Vip!
By fate most unkind we're cotched on the hip.
Then join, brother dragsmen, in sorrowful chorus,
For at present there's nothing but ruin before us.

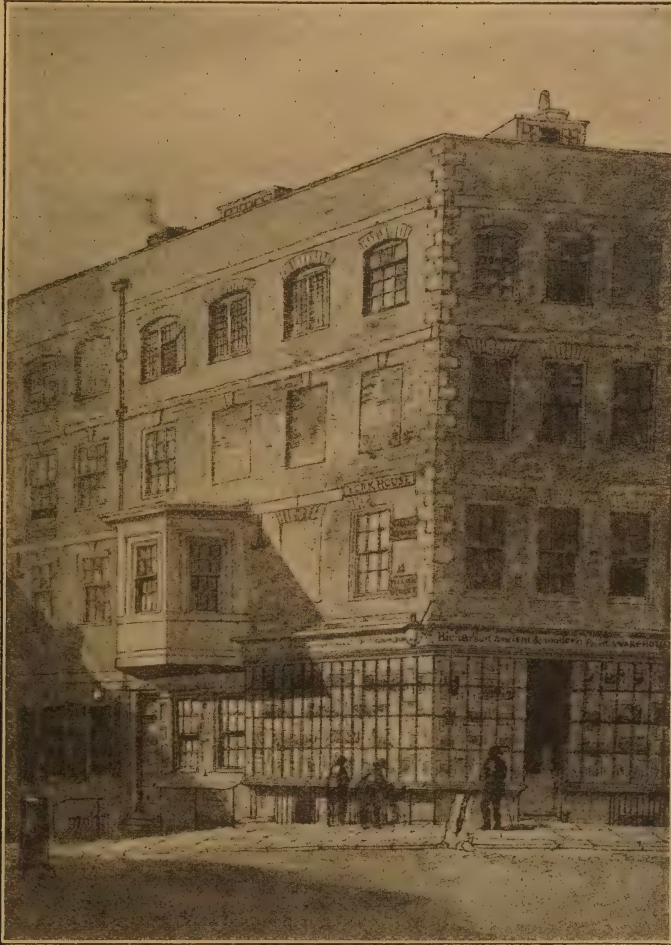
The little book is very freely and attractively illustrated by reproductions of old views and prints of the inn and of the neighbourhood. One of these I am kindly permitted to give on the next page; it shows the old-fashioned shop of Richardson, the print-seller, which used to stand at the corner of Villiers Street, on ground now occupied by the forecourt of Charing Cross Station.

A century ago the sales held at Richardson's shop made it a famous rendezvous for collectors and connoisseurs. Dr. Thomas Rees, in his *Reminiscences of Literary London*, says that he there met many congenial spirits, whose own hoards were later dispersed for the pleasure of other collectors. The famous collections of Musgrave and Tighe were sold here by auction. Richardson published as well as sold prints, but it was the sales held on his premises which made them noteworthy. Mr. J. H. MacMichael, in his book on *Charing Cross*, says that Richardson's extensive collection was noted for portraits, topographical and antiquarian prints, and recalls that "in February and March, 1800, he sold an amazing collection of British portraits, which continued for thirty-one

days, and which appears to have been accumulating for forty years."

✱ ✱ ✱
A book with an attractive title—*The Romance of Symbolism*—is about to be published by Mr. Francis Griffiths. It is by Mr. Sidney Heath, the well-known draughtsman, whose

Anatole France's successful *Vie de Jeanne d'Arc*. The prospectus promises an artistic feast in plates, some in colours, and in head-pieces and tail-pieces. Three hundred copies of the ordinary edition will be printed at the price of 100 francs per volume, with fifty more, still more luxuriously printed and



THE SHOP OF RICHARDSON, THE PRINT-SELLER, CORNER OF VILLIERS STREET.

sumptuous volume on *Dorset Manor-Houses* appeared some little time ago, and will contain many illustrations from the author's facile pencil. Messrs. Goupil and Co. announce for publication in the autumn of this year the first volume of a splendidly illustrated edition in four volumes of M.

illustrated, at 250 francs per volume. Subscriptions will only be received for the complete work.

✱ ✱ ✱
The Rev. E. J. Watson Williams has written an interesting monograph in connection with an old Hampshire church which dates from

about A.D. 1000, entitled, *Odd Tit-Bits from Tichborne Old Church Books*. It will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock.

An ancient City manuscript that would have created keen competition among collectors of antiquities has just been rescued from the sale-room by the Worshipful Company of Horners. The book had been put up for auction, but the attention of the Company was drawn to the intended sale by Mr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, and negotiations took place with the owners, with the result that it was withdrawn from the sale, and purchased by the Company by private treaty at a figure considerably less than it would probably have reached under the hammer. The *City Press* says that "the owners, who, by the way, had inherited it, and were able to prove that it came into the family by purchase in the ordinary way of collecting, felt that the Guild possessed a first claim, and therefore were not only willing sellers, but easy bargainers."

The exact official description of the work, which is finely bound, is as follows :

London. The Horners' Company. Documents on Vellum concerning the Worshipful Company of Horners of the City of London, from the Reign of King Richard II. (14th year, A.D. 1391) to A.D. 1635 ; with an old English Calendar, 33 leaves, written in various hands, original calf, with metal bosses and centre ornaments, clasp catches, and link for chaining. Sm. 4to., Cents. XVI-XVII. Very interesting Volume on a City Company, written in several hands in the 16th and 17th centuries, they being copies of older documents. The Calendar at the beginning, occupying 6 ll., is written in a rude Gothic letter in red and black and commemorates several London saints. Then comes (I.) Copy of a petition to Stephen Forster, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City (*temp.* Henry VI.) from the "Goode folkes of the mystier of Horners enfranchised of this city" (2 ll.). (II.) "The VIII day of Aprill in the yeer of the regne of Kyng Richard the Second the XIII yeer come the worthi men of the Crafte of Horners of the Cite of London and deliverede to the maire and haldermen a bill," etc. (2 ll.).

(III.) "Memorandum die quinto Martii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarto, post conquestum sexto decimo probe homines tam mistere de Horners quam mystere de Bottell Makers," etc. (IV.) Memorandum on the Petition of the Horners' Company to Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor Anno Q. Eliz. XLII. (5 ll.). (V.) "Heere beginnes ye old Orders of this booke, written out in Englishe the XXIII daie of September anno dni 1600" (9 ll.). (VI.) Petitions, etc., of the Horners' Company to the Lord Mayor. 1635, etc. (6 ll.).

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued, as No. ii. in their new series of Quarto Publications, *King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge*, with plans and illustrations, by W. D. Caröe, M.A., F.S.A. (price 10s. 6d. net). Mr. Caröe was entrusted, it will be remembered, with the direction of the work, undertaken by Trinity College in 1905, of exploration which led to the disclosure and recovery of so many of the ancient features of King's Hall. In the monograph before us he examines the history of the Hall with special reference to his recent discoveries, tracing many changes by entries in the numerous volumes of the King's Hall accounts. The entries are in "Latin"; but though the Latinity is often infamous, as Mr. Caröe says, they provide useful and important details. In an appendix is given a list of technical terms used in the accounts, with explanations. Perhaps the most striking feature of this handsome quarto is the wealth of illustration. There are twenty-six illustrations in the text, including small cuts of the ancient features of the building which have been recently revealed, and beautifully clear reproductions from Lyne's map of Cambridge (1574) and Loggan's view of Trinity College (*circa* 1688); twelve full-page or double-page plates of plans and details; and a fine photographic frontispiece showing the buildings as they are now. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society must be proud to include among their publications this fine monograph, which will be indispensable to all students of Cambridge architectural history.

The most interesting article in the January-March issue of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* is the "Story of the Attack on Lavally Cottage, Ballymagooly, near Mallow, in

1823," by Dr. H. F. Berry. The attack was an incident in an outbreak of "Whiteboyism" in that year, due chiefly to famine and fever. It is curious that the period "is constantly spoken of in the South of Ireland as that of 'the Rebellion,' and aged people in numerous instances are believed to have confounded its incidents with those of the rebellion of 1798." Mr. R. Day describes a "Crofton Croker Relique"; Mr. Lunham continues his annotated transcript of "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of his Diocese, 1699-1702"; and the last part of "An Irish Account of the Battle of Kinsale" is given.

No less than three issues in the Viking Club's "Old Lore Series" are dated April—Nos. 11, 12, and 13. No. 11 is the *Old Lore Miscellany*, vol. ii., part ii., which contains, like its predecessors, notes, queries, replies, and longer articles, on a great variety of Northern topics. Shipwrecks, folk-lore, witchcraft and charming, family-names and place-names, are among the subjects. There are good illustrations, including a continuation of the valuable series of portraits of Northern worthies. These are very satisfactorily reproduced. No. 12 contains vol. i., part v., of *Orkney and Shetland Records* (sixteenth-century charters), and No. 13, vol. i., part i., of *Caitness and Sutherland Records* (thirteenth-century documents).

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*St. George's Day: Annual Meeting.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. H. Lyell and J. E. Pritchard were appointed Scrutators, and the Rev. E. S. Dewick and Mr. H. B. Wheatley Assistant-Scrutators, of the ballot.—Mr. H. A. Tipping was admitted Fellow.—The President delivered his annual address, containing the usual notices of deceased Fellows, and passing under review the chief incidents connected with the Society during the past year.—The following were declared duly elected President, Council, and officers, of the Society for the ensuing year. President, Dr. C. H. Read; Treasurer, Dr. P. Norman; Director, Sir Edward W. Brabrook; Secretary, C. R. Peers. Others members of Council: Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, W. Paley Baildon, the Rev. E. S. Dewick, L. L. Duncan, Dr. A. J. Evans, E. H. Freshfield, W. Gowland, Sir R. R. Holmes, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, R. G. Rice, Sir Owen Roberts, Max Rosenheim, H. W. Sanders, J. H. Etherington Smith, Reginald A. Smith, Emery Walker, and H. B. Walters.—*Athenæum*, May 8.

April 29.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Dr. Arthur John Evans to be a vice-president of the Society.—The Rev. William Greenwell and Mr. W. Parker Brewis communicated a paper on the "Development of the Bronze Spearhead in the United Kingdom."

May 6.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the early topography of the town of Ludlow, in which he submitted that the setting-out of its unusually regular

plan was very little later than the foundation of the castle in the last quarter of the eleventh century. The symmetrical arrangement had been subsequently disturbed by the addition of the outer bailey to the castle at the close of the twelfth century, and by the enclosing of the town with a wall in the succeeding century. Mr. Hope also exhibited, through the kindness of the Rev. T. F. Falkner, photographs of the tower parapet of Burnham Westgate Church, Norfolk. These are decorated with a remarkable series of sculptures, including the Fall, the Annunciation, the Flight into Egypt, the daughter of Herodias tumbling before Herod, the beheading of John Baptist, and the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and sundry figures of saints. Nothing is known of the history of this parapet, which was added to the tower temp. Henry VII.

Mr. A. P. Maudslay exhibited a volume of the Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter written for Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1606, by Sir William Segar, Garter, with illuminations of the arms and styles of the existing Knights Companions. Lord Dillon exhibited the copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter written for Sir Henry Lee in 1597. Miss Nina Layard exhibited two broken alabaster statues of seated bishops, from Fornham St. Mary, near Bury St. Edmunds, of Nottingham work of the fifteenth century.—*Athenæum*, May 15.

The annual general meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 22, when Alderman Chancellor was elected President and a satisfactory report was presented.—Dr. Round, in some remarks on the forthcoming Colchester Pageant, said from an artistic and play-acting aspect he had no doubt that Mr. Louis N. Parker's pageant would be uniformly successful, but speaking as a historian and archaeologist he must tell them he could not support any such pageant. He took strong exception to historical inaccuracies in several episodes, and he had declined to take part in the pageant because "he would not aid and abet Mr. Louis Napoleon Parker in the falsification of English history." He referred to Mr. Parker's statement of "dryasdust history," and his declaration "that some fiction was a great deal truer than history," and said that in Colchester the great danger was the treatment of legend and history as history; and not only so, but it would be actually interwoven with it. The result would be the general public would be led to believe there was something in legends which historians knew to be only silly fiction. As for the children, he was firmly convinced that King Coel would to them be a real person, and he denied that the pageant deserved this mixture. Dr. Round said he would gladly have helped in getting at true facts, but he could not consent to make Colchester ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

With the object of furthering an effort now being made to extend the work and increase the membership of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, a gathering was held on the afternoon of May 6 at West Hoathly. This meeting-place afforded the opportunity of inspecting the fine Early English

church and two exceptionally good examples of English domestic architecture of different periods. One is known as the Priest's House, and the other is a stone manor-house. Both are near the church, on the opposite side of a lane, and although they had fallen into decay, they have now been repaired by Mr. J. Godwin King, J.P., their present owner, who has preserved all their interesting features. These, with the church, were thrown open for inspection by the fairly large gathering of members of the society and friends who attended. The visitors had the advantage of having Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., to explain the various architectural features of all three places.

At the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 21, Mr. J. Patterson presiding, Mr. R. Anderson Aird read a paper—"Notes on Seaham Parish." He described the parish as being bounded on the north by Bishopwearmouth, Ryhope, and Burdon, on the east by the sea, the south by Dalton-le-Dale, and on the west by Houghton, Eppleton, and Warden Law. It was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. Three centuries later, in 1260, it was severed from the church, and formed a freehold manor. He spoke of the various residents and owners of the parish up to its passing into the hands of the Londonderry family in 1821. He next dealt with the ancient church, pointing out that it had its Rectors from 1279 to 1475, when it subsequently became a vicarage, and continued as such to the present day. There were only two charities of £5 each attached to the church. He also touched upon Byron's connection with the parish. Mr. Aird produced a bill dated 1811 for harvesting, showing that the men received 3s. and the women 2s. per day, and others 10d. The journey to Sunderland then cost 4s., and to Durham 7s. He likewise showed a number of plans and sketches of the place in its early days, and these were scanned with much interest by the members.

The annual meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was held in Bishop Cosins' Library, Palace Green, Durham, on May 6. In the absence, through indisposition, of the President of the society (the Rev. Dr. Greenwell), Dr. Gee (Master of University College) took the chair. In a letter Dr. Greenwell explained that his absence was due to a persistent attack of that often derided but very formidable enemy, the gout. It was the first time, with one exception, that he had been absent from the annual meeting during the forty-four years which had elapsed since they did him the honour of electing him President of the society. Dr. Greenwell was unanimously re-elected President. The following places were selected to be visited during the coming year: Northumberland meeting, Bamburgh and Rothbury; Durham meeting, Seaham Church, Dalton-le-Dale, and Easington; Yorkshire meeting, Bedale and district; two days' meeting, Dumfriesshire. Dr. Gee gave an able address to the members, in which he reviewed in detail the local matters of most important archæo-

logical interest that had been connected with the preceding twelve months.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 28.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair.—Mr. Henry Laver contributed a paper on "The Coinage of Prasutagus," in which he contrasted that King's reputation for great wealth with the absence of his name from coins of the Iceni, and, in view of the fact that many uninscribed coins in hoards found in Suffolk and Norfolk are of the reduced weight characteristic of British coins in the time of Claudius, he judged it right to assign to Prasutagus, Claudius's contemporary, some of the uninscribed coins referred to.—Mr. Shirley Fox gave an address "On the General Principles of Mediæval Numismatics." Taking as his text a passage in the late François Lenormant's introduction to *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, which warns students to beware of letting their studies lead to accumulating details of little meaning, while ignoring questions of vital importance, Mr. Fox remarked that there was no standard work dealing with English numismatology on these lines. After referring to the methods of preparing dies, he explained how different in general effect these might appear although produced from identical punches, and gave a demonstration of this by means of duplicate sets of papers cut to represent the punches used to make up the head and bust of an Edward penny. By adjusting these differently he produced the presentment of two coins varying considerably in style and appearance, although the component parts employed were identical in form. Mr. Fox further referred to the great importance of "mules," and the many deductions and inferences to be drawn from them, and to the information to be obtained by close study of the various punches used in making dies. He cited and exhibited as an example certain coins of the last issue of Richard II., upon which a broken I punch was to be traced, not only on the half-groat and penny, but also on the halfpenny, which should therefore be assigned to the same issue as the larger coins. Exhibits: In addition to the coins referred to already, Mr. Fox exhibited pennies of the Edwards, and Mr. A. H. Baldwin new silver and copper coins for Cyprus with the bust of Edward VII. Mr. Wells exhibited a silver ring of ancient Irish workmanship.

The last meeting of the session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on May 10, Mr. W. G. Scott Moncrieff in the chair. In the first paper Dr. T. H. Bryce, in continuation of previous descriptions of the cairns of Arran, described several chambered cairns made known to him by Mr. J. A. Balfour and the members of the Arran Society, who have been engaged in locating all the archæological sites in the island, a complete inventory of which they design to publish in the forthcoming *Book of Arran*. He also owed to the Arran Society, who provided the necessary labour, the opportunity of excavating the cairns now described. These were: A long cairn at East Bannan, 100 feet in length, with a megalithic chamber 22 feet long, divided into five compartments, and having in front of its portal a semicircular setting of standing stones; Dunan Beg, at Blairmore, 121 feet

in length, which had two chambers; Dunan More, not far off, now reduced to a site of 78 feet diameter, which had three chambers arranged radially; on Machrie Moor a chamber 10 feet in length, with no cairn now above it; and at Ballymeanach the remains of a cairn with a chamber and portal, preceded by a semicircular setting of stones. Most of the chambers had been previously despoiled, but burials in them, both burnt and unburnt, were traceable, and among the objects found were fragments of urns, the terminal plate of a jet necklace, a flint knife, flakes of flint and pitchstone, and bones of domestic animals. Though the yield of relics had not been large, fresh evidence had been obtained regarding structural details, of which plans and photographs were exhibited. He also described and showed plans and views of a megalithic chamber at Ardenadam, Holy Loch, known locally as Adam's Grave.

Mr. J. A. Balfour gave a description of a viking grave-mound containing a ship-burial on King's Cross Point, Arran. Towards the west side of the mound, which was 30 feet in length, there was found a deposit of calcined human bones and charcoal, a number of iron rivets or clinker-nails, the usual accompaniments of a viking ship or boat-burial; portions of a slab of cetacean bone, decorated with small circles and central dots; portions of partly melted objects of bronze, a triangular plate of iron with a sliding bolt on one side and oxidized impressions of a woven fabric on the other side, and a bronze coin of Wigmund, Archbishop of York A.D. 837-854, similar to one found in the viking boat-burial at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay.—Mr. F. C. Eeles described two incised sepulchral slabs of the kind which seem to have occupied in Scotland the place of brasses in England. One in the churchyard of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, is peculiar in bearing the incised figures of two knights placed facing each other under Gothic canopies. There are slight differences in the armour, which is of the type in use in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. The inscription has not been completed. The other slab, at Pathlaw, Forfarshire, shows a priest in eucharistic vestments of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. The inscription is incomplete, but bears that he was Vicar of the old church of Finavon.

The annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held on May 4, Mr. N. M. Richardson, the President, in the chair, when a satisfactory report was presented. The President gave his annual address, which, as usual, was an interesting summary of the year's scientific progress. Under the head of archaeology he mentioned especially the excavatory work at Maumbury Rings, and on the Roman villa site at Hemsworth, near Wimborne. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux exhibited a coffin chalice and paten belonging to Mary, Countess of Ilchester, who had kindly lent them for exhibition. They were found early in 1906, in association with an interment, during the digging of a grave on the south side of Abbotsbury Church. In February he took the articles up for exhibition before the Society of Antiquaries in London, and there they received much attention, and were considered to be early fourteenth century. The Hon.

Secretary mentioned that in the 1905 volume of the *Proceedings* he reproduced a photograph of a burial chalice and paten from Milton of about the same date. But those shown that day were much more interesting. The President expressed the thanks of the club to Mr. Prideaux, and asked him also to convey them to Lady Ilchester.

At a meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY held at Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. E. R. Holland, of Benhall Lodge, exhibited the Roman bronze head recently found in the River Alde in Suffolk. It was stated that Sir Alma Tadema considered it one of the finest specimens of Roman portrait bronzes discovered since the Roman occupation. The sculptor, he claimed, must have been one of the foremost amongst the many who worked in Rome during the Augustan era. The head appeared to be one of the Princes of the Augustan family. The manner in which the head was poised upon the neck suggested an equestrian statue. This remarkable head measures about a foot in height. It must have been buried in the bed of the river since the first century. No record of Roman remains had been hitherto traced at Rendham, where once a ford, now superseded by a bridge, might have existed. The Aldeburg Literary Society propose making investigations in the neighbourhood.

Reference was made in the report of the council of the Institute to the movement that was started for the sale of the ancient helmet of the Duke of Norfolk in Framlingham Church. Through the action of the Duke of Norfolk, the sale had not taken place, and the historic helmet still remained in the county.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the parish of Hesselst possessed a probably unique treasure in a fourteenth-century embroidered silk Eucharistic veil or Pyx cloth. Hesselst was a poor parish, where at the present moment money was needed for church restoration, and with the offer of no less a sum than £1,000 for this ecclesiastical relic it was possible it might be sold. It seemed very hard, the council submitted, to advise the rector and churchwardens to refuse so tempting an offer. Canon Warren, secretary to the institute, when the value of the cloth was questioned, said the church officers had had an offer of four figures from a representative of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but he hardly thought the relic would be parted with even for £1,000, because only £88 was required for the completion of the restoration work. Complaint was made by members at the manner in which church plate was parted with, and Canon Warren remarked that when dining out recently he saw two chalices on the table of his host.—*Times*, April 16.

The members of the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Archdeacons of NORTHAMPTON and OAKHAM visited Walgrave on April 22, and enjoyed a most interesting and pleasant outing. At Faxton they viewed the little church of St. Denis, with its belleote, originally of Early English work, and chancel and east window of the Early Decorated period, the fine monument to Sir Augustine Nichols coming in for much admiration. The party then

proceeded to Walgrave, where the Church of St. Andrew has a fine Decorated tower and arcade, and a north doorway of the Perpendicular period. What was especially interesting to the party was the low side window at the south side of the chancel and the chained books. On the outside of the chancel are carved the initials of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York. At Walgrave there are two manor-houses, belonging originally to the Walesoures and Waldegrave, the Saxon. Both were bought by Mr. John Langham in 1655-1657. On the way to Hannington the remains of an Elizabethan staircase were viewed in Walgrave Hall (south hall). The church at Hannington is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is an unusual one of its kind, there being only four churches in existence which are known to possess a central arcade. Built in the Early English style, it was once a cell of the Gilbertine Order, attached to the Abbey of Semperingham, in Lincolnshire. There are two low side windows and a pulpit and screen of the Decorated period. Remains of a fresco are to be seen in the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, Holcot, which has a Late Decorated nave (piers and arches), with Perpendicular clerestory roof and tower; some portions of the south aisle are Early English.

The outing was brought to a conclusion by the visiting of that ancient church, All Saints, Brixworth. It is basilican in form, and possesses a reliquary, wherein are to be seen the base of a Saxon cross, with a Scandinavian legend carved on it, and the last stone but one of the cross with the emblem of St. John. The party also paid a visit to the Parsonage, once belonging to the Chancellors of Salisbury Cathedral.



On the evening of Wednesday, May 12, under the leadership of Mr. William Harrison, a party of members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the Peel in Etchells. The outward journey was made by the new Wilmslow and Levenshulme railway-line, opened for traffic on the first of the month. This line has rendered the Peel much more accessible, the station at Heald Green being not far distant. On the way from the station the party called at Chamber Hall, an ancient seat of the Shelmerdine family—about which little is known. They were welcomed by Mr. Simpson, who showed the most ancient part of the building, the old oak beams, oak staircase, and several interesting pieces of old furniture. On one of the out-buildings is a stone with initials and the date "1703."

Peel Hall, or "The Peel," as it had been called for centuries, is situate in the district known as Etchells. At the present day Etchells is partly in Northenden parish and partly in Stockport parish, the two parts being known respectively as Northern Etchells and Stockport Etchells. The Manor of Etchells, which included both parts, was in the possession of the Arderne family, familiar to us from their seat at Harden Hall in Bredbury, on the other side of Stockport. From them it passed to the Stanleys, and, after falling into the hands of the Crown, the Northenden part was granted in the reign of Philip and Mary to a Tatton of Wythenshawe, in whose family it still remains.

The manor-house, as we may guess from its being known as "The Peel," was probably in existence in the fourteenth century, and appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, for in the will of Robert Tatton in 1578 he speaks of the manor-house of the Peel in Etchells "which is not sufficiently builded for my wife to dwell in." This indicates the use to which the hall was afterwards put as a "dower-house," to which, when the son as heir took possession of the principal seat at Wythenshawe, the widow could retire for the remainder of her life, or in which the son whilst heir-apparent, or a younger brother, could reside. The Peel is frequently mentioned in this connection in the Northenden registers. Thus, in May, 1612, there is the baptism of Elinoure Tatton, daughter unto William Tatton, of the Peel, gentleman, who was then heir-apparent, but died before his father. Mrs. Katherine Tatton, widow of William Tatton, lived there. In 1628 she was married again to Dr. William Nicholls, Rector of Cheadle, who from 1644, when he was ejected from his church and rectory, lived at the Peel till his death in 1657. In 1665 the Northenden registers record the burial of his widow, Mrs. Katherine Nicholls, of the Peel. In 1677 the registers refer to Mrs. Mary Wheeler, of the Peel; and in 1692 there is an entry of the burial of Mr. Thomas Tatton, of the Peel, who had been a younger brother of the Wythenshawe squire.

The old building was pulled down at the beginning of last century. According to Earwaker this was done by Mr. Tatton's steward during the absence of his master in London; but Mr. Worthington, the late steward, asserted that the statement was not correct. At any rate, the present building was then erected. It is still surrounded by a wide and deep moat, approached by a very picturesque narrow bridge of three arches of fourteenth or fifteenth century date, with angular buttresses and recesses for passengers. It is, says Earwaker, the most ancient bridge in this part of Cheshire. A sketch of it by Mr. Rowbotham is reproduced in the fourteenth volume of the Society's *Transactions*. Mr. Shenton, the tenant, showed the party over the house and its surroundings, and pointed out the almost unique oak with red leaves, several picturesque views across the moat, the hollow apple tree in full blossom, and the well-kept shippens. The party continued their walk to Gatley, returning thence by tramcar and omnibus.



Other meetings have been the excursion of the BURTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Rolleston on May 1; the Spring meeting of the CUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Carlisle in April; the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Dublin, on April 27 and 28; the excursion of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Wychbury Camp and to Pedmore and Clent churches on May 15; and the first general meeting of the newly-formed NORTH MUNSTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Limerick, on April 22.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS: RICHARD II. TO HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, 1400-1600. Lives by C. R. L. Fletcher. Portraits chosen by Emery Walker, F.S.A. 103 portraits. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909. Crown 4to., pp. xxiii, 199. Price 8s. 6d. net.

As the preface to this handsome book expresses the hope that subsequent volumes may carry the series of historical portraits down to the middle of the nineteenth century, it is clear that in this initial issue we have the beginning of a contribution to our national iconography of no little importance. There is certainly room for such an undertaking, which is sure of a wide welcome. The selection seems on the whole to have been done with admirable judgment. Not much can be said for the authenticity of a few of the portraits, and we wonder why the very fine seal found on Barnet battle-field, representing a man in complete armour, no single feature being visible, should be reproduced (and very admirably reproduced it is) as a "portrait" of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. But this is a matter of small importance; the features of the book which must strike everyone who is fortunate enough to possess it are the catholicity of selection (the expression is not contradictory) and the really splendid way in which most of the photographs are reproduced. To name the subjects would be to name the outstanding men and women of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The brief biographies, by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, are well done. They are sufficiently full, and while commendably free from bias or partisanship, are often suggestive and happily expressed. We take as example from the concluding words of the essay on Mary Tudor—a very difficult subject: "She was infinitely charitable and courteous where religion was not concerned; but for her early wrongs, and had there never been a Reformation to stamp out, she would have made a noble queen." The concluding sentences of the sketch of Sir Thomas More, too, are striking in their delineation of that remarkable man's curious inconsistencies. The portrait of More, by the way, is one of the finest in the book. A brief introduction of some fifteen pages sketches the history of portraiture in England. We offer our cordial thanks to the Oxford Press, and trust that the attractive scheme foreshadowed in the preface may soon be carried out in its entirety.

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A HISTORY OF ART. By Dr. G. Carotti. Vol. II. The Middle Ages. Revised by Mrs. S. A. Strong, Litt.D., LL.D. With 360 illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co., 1909. Small 8vo., pp. xxii, 375. Price 5s. net.

If it be only for its ample bibliography of literature bearing on the fields of Early Christian, Neo-Oriental, and European Art north of the Alps, this second instalment of Dr. Carotti's encyclopædic

work is of real value to students. Miss de Zoete's translation, which the authority of Mrs. Strong sanctions for English use, puts an admirable manual of art-education into our hands, and we are given a safe clue through the maze of the early Middle Ages. Whether one tests it by reference to the lucid summary of Christian representation in the well-known catacombs of Rome, or by successful search for such less known examples as the poignant "Head of Christ" in the little museum outside Beauvais Cathedral, the work appears to be an admirable handbook. The range of subject-matter is very wide, but the classification is clear and full; even to turn over the pages, decorated with the necessarily minute but carefully printed photographs, gives the reader an interesting survey of Roman, Constantinian, Byzantine, Arab, Indian, Cardingian and Early Gothic Schools. The *Antiquary* respectfully returns thanks for the compliment on page 327 to itself as "specially useful for local English archæology," and awaits with pleasure Vols. III. and IV. of Dr. Carotti's miniature monument of learning.

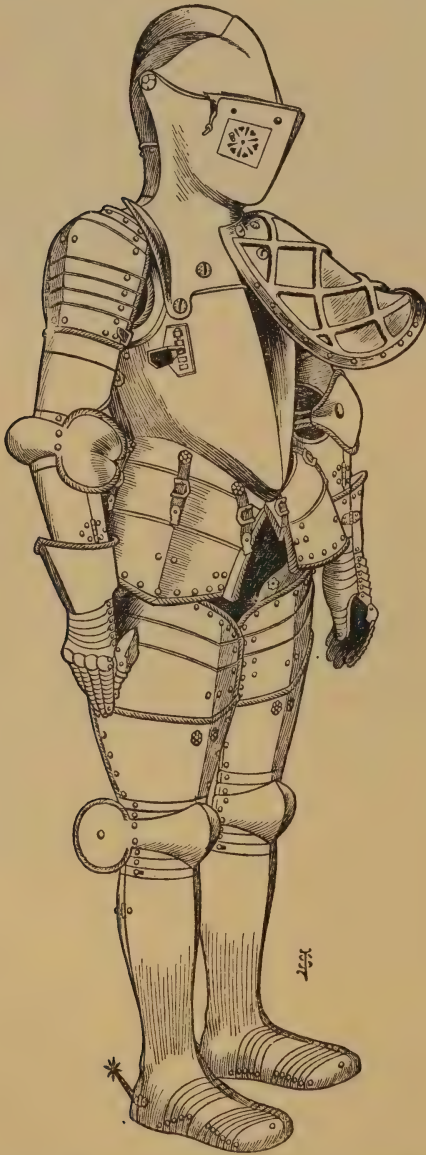
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W. H. D.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMS AND ARMOUR. By C. H. Ashdown. Forty plates and 445 engravings in the text. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, 1909. Large square 8vo., pp. xvi, 384. Price 10s. 6d. net.

A book of this kind—scholarly in treatment, readable in style, and sufficiently comprehensive—was certainly wanted, and Mr. Ashdown deserves the thanks of students and readers for the able way in which he has supplied the want. Prehistoric weapons and the armour and arms of ancient races and of the Greeks and Romans are treated with brevity. The bulk of the book is devoted to arms and armour from Saxon times to 1600 and after, the concluding chapter discussing the influence which the introduction of gunpowder had upon armour. The difficult subject of the assignment of the right kind of defensive and offensive equipment in historical sequence to its proper period with sufficient precision and definiteness finds adequate treatment throughout the three main sections of the book, which deal respectively with Masclad and Chain Mail; Mixed Mail and Plate, 1250-1410; and Plate Armour, 1410-1600 and After. It is not to be imagined that all Mr. Ashdown's dicta can be accepted as free from controversy, especially in regard to some of the difficult transition periods; but in a brief notice of a volume, which on the whole is so valuable, it is not worth while to cavil at points of difference. Whether regarded as a comprehensive handbook, or as a work of reference—it is fully indexed—the volume is sure of its place on the antiquary's shelves, and should be equally sure of a place in the library of every reader and student who cares for accurate and precise information on points which in many historical works are often ignored or slurred over. But after all, good as the text undoubtedly is, it is dwarfed by the wealth of illustration. Apart from the students already mentioned, who will certainly be the first to feel the helpfulness of this feature, those who are responsible for accuracy in pageantry, and in all kinds of theatrical and spectacular shows of the historical sort, will find

the illustrations in Mr. Ashdown's book invaluable. Its forty plates and more than 400 drawings in the text illustrate and elucidate most kinds of weapons and



TILTING ARMOUR, c. 1580 (WALLACE COLLECTION).

defensive armour. The example which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page shows a set of tilting armour for the Über die Pallia, or Italian Course—one of the many courses or

methods of combat in mediæval tournaments—of *circa* 1580, from the Wallace Collection. It is curious, as Mr. Ashdown points out, that although in this course the combatants were separated by a wooden barrier about 5 feet high, on either side of which they rode, left hand inwards, yet the suits worn thereat invariably included, as shown in the illustration, armour for the lower limbs. The illustration shows a typical example, the peculiarities of which Mr. Ashdown describes in detail. We heartily recommend this handsome volume.

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TENNYSON AND SCIENTIFIC THEOLOGY. By J. W. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. 16mo., pp. viii, 55. Price 2s. net.

This prettily got up little book is rather outside our scope, but the author is an enthusiastic antiquary as well as a great lover of Tennyson. Mr. Hayes has tried to sketch the evolution of the poet's ideas on some of the deeper problems of life—problems touching both religion and the psychological side of science—especially as they are related to the aspirations and future of the human race. Tennyson in his relation to science and metaphysics rather than as poet pure and simple is the theme of the little book, which has had the advantage of submission in manuscript to, and revision by, several of those who knew the late Laureate well, and who "often conversed with him on Science and Philosophy." Mr. Hayes has written a thoughtful and suggestive study which would well have borne amplification. It should appeal to many who share the poet's rather indefinite creed, though they may not share the poet's strong faith or his power of prophetic vision.

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A NEW LIGHT ON THE RENAISSANCE DISPLAYED IN CONTEMPORARY EMBLEMS. By Harold Bayley. Many illustrations. London: *J. M. Dent and Co.*, 1909. Large square 8vo., pp. viii, 270. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The first impression of the reviewer on dipping into this handsomely produced volume is that it is an addition to which may be called "freak" literature; but so hasty a conclusion is soon set aside. Mr. Bayley claims to prove that the curious and often curiously elaborate and complicated watermarks used by mediæval paper-makers are not conventional or casual or meaningless, but are all part of a chain of emblems typifying ideas current at different periods; and, further, that both these watermarks, and the numerous variety of printers' marks of the Middle Ages, were used not merely to enshrine and keep alive traditions and aspirations—hopes and beliefs which were often banned by the authorities, ecclesiastical and civil—but also as a secret means of communication between those whose ideas and aims were similar, paper-making and printing being largely in "heretical" hands. This is a brief statement of what Mr. Bayley attempts to prove. "It is supposed," he says, in concluding his introduction, "that what we call the Renaissance was the natural growth of the human intellect and its inevitable clashing with the tyranny of Ecclesiasticism. On the contrary, it will be seen that the Renaissance was organized and

fostered for some centuries before it became manifest. It is beyond my scope to attempt anything in the nature of a history of the Renaissance, my aim being rather to point out the footprints left by the humanists who made it—footprints that have been overlooked because hitherto their significance has not been understood." The mediæval love for emblems is a familiar fact; but that the various kinds, first of paper-marks and later of printers'-marks, form a coherent chain of emblems, enshrining the aspirations and traditions of the early puritanic sects, and were used deliberately to influence thought in the direction of the awakening known as the Renaissance—all this constitutes what is vulgarly called a rather "tall order." That many of the marks used were symbolic is undoubted; but that the symbolism was intentional and significant—that, in short, the marks were used *because* of what they symbolized—is difficult of proof. The book is certainly fascinating, and both the text and the illustrations, more than 400 in number, deserve careful study; but with regard to the author's main thesis we hold our judgment in suspense. He makes out a strong case, and one that needs full consideration, yet we cannot feel that the facts will safely bear all that Mr. Bayley makes them bear.

* * *

LA CAVERNE. Par Ray Nyst. Londres: *David Nutt*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 445. Price 4 francs.

This is an extraordinary production. The author, who publishes it personally at Brussels, calls it a "Roman, précédé d'une Introduction documentaire." In the introduction of about 100 pages, M. Nyst discusses, with many references to authorities, the personality and habits and inclinations, as we may imagine them all to have been, of primitive man—the dumb simian creature of the period "des luxuriantes forêts tertiaires et des saisons clémentes dans l'Europe centrale." The remainder of the well-printed volume is occupied by a romance of that far back period—a picturesque history, as the author calls it, of the lives and fortunes of a human family of twenty-nine persons. The descriptions are vivid; the conception and execution of the strange romance are remarkable, though the physical details on which the author dilates are unpleasant, to put it mildly. But what has archaeology to do with such extraordinary mingling of scientific discussion and romantic imagination? Most sober antiquaries will shake their heads at such an attempt to realize and stage, so to speak, the possibilities of semi-human life and thought at so remote an epoch.

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NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

By J. Travis-Cook. Illustrations. London and Hull: *A. Brown and Sons, Ltd.* [1909]. 8vo., pp. xii, 68. Price 1s. net, paper; 2s. net, cloth.

Under the title are included, as set forth in the sub-title, notes on the port of Hull, on the Camin charter (of which a facsimile is given)—the document (*circa* A.D. 1160) which is the earliest local record, and contains the grant of lands by one Mathild Camin to the monks of Meaux Abbey in Holderness—and on the Meaux Register, with some concluding glimpses of mediæval Hull. The book is thus a kind of local *olla podrida*. But though the contents are a little

miscellaneous, there is no padding, and nothing that anyone interested in the history of the ancient Yorkshire city would wish away. Mr. Travis-Cook has gone to original sources for his matter, and he writes with knowledge: the result is a book which, though not large, yet contains much valuable matter. In dealing with the earlier period—*i.e.*, that before King Edward in 1293 purchased Wyk and renamed it Kingston-upon-Hull—the author enters upon almost untrodden ground, and does some useful spade-work. The last chapter, which brings together in most interesting fashion many illuminating details of town life in mediæval days, makes capital reading, and should encourage and develop a love of local history in many of the author's fellow-townsmen.

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VÖLUSPA: Done into English out of the Icelandic of the Elder Edda. By Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. London: *D. Nutt*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 29. Price 2s. 6d. net. Only 100 copies printed.

This beautifully printed, grey-wrapped booklet, the product of the Essex House Press, now established at Broad Campden among the quiet Cotswolds, contains the second edition of a translation, of which the first edition was printed at Kandy, Ceylon, in 1905, in an issue of forty copies only. A brief foreword points out that this translation is made from Dettér's edition of the text of Codex Regius, without rearrangement of the text, or the elimination of additions or interpolations. There is a version of Völuspa in Miss Bray's volume of translations from the *Elder, or Poetic Edda*, recently reviewed in these pages; but Dr. Coomaraswamy gives a more literal rendering. Now that interest in the older Icelandic and Scandinavian literature has been so greatly stimulated by the activity of the Viking Club, there will probably be many students who will regret that the present issue of Dr. Coomaraswamy's version of Völuspa is so limited.

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Messrs. Robert McGee and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, send us a booklet "compiled by Bob Skot of Liverpool," entitled on the outer cover, *A Brief Account of Gypsy History, Persecutions, Character, and Customs* and on the title-page *The Romanichels: a Lucubration*. (Price 2s. 6d. net.) The contents are as indicated by the title. The booklet is well written, and will be found useful by those who may not have access to fuller works on the fascinating subject of gypsedom. The most noteworthy section is that which contains a few examples of genuine gypsy melodies, both words and music being given. At the end is a brief bibliography.

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Another booklet before us is *Notes on Southport and District*, by the Rev. W. T. Bulpit (Southport, "Visitor" Printing Works. Price 1s.). In its nearly 200 pages will be found a great variety of matter relating not only to Southport, but to two or three dozen towns, villages, and hamlets in its vicinity. It should be found very useful by visitors to the district around the popular seaside resort. Among the antiquarian notes are references to fountains and chained books (Sefton and Leyland), holy wells, crosses, and brasses; finds of Roman urns and coins;

buried and lost chapels; and scenes of historic fights and mythic happenings. An index would have been useful.

* * *

Two welcome local quarterlies, dated April, which reached us too late for notice last month, are the *Essex Review* and the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*. In the former is a capital paper by Mr. H. W. Lewer on "The Poet of Husbandry"—i.e., Thomas Tusser, who was Essex born, illustrated by facsimiles of title-pages. The number also contains "The Essex Territorial Force, 1625-1638," by the Rev. Dr. A. Clark; and "Some Althams of Mark Hall in the seventeenth century. The *Journal* for Berkshire and neighbouring counties begins a new volume. It contains the first part of one of Mr. C. E. Keyser's admirable ecclesiastical papers, dealing this time with the "Churches of North Moreton, Brightwell, Little Wittenham, and Long Wittenham." There are ten good photographic plates. We note also "The Yew and the Bow," by Mr. E. W. Dormer; and "Wanderings in Buckinghamshire," by the Rev. A. J. Foster. In the *Architectural Review*, May, we note especially a second beautifully illustrated article, by Mr. E. F. Reynolds, on "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople," and a number of illustrations of fine examples of architectural details. There are also on our table the *English Illustrated Magazine*, May, which contains a pleasant paper on "Hogarth," by Mr. J. Harris Stone, with many illustrations from photographs by the author, including mural paintings never before published; *Rivista d'Italia*, April, to which reference is made, *ante*, p. 229; *East Anglian*, April; *American Antiquarian*, January-February; *Expert*, April, with the usual variety of finely illustrated notes; and catalogues from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester (miscellaneous books, including a number on numismatics), and Herr L. Rosenthal, of Munich, of portraits, autographs, caricatures, etc., with a section devoted to out-of-the-way books on subjects indicated by the heading "Bibliotheca Balneologica et Hydrotherapeutica vetus et nova."



Correspondence.

THE OLDEST HUMAN BONES.

TO THE EDITOR.

The following is an extract from an article with the above title, by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe* of May 19, describing the circumstances in which human bones of immense antiquity were lately discovered in a large sand quarry at Mauer, near Heidelberg:

"The stratum was pre-glacial, undoubtedly, and long previous, from the depth, and in it were found the bones of many extinct fauna of the lower quaternary period. The stag (*corvus elephus*), the cave lion, the beaver, but no remains of the mammoth, this being replaced by the *elephas antiquus*. The presence

of these animals, as well as the rhinoceros and the horse and various shells, allows us to assimilate the deposit with the sands of Mosbach and the pre-glacial forest-bed of Norfolk. It was, then, clearly a deposit midway between the lower quaternary and the pliocene, and therefore earlier than any human remains hitherto discovered.

"The remains discovered are of the utmost interest, being a lower jaw well preserved, with all the teeth in position. At first sight it most strikingly resembles a gorilla, the front part being as large as that of that animal, and more than twice as large as that of an ordinary European. The general body of the jaw is much shorter than that of a gorilla, but the thickness of the bone is quite abnormal. The teeth are, however, remarkable, and most important evidence, as they are not larger than those of a human being, and are correct in number; they are closely set, and even in height. In a word, the dentition is exactly that of a man, and differs entirely from that of any anthropoid ape. The end of the jaw has a marked tapering, with the marks of muscles of the tongue clearly shown. Judging by all the characteristics, the discoverer regards it as human, but assigns it to a special species of the genus *homo*, and has named it *Homo Heidelbergiensis*, and considers it as belonging to a forerunner of the true man, and therefore the oldest remains known. It may be, he suggests, a type from the common original stock of both man and the anthropoid apes. It is to be hoped that now such an important find has been made on this site the explorations will be diligently carried on, as surprising results may be obtained, and many vexed problems settled."

A. L. G.

MAXFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR.

Maxfield is the local pronunciation of Macclesfield (Cheshire)—at least, it was when I was a boy, fifty years ago. I have heard it still further shortened into Maxilt. This town would also fall in with Worcester, from which the letter is dated, and with Chester, which was being besieged at the time.

S. WALKER.

University College School,
Hampstead, London, N.W.
May 2, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR.

In reply to the query as to the locality of "Maxfield" in the *March Antiquary*, may I say that the Cheshire Macclesfield used to be (and still is provincially) so called.

C. BRETT.

18, Mafeking Road,
Cardiff.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THE excavations on the site of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, mentioned in last month's "Notes," have been successfully continued. The *Yorkshire Daily Post*, of June 11, says that "A perfect labyrinth of walls has been laid bare, some measuring 5 to 6 feet in thickness. These are a portion of a church-like structure, probably a side-chapel to the abbey, of early fifteenth-century work. The flooring is of large white stones, and there are traces of a doorway at the west end. At the eastern end an altar base has been unearthed with a slab on the summit marked with five crosses. The slab has been broken and repaired at some time. Leading to the altar, the workers have dug out the chancel steps, which are in remarkably good preservation. To the left an enormous pillar, 21 feet in circumference, has been found, and immediately opposite a portion of another massive pillar. Beyond these there is a continuance of stone steps and flooring, and it is thought these may lead to the discovery of the abbey remains. Numerous pieces of tiles and white stonework, with examples of the Norman dog-tooth pattern and fluted design, have also been brought to light. Other finds include a stone coffin containing a skeleton, four pillars, which doubtless supported a tomb, a Saxon headstone, a perfect water-ewer of fine shape, fragments of leaded glass and pewter, a pair of nutcrackers very similar to those in use to-day, an ivory spindle, etc. The Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Laing, who has been superintending the work, is anxious to secure

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the services of more voluntary workers, so that the excavations may be pushed forward in view of the visit of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute to the county in July. In connection with that visit it has now been decided to devote an extra day to Bardney."



Excavations on behalf of the Liverpool Antiquarian Society, and the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society, have just been recommenced at Caerleon under the superintendence of Messrs. F. King and C. J. Fox. By permission of Colonel Sir A. W. Mackworth a portion of the Priory Field, which is partly surrounded by the city wall, will be excavated. Already in the south-western corner of the field, inside the wall, a watch-tower has been uncovered. The masonry work in the foundations of the tower is very fine. Some doubt exists as to the age of the tower, the difference in the state of the masonry in the wall and the tower being very great. A large number of trinkets and coins of Domitian and Vespasian have also been found and deposited in Caerleon Museum. The excavators at present are engaged in following the course of a large culvert which has been discovered, and it is hoped, later, to commence excavations on the site of the old amphitheatre, known as King Arthur's Round Table.



Referring to a ceremony briefly chronicled in last month's "Notes" (p. 203), M. Tavenor-Perry writes: "A monument has recently been erected at Brentford to commemorate four important events with which the name of this place is commonly associated—the crossing of the Thames by Cæsar, an ecclesiastical council held under Offa of Mercia, the defeat of Canute and the Danes by Edmund Ironside, and the fight between the Royal and Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I. The monument gives a short account with the date of each of these events, together with a list of the present town councillors, by whom it was erected. The idea of such a memorial is beyond praise, although in the definiteness of its wording, in the case of two of the descriptions, possibly misleading. It is erected at the point of an artificial spit of land, which shelters the landing-stage of the Brentford

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ferry at the mouth of the Brent, and on the left bank of that river. The inscription as to Cæsar's crossing reads: 'At this ancient fortified ford Cassivellaunus bravely opposed Julius Cæsar,' although the site of his crossing, generally accepted by the advocates of the Brentford theory, including Mr. Montague Sharpe, was considerably further up the Thames at a place known as 'Old England,' and on the right bank of the Brent. The inscription recording Edmund Ironside's victory says that he 'drove Canute and his defeated Danes across the Thames,' but the words of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are, 'the King (Edmund) went over at Brentford, and there fought against the army (the Danes) and put them to flight.'

"The monument, which somewhat resembles a great circular Roman cippus, is of pink granite, and may endure for very many generations, but its shape is such that it may suggest to them the survival among the Town Council of Brentford of some obscure form of Phallic worship."

Dr. Edwin Freshfield, President of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, was announced to deliver a lecture on the evening of May 18 in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on "Byzantine Ornament as represented by details of various Buildings in Constantinople." He explained, however, that his purpose was not so much to deliver a lecture as to show specimen photographs of Byzantine ornament both in Constantinople and in Asia Minor, which had been taken, some by himself, and some by a photographer he had employed during the last forty years, and to give brief explanations of them. A large number of most interesting photographs were shown on the lantern screen. The whole of this collection, Dr. Freshfield explained, he was placing at the service of Mr. Weir Schultz, the honorary secretary of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, to use in any way he pleased for the promotion of the objects of the fund.

The excavation of the Roman fort at Elslack, near Skipton, to which we referred last month, continues to provide interesting evidences of the Roman occupation of this part of the

country, and a discovery on May 21 by the Rector (the Rev. C. W. Hamilton) places beyond doubt the fact that there was Roman occupation of this part of Yorkshire well on to the end of the fourth century. This particular piece of evidence was a coin of the reign of the Emperor Valens, dated about A.D. 378, within fifty years of the Roman evacuation, which took place early in the fifth century. Another and earlier gateway of the fort has been laid bare, and is in a splendid state of preservation.

A page of capital illustrations of the ancient toilet articles found in a Thracian lady's grave in Bulgaria, mentioned in a last month's Note (p. 202), were given in the *Illustrated London News* for May 29. In the issue of the same paper for June 12 appeared a large number of illustrations of Dr. Stein's remarkable discoveries in Chinese Turkestan.

The Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society have just issued their syllabus for the year ending May, 1910. An excellently designed cover introduces views of three places of great local interest: the Parish Church, Canonbury Tower, and the old Queen's Head Inn; and entwined in a conventional floral border are the names of the local historians in chronological order, from John Nichols, the contributor to the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* of "The History and Antiquities of Canonbury," down to William Howitt, whose interesting but very inaccurate volume on *The Northern Heights of London* is now much in demand.

Among the subjects of papers which have been or will be delivered are: "Earliest Islington," by Mr. F. W. Reader; "Samuel Phelps," by Mr. W. H. Pratt; and "Some Artists and Engravers of Islington," by Mr. S. T. C. Weeks. Mr. Aleck Abrahams, in lecturing on "Some Literary Celebrities of Islington," has in his first two papers dealt with "George Daniel" and "William Upcott." The strong local character of these and others announced is much to be commended. A pleasant feature of the evening meetings is the arranging of exhibitions to illustrate the papers read.

It has been suggested that a general public exhibition of "Islingtoniana" should be held in the autumn at the Central Public Library, and if this can be kept open for a few weeks it should attract many visitors from other parts of the country. Mr. S. T. C. Weeks, of 10, York House, Highbury Crescent, N., the honorary secretary, to whom application for copies of the syllabus should be addressed, will also be pleased to receive offers of exhibits.



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on June 3, said: "The excavations at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, have been proceeding apace, under the superintendence of Professor Dante Vaglieri, and very interesting results have been obtained. For those who have not seen Pompeii, there are few places that give so good an idea of the life that was lived in ancient Roman times as Ostia, with its remains of temples, forums, shops, and private houses. In consequence of the silting up of the harbour, owing to mud deposits from the Tiber, Ostia lost its early importance even in the time of the Emperor Claudius, who built a new and better port on the right side of the Tiber; and now the sea has gradually receded until the ruins are situated about three miles from the coast, and the site of the once busy and populous seaport is now a silent, melancholy stretch of country, in late summer much given to malaria, but now bright with poppies and flowering trees, and scented with the blossoms of the golden broom.



"Among the more important remains that have been lately brought to light is a portico, measuring about 165 yards, once adorned with marble columns, under which were situated the *tabernæ*, or shops for the various kinds of merchandise which were brought to Ostia on their way to the great capital. Handsome private houses, artistically decorated with paintings and sculpture, were also to be found along this street, and testify to the splendour and luxury of the merchants of the city. One charming rectangular room has been discovered, decorated in what is called the second Pompeian style, with wonderful architectural perspectives: columns wreathed with flowers and leaves, garlands,

and little cupids. Many of the houses have splendid mosaic pavements, with elaborate subjects designed in excellent taste. The excavations have lately yielded some fine decorative marbles, two sarcophagi, one of which has a beautiful representation of the death of Meleager, an exquisite torso of the young Dionysius in Greek marble, many lamps, and a female statue, representing possibly someone belonging to the household of the Emperor Hadrian, with graceful drapery and fine design, which causes it to be attributed to the best Hellenistic influences of the second century. The ruins of Ostia are very extensive, and if the present excavations are persevered in, a model of an ancient city, complete in almost every particular, will be found at a distance of only fifteen or sixteen miles from Rome."



We take the following note from the *Western Mail* of May 25; the illustrative block is kindly lent by the editor of that journal: "Mr. George E. Halliday, Llandaff, architect, sends us a photograph, here reproduced, of the



fragments, pieced together, of a pre-Norman cross which was recently found in the garden of Llangan Rectory. The cross is 3 feet 6 inches high, and was originally about 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 6 inches in thickness.

A cross was cut on the reverse side, but this is almost obliterated. A most diligent search has been made for the missing pieces, but, unfortunately, without success. They have probably been used for building purposes. A cross slightly resembling the Llangan stone will be found at Merthyr Mawr, but not so ornate, and another at Margam."

Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, whose capacity both as archæologist and critic is undoubted, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Director of the British School at Rome, in succession to Mr. A. H. S. Yeames, who is returning to take up work at the Ashmolean Museum.

The joint committee of the Dorset Field Club and the British Archæological Association, superintending the excavations at Maumbury Rings, met at Dorchester on June 3. "It was decided," says the *Dorset County Chronicle* of June 10, "subject to the consent of the Town Council, the Duchy tenants, to carry out a second series of excavations this autumn, under the direction of Mr. St. George Gray, who has lately been carrying out important excavations at Avebury. Last autumn the work was not begun until September 15, a rather too advanced date for field excavations of this nature. This year it is proposed to begin on Monday, August 30, and to continue the work for a full fortnight—a longer period. The earlier start promises to be of advantage. A cutting will probably be made in the eastern bank, and attention be given to the rising ground at the south-south-west entrance. It may be found that this second series of excavations will not suffice to clear up every question concerning the origin and use of Maumbury, and the possibility of a third series of excavation being necessary is contemplated. As the second series of excavations will probably cost more than the first, and the preparation of the complete report will be a costly item, donations are invited from persons interested in the work, and they should be sent to Captain Acland at the Dorset County Museum. The Rev. C. W. Whistler, of Chesilborne Rectory, a well-known antiquary, was co-opted a member of the committee. On Wednesday, June 9, Sir Schomberg

McDonnell, Secretary to H.M. Office of Works, under whose custody Maiden Castle is now placed, visited Maumbury Rings and expressed much interest in the work which has been undertaken for the systematic examination of the place."

Referring to a report of his paper on "Scottish Samplers," read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for April, p. 154, Dr. Fothergill writes: "I note that I am said to have stated that a Scottish sampler bears the date '1660.' I wish this were so for the glory of Scotland, but, unfortunately, it is not the case; and in my address I not only declared that no seventeenth-century samplers were known, but drew attention to the error attached to the labelling of a certain piece of embroidery in the National Museum of Antiquities, which is stitched with the date '1660.' How the error arose was this way: I examined the so-called 'sampler' in the museum late one dark afternoon, and was put off my guard by seeing 'a sampler' on the label. Dr. Joseph Anderson, too, had told me to go and see the 'sampler,' which he always had thought was a true and fine example of one. I included an account and description of the same in my long paper on 'Scottish Samplers,' and Dr. Anderson had written a report of this *previous* to my reading it to the Society. Only a few hours before I was there at the library to read that paper did I become convinced that the article was but a piece of appliqué embroidery, though it bore a date and the name of someone, possibly the worker's name, though by no means necessarily so, as you may suppose. The oldest sampler worked in Scotland by a Scotch lassie that we know of is dated 1739."

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on June 7, said: "The important measure repealing the Nasi Act of 1902, and establishing a new series of provisions for the preservation of Italian archæological and artistic monuments, having passed all its stages in the Chamber, has been presented to the Senate. There is good hope of its acceptance by the Second Chamber on the present occasion. Visitors to the Casentino will remember the fine mediæval castle

of Poppi, in a hall of which Walter VI. of Brienne, the titular Duke of Athens and the tyrant of Florence, signed in 1343 the deed ratifying his resignation of his authority over the latter city. The castle, which was sadly in need of repair, is now in the hands of the Government, which is restoring it as it was in the time of the Counts and their successors. The staircase is being renewed, and the windows, which had been bricked up, have been reopened. When the work is completed the castle will be one of the best specimens of its kind to be found in Italy outside the Val d' Aosta, while from an heraldic point of view its splendid collection of coats-of-arms of the Florentine Vicars of Poppi renders it superior even to Fenis or Issogne."

In connection with the sixty-first meeting and excursions of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to be held at Wells in July, excavations were made in June at the so-called amphitheatre at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in the hope of gaining some idea of the original purpose and date of construction of this well-known structure. The excavations were directed by Mr. H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Taunton, to whom donations towards the cost should be sent. If there is any balance after paying for the excavations, it will be devoted to the cost of the illustrations for a report on the work. Donors of 5s. and upwards will receive a reprinted report before publication elsewhere. The digging which has been carried out will be viewed by members of the Somerset Archaeological Society on July 14.

The *Builder* of June 12 contained an article on the cathedral at St. Bertrand de Comminges, the modern representative of the ancient Lugdunum Convenarum, at the entrance of the Vallée de Luchon. A good historical and architectural description was given of the great church, with its numerous carved fragments of earlier building, its marvellously elaborate organ-case—a wonderful construction with four façades, eleven turrets, niches, colonnettes, friezes, etc.—and its splendid choir, said to be one of the four finest in France. Illustrations and plans

accompanied the paper. The same issue of the *Builder* contained a drawing, with descriptive note, by Mr. Sidney Heath, of St. Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown, near Canterbury, in which is kept the co-called "Erasmus" alms-box, which is connected with a familiar story of Erasmus and Dean Colet. For some time past Mr. Sidney Heath has been contributing to our contemporary a series of drawings, with descriptive text, of the ancient almshouses of England.

Some valuable frescoes, said to be among the most beautiful hitherto discovered, came to light in May at Pompeii on private property, the right to excavate which was recently granted to a local hotel-keeper. In the course of these excavations he has laid bare the remains of a large villa, containing a dining-room decorated with frescoes representing a figure of Silenus giving drink to a thirsty man, an Ariadne, and a winged Victory about to strike a vanquished woman, for whom a third female figure is begging mercy. All the figures are of exquisite workmanship, and about two-thirds of the natural size. The Government has ordered the excavations to be stopped, and is considering what steps it should take to prevent this valuable discovery from being converted into a mere pecuniary speculation, and, above all, to prohibit the removal of the frescoes.

We were glad to read the following note in the *Globe* of June 2: "Elsewhere we publish a letter referring to the proposed pulling down of some old houses in Westminster. It appears that two of the houses in Barton Street and Cowley Street are to be pulled down or extensively altered, and to those who live in those streets, and in other streets of the same character, the historical associations and the beauty of the architecture are very dear. The old houses of London are some of its chief possessions, and the injury done to a neighbourhood when an old house is pulled down and a new one put up, totally at variance with the spirit of the place, can hardly be exaggerated. A memorial has been signed by the Dean of Westminster, the Head Master of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Westminster, and many others

living in or near the streets in question, calling the attention of the public to the proposed alterations, and expressing a strong hope that in the erection of a new building, or in the alteration of these two old houses, the character of the streets, dating as they do from the beginning of the eighteenth century, may be borne in mind. The memorialists strongly urge that at least the ancient appearance of the streets should be preserved by retaining the existing front wall, so that in a great measure their outward appearance may be left unaltered. The houses in question are in the very centre of the last surviving streets of Old Westminster, and we entirely agree that the old-world atmosphere of the district should be preserved."

Visitors to Brigg, Lincolnshire, have long been familiar with the large building labelled "prehistoric boat," which, during the past twenty years, has been visited by thousands of antiquaries and tourists from all parts of this country and abroad. The building contained what is probably the largest prehistoric relic ever found in this country—viz., the boat made from a single trunk of oak, over 48 feet in length and 6 feet in width. This relic was described in our pages at the time of its discovery in 1886. It is safe to say that there is not growing in England to-day an oak-tree sufficiently large to make a boat like this from Brigg. The boat, and many interesting relics found with it, have been presented to the Hull Museum by Mr. V. Cary-Elwes, F.S.A. The curator, Mr. Sheppard, has successfully housed the object in its new quarters, where it forms a most welcome addition to the large collection of Lincolnshire antiquities there preserved.

The recent excavations at Avebury, under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, were fully described in two articles in the *Times*, May 21 and June 3. Other recent newspaper antiquarian articles of interest have been: "Prehistoric Paintings in the Caves of Almira," by Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe*, June 2; an illustrated account of the "Discovery of an Eleventh-Century Fresco in Kingsdown Church, Kent, in the *Architect*, May 28; "The Site of Cambodunum," in

Huddersfield Daily Chronicle, June 5; "A Walk Round the Walls of Rome," by Sir H. F. Wilson, in the *Standard*, May 31; "The Homeric Tangle," by Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, June 4; and "Stone Circles on Mendip," in the *Western Daily Press*, June 1.

Lecturing at University College on the work of the British School in Egypt during the last season on May 20, Professor Flinders Petrie said that the work was divided into two portions. During the early part of the season extensive explorations were made in the hitherto unexplored valleys of Qurneh, the country of Thebes, and several most valuable finds were made. One of the most interesting of these was the discovery of an undisturbed tomb of the period of the eleventh dynasty—2500 B.C.—and of a curious Osiris chapel of a King named Sankh-ka-ra. More important was the find of an untouched tomb of the seventeenth dynasty—about 1800 B.C.—the simple furniture of which was very remarkable. Among the objects were a number of vases with a string network of most remarkable fineness, by which they were attached to a carrying-pole, like a milkman's yoke. String bags of wonderful workmanship were also found, and a chair of pretty design with a knotted string seat. The tomb in which the mummy was found was evidently that of some person of importance, for a gold necklace, gold bangles, and a girdle of curious Nubian pattern were found. There was found, also, a small private temple, built by a high-priest named Nebunnef, who associated himself with Rameses II. At the end of one of the waddies leading into the desert was a Moslem sheik's tomb. Near to it were small soul houses, and jars of offerings containing water and food—a curious survival of the ancient customs.

At Memphis the work was directed to the exploration of a large mound over 60 feet in height, and which will take many years to dig out. At a depth of about 10 feet the remains of a large edifice—about 400 feet long by 200 feet broad, with massive walls 15 feet high—was discovered. It proved to be the Palace of Apiries, or the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, 590 B.C., who is mentioned by

Jeremiah. It was a large edifice, consisting of many halls or rooms, and two very large quadrangles, as well as servants' quarters, and in these latter were the fireplaces and ovens for cooking the royal dinners. The central hall was a large space about 100 feet square, which had been covered by a cedar-wood roof, supported on columns 50 feet high. A large gateway, built of older material of the time of the twelfth dynasty, was found, the walls of which bore a series of interesting sculptures, representing the installation of the Crown Prince as vice-ruler. During the excavation of the palace very large quantities of scale armour were found, much of it of very fine work, in steel, iron, and bronze, probably borne by the Greek mercenaries of the King, and which had been hastily thrown away. One of the most beautiful finds here was a silver-and-gold rest of a royal palanquin. It was of solid silver, weighing nearly two pounds, and in the centre was a head of the goddess Hathor, with a gold face, and with a bronze wig inlaid with gold and blue—one of the finest works of art ever discovered. The exploration of the Temple of Ptah produced many interesting objects, among them a number of terra-cotta heads of foreigners who had come to Memphis during the Persian rule—Europeans with the curious Spanish matador feature and side whiskers, Karians with their cockscomb hat, as described by Herodotus. Very remarkable were two heads, with very modern turbans and distinctly Afghan features, no doubt Parthian allies of the Persian King. Two temples of Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, have been found. The discovery of the palace mound is most important, for no doubt stratified under it are the ruined palaces of many dynasties, perhaps even that of Menes himself.

The annual exhibition will commence on July 5 at University College, and continue open all the month.

Professor Bosanquet, F.S.A., lecturer in classical archæology at the University, Liverpool, has been conducting, on behalf of the Liverpool Committee of Excavations and Research in Wales and the Marches, in conjunction with Powysland Club, an exploration of the old Roman camp at Caersws, on

the banks of the River Severn. Since 1854 attempts have been made to open up the camp, but little appears to have been done, although the discoveries of Roman ware and other articles pointed unmistakably to lengthy periods of Roman occupation. On this occasion the work is being carried out in a systematic manner, and Professor Bosanquet has had his deep trenches cut through the rampart at the south-east angle. This revealed a huge mound of clay faced by red sandstone, and containing great post-holes, into which were shot young oak-trees, on top of which the watchman's tower was set. Portions of green glass and pottery have been found in the clay. The main road into the camp, leading past the pretorium or quarters of the general, has been laid bare. The roadway is 21 feet wide, and contains several layers of surprisingly hard surface, pointing to years of occupation on the one hand, and the great skill of the Roman road-makers on the other. Much dressed stone has also been found. The camp was the largest of the twenty camps which the Romans established in Wales, and must have housed two cohorts of 600 men.



The Cluny Museum, Paris, has lately acquired a collection of children's toys in bronze or pewter, dating from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The toys consist of household goods, plates, dishes, goblets, cups, jugs, and knives, spoons, and ladles. Some have a religious significance, representing pilgrims' badges, crosses, and chalices. Others are of a martial nature, soldiers in lead, swords, poignards, sword-hilts and halberds. Then there are symbols of sport, small birds, hunting-horns, whistles, and stirrups. The delights of children five centuries ago, or, indeed, twenty centuries or more ago, were much the same as to-day.



What is believed to have been an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground has been discovered at Driffield, Yorkshire, while workmen were excavating, at a depth of 6 feet, for the foundations of a building. Two skeletons were unearthed, those of a man and an old woman. Mr. J. R. Mortimer, the well-known Yorkshire antiquary, has examined the bones and the

site where they were found, and he believes that the bones are of very great age, and that the site is that of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground.



Some Seventeenth-Century Schools and Scholars.

BY MRS. CHARLES MARSON.

THE ladies of the seventeenth century were not so learned as those of the sixteenth. The Civil War afforded scant opportunity for Cary Gardiner or Abigail Bramston to learn Greek or Latin. Yet the letters and memoirs of the time are full of racy wit and feats of courageous daring, which prove that, whatever seventeenth-century education may have lacked, it produced women whose observation of life was keen, and whose nerves were in such control that they could ride gallantly on the crest of the wave.

There are not as many details about the old boarding-schools as we could wish. Sir John Bramston, in his autobiography, mentions that in 1647 he put his two daughters, Abigail and Mary, to Hackney to school with Mrs. Salmon, and sent his wife's "mayd," Hester Butler, with them. Hester doubtless would be responsible for the "caps and aprons," like to those which Nurse Ebburn supplied to Sir Richard Newdigate's motherless girls, and which he entered in his great ledger when they went to school. Perhaps Mrs. Salmon was a relation of the delightful herbalist Salmon; at any rate, a knowledge of herbs and simples, as well as of cherry marmalade and "pastry, angelots, and other cream cheese," was an essential part of seventeenth-century education. Hackney must have had many associations for the Bramston girls. Their great-grandfather, Dr. Moundford, had been physician to the Lady Arabella Stuart, who spent the first years of her sad life with the Countess of Lenox at Hackney. Lady Arabella was a girl in the latter days of Queen Elizabeth, and her education was more learned than that given in later seventeenth-century days.

When she was twelve, in 1587, her uncle, Charles Cavendish, writes that she supped with Lord Treasurer Burleigh: "He directed his speech to Sir Walter Rawley, greatly in her commendation, as that she hath the French, the Italian, played of instruments, danced, wrought needle-work, and writ very fair." Soon after Queen Elizabeth tells the wife of Chateaneuf, the French Ambassador, that Arabella speaks Latin, French, and Italian, very well. These accomplishments are so considerable for a girl of twelve that we are glad to see, in the portrait of Arabella when she was two and a half, that she holds a doll looking like a grand Court lady. After poor "Lady Arbell" had made her stolen match in 1610 with William Seymour, Dr. Moundford accompanied her on her sad and sick journey in 1611 to closer imprisonment at Barnet, and cared for her life and comfort. When she died in the Tower in 1615, Dr. Moundford met the other doctors at the post-mortem examination.

It is impossible not to feel warmly for the poor Stuart lady who had suffered so from the tyranny of Bess of Hardwick, and who had such a passionate love for her young husband. Her flight from Barnet in man's attire, her ride persevered in through sickness, her capture in mid-Channel after her "marvellous fair white hand" had betrayed her to the seamen—all these and many other adventures endear her to us. Her style as a letter-writer was, however, a wearisome one, and the quaintly-spelt scrawls of Cary Verney are literature in comparison with them. From studying the life of the Lady Arbell and others, we conclude that, though the education of the seventeenth century declined in learning, it gained in lucidity.

The earliest seventeenth-century school of which we have found a description is "Ladies' Hall," a great boarding-school at Deptford, whose scholars performed a masque to amuse Queen Anne of Denmark in 1617, while James I. was absent in Scotland. The masque was in praise of chastity, and was called "Cupid's Banishment." It was written under the direction of Mr. Ounslo, tutor to Ladies' Hall. Twelve of the girls entered, dressed in white, with necklaces on their heads, and coronets of artificial flowers with "a puff of tinsie" in their midst. Their

chief performance was to dance "Anna Regina" in letters. This must have been a stately and graceful measure, and it was followed by the figures "Jacobus Rex" and "Carolus P." Interest is given to this little festival by the fact that the part of Diana was acted by Master Richard Browne, the heir of Sayes' Court, Deptford, whose daughter married the diarist John Evelyn. It appears probable that the parents of Sir Richard Browne kept the ladies' school. The girls did not only display their dancing, but also their needlework, to the Queen, for they brought her embroideries of acorns for the initial of Anna, and rosemary for that of Regina. Acting in masques and dancing continued an accomplishment of the first importance throughout the seventeenth century, in spite of the Puritans, and even the saintly Margaret Blagge did not refuse to act before the wicked Court of Charles II.

In Wycherley's play of "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," the father of the heroine says: "If she be not married to-morrow she will dance a corant in thrice or twice teaching more, for 'tis but a twelve-month since she came from Hackney School."

Hackney is a most dingy neighbourhood now, but it was sweet and rural then, with the great houses of the Veres, the Zouches, and the Brookes, to give it distinction. Salmon, the old herbalist, used to go rambles in its near neighbourhood to seek the wild-flowers which make his old folios pleasanter than do those foreign tulippas, which, as he often says, "adorn only the gardens of the curious." "Chives or rush-leek," he writes, "I have found in the field going from Cambury House, near Islington, toward the boarded river." Cambury House is marked in an old map of 1701, and a river—boarded or unboarded, who can tell?—flows between it and Hackney. Pepys often took his wife to "take the ayre" at Hackney and eat cream and good cherries. In Lord Brooke's garden there Pepys first saw oranges grow, "and pulled off a little one by stealth and ate it (the man being mighty curious of them). The orange was green and small, and only as big as half my little finger."

We get another glimpse of girls' education in Andrew Marvell's stately poems. He was tutor to Lord Fairfax's daughter Mary, who

was afterwards Duchess of Buckingham. In 1637 General Fairfax married Anne Vere in Hackney Church, from her father's house at Hackney. Marvell writes of her name as carved by the General on the oaks of his Yorkshire seat of Nunappleton:

Vera the nymph that him inspired,
To whom he often here retired,
And on these oaks engraved her name,—
Such wounds alone these woods became.

After King Charles was beheaded in 1649, General Fairfax resigned the command of the Parliamentary army, and retired to Nunappleton, where Marvell taught his twelve-year-old daughter Mary. We have no details of the lessons given by the grave Cambridge satirist. He was reared by his Puritan mother, one of the Yorkshire Peases, in the parsonage of Winestead in Holderness, and afterwards in his father's grammar-school at Hull. Yet the verses of "Upon Appleton House" tell us much:

The young Maria walks to-night:
Hide, trifling youth, thy pleasures slight;
See how loose Nature, in respect
To her, itself doth recollect,
And everything so whisht and fine,
Starts forthwith into its *bonne mine*.
The sun himself of her aware,
Seems to descend with greater care,
And men the silent scene assist,
Charmed with the sapphire-winged mist.
Maria such and so doth hush
The world and through the evening rush.
'Tis she that to these gardens gave
That wondrous beauty which they have;
She straightness on the woods bestows;
To her the meadow sweetness owes;
Nothing could make the river be
So crystal pure but only she,
She yet more pure, sweet, straight, and fair
Than gardens, woods, meads, rivers are.
Therefore what first she on them spent,
They gratefully again present;
The meadow carpets where to tread,
The garden flowers to crown her head,
And for a glass the limpid brook,
Where she may all her beauties look;
But, since she would not have them seen,
The wood about her draws a screen.
For she to higher beauties raised,
Disdains to be for lesser praised.
She counts her beauty to converse
In all the languages as hers;
Nor yet in those herself employs,
But for the wisdom, not the noise
Nor yet that wisdom would affect,
But as 'tis Heaven's dialect.

These last two lines are a noble summing up of the best seventeenth-century education, such as we trace in gentle Lady Brilliana Harley; Mary Boyle, afterwards Countess of Warwick; and a group of other friends whose faces shine on old walls through the magic of Vandyke and Peter Lely.

Marvell's stately and curious panegyric suggests the grave cadences of the harp or the theorbo. He ends:

This 'tis to have been from the first
In a domestic Heaven nursed,
Under the discipline severe
Of Fairfax and the starry Vere.

It is sad to think of the latter end of the daughter of the "starry Vere" after she had married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The poet Cowley was best man at the wedding in 1657, and all was hopeful at first, but Buckingham,

Who in the course of one revolving moon
Was chemist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon,

was an unsuitable husband for Mary Fairfax. Some of Dryden's most brilliant lines sum up his life, and Pope describes his end in lines no less masterly and familiar. Austin Dobson says that he did not die "in the worst inn's worst room," but no stickler for accuracy cavils at

Alas! how changed from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!

The sordid little streets near Charing Cross—George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, and Buckingham Street, formerly connected by Of Lane—record one of his whims. They stand on the site of old York House, which Mary Fairfax brought him, and which he sold. We will think of her rather over her lessons with Marvell at Nunappleton than with Buckingham at York House, and be confident at any rate that his precepts taught her "resolvéd soul" courage to learn to wield "the weight of its immortal shield."

In the curious autobiography of Mistress Alice Thornton we get another glimpse of early seventeenth-century education. Alice Thornton was born at Kirklington in Yorkshire in 1626. Her father was Christopher Wandesford, who for a short period suc-

ceeded his kinsman, the great Strafford, as Lord Deputy of Ireland. Alice Wandesford was a devout member of the Church of England, and an ardent Royalist, so that hers is rather a different type of education from that of Mary Fairfax. Throughout her life she was unfortunate in meeting with violent accidents, often in unexpected and peaceful paths. In babyhood she runs across the room, holding on to her nurse, and cuts her head open on the threshold, so that she bears a deep scar to death. In her latter years she is nursing a weak chick, as she writes her diary in her parlour, when it pecks at the white of her eye, mistaking it for bread. As the result of this contretemps she was very ill and almost blind for six weeks.

Alice Wandesford was educated in Dublin with her cousins, Lady Anne and Lady Arabella Wentworth, the daughters of the great Lord Strafford. She tells us that she "learnt those qualities with them which her father ordered, namlie—the French language, to write and speak the same; singing; dancing; plaieing on the lute and theorboe; learning such other accomplishments of working silkes, gummework, sweatmeats, and other sutable huswifery, as by her Mother's vertuous provision and care she brought her up in what was fitt for her qualitie and her Father's childe." Alice Wandesford seems to have practised a primitive kind of gymnastic exercises in the nursery of the Countess of Strafford. She tells us that she had gone with her cousins to dine at Sir Robert Meredith's, when it was proposed that they should swing by the arms for recreation. Lady Strafford approved of this exercise when gently done, "and I had never got noe hurt by it, I blesse God," says Alice. Unfortunately, the young ladies bid one of the pages, called Don de Lan, a French boy, swing the child. She begged him not to do so, but he pushed her from him so violently, with all his force, that she was thrown on the boards with "her chinn bone upward." The bone was put out of place, and a great lump as big as an egg was raised under chin and throat. Here was a policy of "Thorough" indeed, but Alice survived to tell the tale of this and many other hair's-breadth escapes, as from the terrible Irish

Rebellion, and from shell and cannon in the siege of Chester in 1642. One more instance shall suffice to show the courage which became women so well in those perilous days.

In 1644 Alice Wandesford has to go from her home, near Richmond in Yorkshire, to a christening at her only sister's (Lady Danby's), "in safety from the parliament forces," at Middleham Castle, in a garrison under Lord Loffitus. Lady Danby was the mother-in-law of Peg Eure, the rebellious daughter who is such an amusing character in the *Verney Papers*. The two rivers of Swale and Ure lie between Richmond and Middleham, and the Swale was in flood. There were great stakes or stopps set up for guides across the stream, but any who missed the causey were irrecoverably lost. Alice is only eighteen years old, but she is very hearty and strong, and she rides on horseback into the swollen stream after her mother's servant. This year she and her party had had to turn suddenly back to Richmond on the day that Cromwell and his Roundheads conquered Rupert and Newcastle's whitecoats on Marston Moor. Even her young brother Kitt had to fly behind his brother on one horse pursued by Scots. Kitt was at school at York, but was "riding to the moore with other boys whiche was goeing in their simplicity to see the bataile." That great rout had swept all before it, but Alice will not turn now for a swollen river. Deeper and deeper the horse comes in the stream. It can find no bottom. "The poor maire drewe up her fore feete, I perceived she did swim, and I gave her the reins and the head with all the help I could. I clasped my hands about her maine and did freely comite myself to my God to do what he pleased with me. And she did by mercy beare up her head, and swimde out above half a quarter of a mile crosse that dreadful river, and by God's great mercy brought me over in safety." Six years later Alice's eldest brother, George Wandesford, was drowned while riding across the Swale.

One part of Alice Thornton's education was not fully perfected. She was not quite obedient as a child. No picture of those days lacks the dreadful adjunct of the small-pox. Alice's little brother John lost his

beauty by it; her playfellow Frank Kelly had his sight eaten out by the same sickness. When her brother John was ill, Alice was forbidden to communicate with him; but she disobeyed, and tied letters round a little dog's neck. The dog cuddled down into the bed, and brought the smallpox back to Alice.

We get a nice peep into a girls' school in Chelsey in the last volume of the *Verney Papers*. Sir Ralph Verney's son Edmund had the sad scourge of a mad wife. It was therefore necessary that little Molly Verney (born 1675) should leave home early. Edmund Verney's servant had no mistress whom he could consult as to little Molly's wardrobe, but had to write to his master in London, "Mis wants a nupper coate," and to discuss with him the respective advantages of "silck, tammy or linen sutes." Molly is only seven when she has a pack of historical cards given her, and the *Whole Deuty of Man*, so that the change to Chelsey and other wholesomely idle little girls must have been a good one. When Molly is eight Edmund Verney writes: "To-morrow I intend to carry my girle to schoole after I have showed her Bartholomew Fayre and the Tombs." The little girl no doubt felt very strange at Mrs. Priest's school, but Chelsey was then no London suburb, but a lovely village full of memories of Sir Thomas More, Anne of Cleves, and a hundred others. Many of her father's old friends—Lees, Berties, and Morley, Bishop of Winchester—owned mansions at Chelsey. "I find you have a desire to learn to Jappan," Edmund Verney writes to his little daughter, "and I approve of it, and so I shall of anything that is Good and Virtuous, therefore learn in God's name all Good Things, and I will willingly be at the Charge so farr as I am able—tho' they come from never so farr and looke of an Indian Hue and Odour, for I admire all accomplishments that will render you Considerable and Lovely in the sight of God and Man." To learn to Japan, "a guiney entrance and 40s. for materials" is the necessary expenditure. The poor little Molly was left at thirteen with no parent but her distracted mother, and soon was "mourning hansomly" her only brother. She did not long survive a happy stolen

marriage with a Mr. Keeling, who was a connection of charming Dorothy Osborne of Chicksands.

In reviewing the old schools and home-lessons, the instruction given about simples, home-medicines, and conserves, seems most worthy of commendation. In a sickness, when Alice Thornton is almost in the grip of death, she is able to whisper, like another Aunt Pullet, to my Lady of York, "she laying her eare to my mouth," "Goe into closet,—right hand shelf,—box, powder, syrup of cloves,—give me," and so to save her own life. Sir John Bramston's sisters and daughters make their own medicines and cure the sick poor around them, while Sir Ralph Verney's sisters and friends bequeathed pretty silver nutmeg-graters and other little tools to their best dears. You have only to nod over the pages of the wills on a sunny afternoon to see the low-ceiled still-rooms, the great herbals with their woodcuts of Saracen's consound, with its star-like flowers, and the mossy borders of the past sweet with red damask roses.

As we think of the young girls learning to make cherry marmalade at Hackney and Chelsea, we cannot wonder at the taste of Mr. Samuel Pepys. With a few words from his diary we will bid good-bye to the Bramstons at Hackney, and Alice Thornton's daughter Naly "at Yorke for to learn qualitey":

April 20, 1667.—"To Hackney church. A knight and his lady very civil to me when I came, being Sir George Viner, and his lady in rich jewells, but most in beauty. That which I went chiefly to see was the young ladies of the schools, whereof there is great store very pretty; and also the organ, which is handsome and tunes the psalm and plays with the people; which is mighty pretty, and makes me mighty earnest to have a pair at our church."



Aldingham Mote.

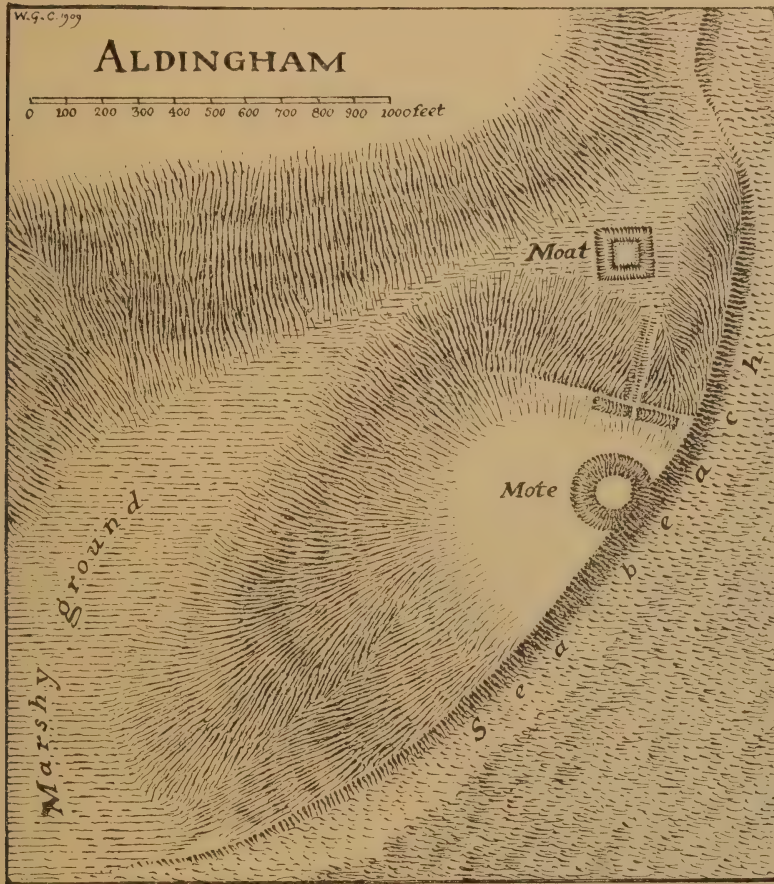
By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

THERE are two objects of antiquity at Aldingham in Furness which may be called (with a difference) Mote or Moat. One is the Mote-hill (MOTE), so named from the Norman-French *motte*, the word used for a fortified mount, the Anglo-Saxon word *munt*. The word *mota* is also used in Irish for similar fortified mounds, though, according to Dr. Joyce, following O'Donovan and "the best Irish scholars" (as he says), this Irish word is not original Gaelic, but borrowed from the English, or perhaps, we may say, from the Norman. *Mote*, used of a fortified hill, has nothing to do with the Anglo-Saxon *gemôt*, a meeting, seen in *môt-hus* and *môt-stow*, court-house and meeting-place; nor with the Icelandic *mót* (English *moot*), a meeting. It must be obvious to anyone standing on the Mote-hill at Aldingham, that it is the last place which reasonable people would choose for a parliament in the open air. Large numbers could not assemble on the summit, nor would conversation or speeches be easily held on the top of a hill nearly 100 feet above the adjacent sea, where the wind usually blows strongly enough to make hearing difficult. The Norse Vikings, indeed, used some natural or artificial rock or mound as a pulpit in their assemblies; but in Iceland the Lögberg, or Rock of Laws (if I am right in my identification of it at Thingvellir), was a small elevation standing in front of a natural sounding-board of lava precipice, and around it was a natural amphitheatre, in which great crowds could find a hearing-place. In the Isle of Man, the Tynwald Hill is a very small mound in an open field, where the people can hear without much difficulty. But at this mote-hill, and at all the other mote-hills of North Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, it would be impossible to hold a meeting of great numbers in the usual conditions; and any attempt to derive the name from Anglo-Saxon or Norse, and to make it mean a meeting-place, is useless. It is not a *moot*, but a *mote*.

The other object at Aldingham is the

Moat (MOAT), below to the north. It is a square, or rather slightly rhomboidal, ditch, enclosing a space about 90 feet either way. The ditch has been originally about 38 feet wide at the top, and 20 feet wide at the bottom; its depth must have been 6 or 8 feet, and when it was in use it was no doubt all filled with water. The space in the

seeing here a small example of a well-known type of fortified dwelling. That the house has entirely disappeared is no wonder, if it was of wood; and it must be remembered that early mediæval houses in these parts were usually of wood. Even Furness Abbey was not all built of stone at first, and the local peles and stone castles are not earlier



middle has been heightened by laying on it the earth from the ditch; and there is an area of about 50 feet square in the centre, forming solid ground, upon which a house could be built. When we remember how many mediæval moated granges, moated manors, moated castles, remain in England and abroad—moated for protection, and approached by a bridge—we cannot help

than the end of the thirteenth century. Halls for the residence of great families were built of stone in Furness in the fifteenth century; farmhouses in the seventeenth. But in the twelfth century, and for some time later, the houses were wooden; and wooden houses can disappear so completely as to leave no outward trace.

We may regard this square *moat*, then, as

the remains of a manor-house of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The outbuildings, stables, and barns, might be outside the moat; and though the space inside seems small, as one looks at it with only natural objects around, still, a very fair-sized house can be built on a square of 50 feet. There was probably a great hall with small chambers opening on either side from it, and used as bedrooms for the chief members of the family, store-rooms, and perhaps kitchen. There still remains a space of 20 feet all round the outside of the house, between it and the edge of the moat; and this may have held the stables, or it may have remained unbuilt upon.

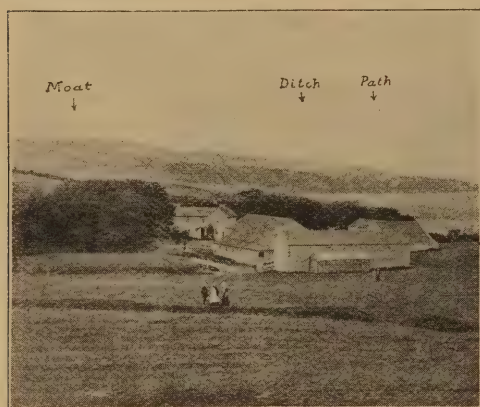


Photo. by the]

[North Lonsdale Field Club.

ALDINGHAM: THE MOAT, LOWER DITCH AND APPROACH, SEEN FROM THE MOTE.

At any rate, this square *moat* at Aldingham appears to be the place where the chief family of the neighbourhood lived. These were, according to tradition, the Flemings, who ultimately removed to Gleaston Castle; but the castle is early fourteenth-century work, and there is no sign that any previous building existed on the site. If there were such a building, and if the Flemings erected it, they may still have lived for a considerable time at Aldingham before making the move. If so, this *moat* was their manor-house.

The fact that this *moat* and the *mote*-hill are close together, and the resemblance of the names, have introduced a confusion which we must clear away before going

farther. The *moat* and the *mote* are two separate things, and they need not be works of the same period, or even of the same set of people. If we have some reason to say that we have stated the meaning of the square moat, we have still to examine the mote-hill on its own merits.

There is no doubt that the sea has encroached upon the site, and that once the mound stood entire, upon the top of an isolated hill, near, but not then so abruptly near, the shore. The builders have taken advantage of this hill, and heightened it by digging a ditch round the summit and throwing the earth from it upon the top, making a mound which rises 15 feet above the surrounding surface, and about 25 feet from the bottom of the ditch. The ditch is 15 to 20 feet broad at the bottom; it was not essential to mote-hills that the ditch should be a wet one. From the Bayeux Tapestry pictures of *mottes*, we gather that the outer edge of the ditch was stockaded around, so that an enemy trying to climb the stockade and cross the ditch would be for some time exposed to the shot of the people on the top. If he escaped, he had still to climb the mound and to get over another stockade which surrounded the flat summit of the mote-hill, upon which the house of the owner was built. For ordinary purposes there was a wooden gangway leading from a door in the lower stockade to one in the upper stockade. The flat top of this mote-hill, circular in plan, must have been originally about 100 feet across, affording plenty of space for a wooden house such as we find pictured on the *mottes* of the Bayeux Tapestry. The site was, no doubt, exposed and inclement, but the stockade round the edge of the summit would give some shelter; and to the dwellers in a *motte* comfort was not so much an object as a defensible home. The top of the mote-hill is 97 feet above the sea, according to the plan surveyed by Mr. W. B. Kendall, and printed in the Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club and in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Kendall's plan shows also the line of ditch to be seen on the edge of the hill, between the mote-hill and the square moat. This ditch runs for about 250 feet parallel to

a tangent of the circle formed by the mote-hill itself. It is about 18 feet wide at the bottom, and seems to have the remains of a bridge or entrance, by which a path from the north side—the easiest approach—would climb the hill and reach the stronghold. Along the west side of the line of this path can be traced a slight bank or scarp. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, liii., describing the place, says: "It is doubtful if the entrance and scarp are ancient"; but this would be the natural line of approach. Mr. Kendall draws a stockade from the gate in the lower ditch to the square moat, and continues it as "Probable stockade" to the seashore. This, however probable, is imaginary.

The line of the lower ditch is carried on westward by another slight scarp, which Mr. Kendall also marks as a stockade, continuing it just above the contour-line of 70 feet as "Probable stockade," and lettering the whole enclosure as "Cattle enclosure." He also inserts a "Probable barrier" between this and the mote-hill, suggesting a complicated system of fortification which includes the square moat and cuts off an irregular space of ground upon the hill and below it, reaching nearly down to the landing-place on the north. This complicated fortification is not characteristic of mote-hills as we see them elsewhere. We have the same ditched mound, and below it a basecourt, usually dyked, and no doubt originally stockaded; but in other known examples the whole plan is simple.

Some light is thrown upon the subject by the description of a mote-hill, curiously connected with this, as being the castle of a branch of the Flemings of Aldingham in the twelfth century. Sir Daniel Fleming, of Coniston and Rydal, writing about 1671, says: "*Beckermēt*—writ anciently *Beckermōnd* [i.e., *bekkjar-mont*, the mount or *motte* of the becks] is placed between Calder Abbey and Egremont [another castle mount; the *motte* of the Ehen, with the Norse genitive in -er, *Egener-mont*, shortened to *Eger-mōnd* in the *Distributio Cumberlandiæ*]. In this manor is a mount or hill whereon there is yet to be seen the ruins of a notable fort or castle of an oblong square, the dimensions of it are now much less than at first by reason

the ground is shrunk by plowing, yet the length may be discovered to be an hundred yards and the breadth about 85 yards, the ditch is still visible, about twelve yards broad and four yards deep, the main entrance into it has been at the east end of it, there being yet to be seen a deep broad way leading from the high road, there was also an entrance at the west end, opposite to which there is a round artificial hill now called Coney Garth Cop (query if not from Coning or king) now about twelve yards high, the top is about six yards broad, it seems to have been intended for a keep or watch tower, because a person from thence might have a fair prospect all over that part of the country and the adjoining



Photo. by]

[J. F. Curwen, F.S.A.]

ALDINGHAM MOTE FROM THE BEACH BELOW.

The dotted line shows the normal contour of the mound, lost by a landslip.

sea. The inhabitants have a tradition that it was formerly called Carnarvon Castle, it was at the first a British fort probably, for *Caer* in the British language imports a fortified place, *Bec* a little river [in Icelandic], *Cop* or *Mund* a mount, hill or place of defence [in Anglo-Saxon]. The manor is now and ever since the Conquest in the hands of the Flemings. . . . The first of the Flemings that settled here was Sir Richard le Fleming, knight, second son of Michael le Fleming, knight, of Gleaston Castle and Aldingham."

Now, though Sir Daniel's punctuation is scanty, and his inferences from the name inconclusive, his statements are trustworthy,

and borne out by Dr. Parker's plan in *Trans. Cumb. and West. Antiq. Soc.*, N.S., III., p. 215. Carnarvon is probably *Caer-n-ar-mhon* (pronounced *Carnarvon*), which means in Welsh the castle over against Mona, the Isle of Man, just as in Wales the same name describes the castle over against Mona, meaning Anglesey. There was certainly some greater survival of Welsh in Cumbria in the twelfth century than we can trace now; Celtic place-names found in old documents* have quite disappeared to-day, and as the Pennington tympanum shows that Norse was spoken in Furness in the twelfth century, so these lost place-names show that Welsh was then spoken—at least by some—in Cumberland. Consequently we need not assume that the remains described by Sir Daniel were those of a British fort. They tally exactly with the mote-hill and basecourt at Aldingham, and at many other places in the district.

It would take long to describe all these separately, but, as an example, the mote-hill and basecourt at Brampton show the same features. Others in Cumberland exist at Aikton (the de Morvilles' castle), Beaumont, Denton, Holm Cultram, Irthington (two *mottes*), Maryport, and Whitehall. At Kendal, Castlehow (not the Castle hill, but the Monument hill) shows the *motte*, with the flat ground beneath as basecourt, and that at Kirkby Lonsdale Vicarage, on the edge of the cliff overhanging the Lime, is remarkably like Aldingham mote in position. Passing from Westmorland to Lancashire, at Arkholme is another, similarly overhanging the river; that at Gressingham has a strongly defended basecourt, and there is a small example at Melling and a great one at Halton, another at Hornby. Over the Yorkshire border, there is one at Sedbergh, and a very remarkable and perfect example at Burton-in-Lonsdale, which is known to have been the castle of the Mowbrays early in the twelfth century, as one at Irthington was the *caput* of the Manor of Gilsland. In a word, the mote-hill and basecourt formed the usual castle of the early Normans in England.

This explanation, attributing the mote-hill

* For example, Glenscalan, in a twelfth-century charter, appears to be the Coniston Copper-Mines Valley.

at Aldingham to Michael le Fleming the first, and the square moat to his family not very much later, and before the building of any castle at Gleaston, would have been accepted earlier but for one or two circumstances which have tended to throw doubt on the theory.

One of these regards the name Aldingham. We need not ask to-day whether there is anything in Dr. Todd's derivation quoted by West, from *Hald-hing-ham*, "the habitation near hanging stones"; nor Baines' *Eald-ing-ham*, "old meadow pasture"; nor Evans's mixture of British and Saxon, *Alltigham*, "the house of the place of ascents";



Photo. by the]

[North Lonsdale Field Club.

ALDINGHAM: THE MOTE AND SCARP CONTINUING THE LOWER DITCH, SEEN FROM BELOW ON THE NORTH.

nor Dr. Barber's *Althingheimr*, "the place of the assembly." These laborious guesses are valueless, and even if Goadsbarrow means the rock or mound of the Godi or priest, it does not follow that the *mote-hill* was a *moot-hill*. The right way of setting to work in such a matter is by comparison with other instances, forming a series. Names in "-ingham" and "-ington" are often, though by no means always, those of the early Anglo-Saxon family settlements. The family name ended in "-ing," the patronymic form. The Aldings were descendants, it is supposed, of Ald,* the Pennings of Pen, or some such

* Not "the men of old," as Richardson's *History of Furness* impossibly explains it.

name. Aldingham was the home of the Aldings, Pennington the "town," the enclosure or farmstead, of the Pennings.

As there is an earthwork castle at each place, it seemed natural to suppose that the Aldings and the Pennings built those castles. We know that the Anglo-Saxons in the end of King Alfred's reign began to build some sort of earthwork forts, like Alfred's at Athelney; and in the tenth century more forts of the kind were built in Southern England. The Danes also built *borgs*, with a rampart round an enclosure and a hill; but these were not true *mottes*, for the hill does not seem to have been regular and ditched close round, as the Norman *mottes* were. Still, there is a possibility that some mote-hills are merely pre-Norman forts, turned into Norman castles; but the place-name alone does not prove this. At Irthington (a name of the same form) the mote-hill was certainly Norman, though Burton, *borgar-tún*, must have been a fort when the people talked Norse, and called it in their tongue "the enclosure of the fort." But at Irthington and Aldingham the Norman settler probably took the old-established manor, with its cultivated fields and ready-made homestead, as a "going concern," with its ancient name, and built his fort there to protect it. There is no more connection necessarily existing between the name Aldingham and the mote-hill than there is between Ulfar, who founded Ulfars-tún, and Ulverston Railway-station.

The other reason for supposing some of these *mottes* to be earlier than Norman is that relics of an earlier period are sometimes found. At Burton-in-Lonsdale, Mr. H. M. White discovered a flint arrowhead, a bone needle, and a Roman coin. These showed that the site had been inhabited long previously, or used for burials; but it does not imply that the Stone Age savages or the Roman legionaries built the castle of the early Norman Mowbrays.

Dr. Barber, in *Furness and Cartmel Notes* (p. 103), says of Aldingham mote-hill: "By the direction of the late Colonel Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, a small shaft was sunk down the centre of the hill from the top, and portions of human bones were brought to light, after which they were replaced and

the opening filled up." Chancellor Ferguson took this to be the same attempt at exploration which was described in a letter from the Rev. T. Tolming, formerly of Coniston, to Mr. Tosh, in which he said that more than forty years earlier [than the date of the Chancellor's paper, 1887] Mr. Gwilym and the writer dug for one day into the mound, and found a "sacrificial altar," "a pipe made of very quaint tiles which crossed it," bones that had been burnt, a boar's tusk, and a bit of metal. This may have been an interment in a cist, perhaps with urns, made long before the *motte* was constructed. In York, Roman burials have been found in digging the foundations of modern houses. At Helgafell in Iceland, so the saga says, the church was unwittingly built over a witch's grave. In Scotland, vikings were buried in the crumbling ruins of prehistoric brochs. In mediæval Piel Castle a Bronze Age weapon was built into the wall. The finding of remains from one age in the midst of remains of another is the commonest of experiences. In excavating Swinside circle, the only relic found was a Lancaster half-penny of the eighteenth century. One might make a long list of such instances, in which either a stray object of later times occurred in an early structure, or some deposit of earlier times was unearthed in a late building. There are many prehistoric burials in Furness—some still, perhaps, to find—distinguished by no sign above-ground; and on the hill-top turned into a *motte* by Michael le Fleming it would seem that, hundreds of years before, savages had buried their dead.

West's editor, Close, also relates that in his day (before 1822) the farmer at Aldingham Hall told him, "When the road which passes by the house was first made in its present situation, two very thick earthenware vessels, containing bones of infants, or of very small human subjects, were discovered, a little to the west of the adjoining house called Colt-park; and that in a field contiguous to the same place a third pot was found in planting potatoes. As these pots were never shown to any antiquarian," Close continues, "it is impossible to ascertain whether they were ancient urns or only vessels of modern pottery, in which, as

was supposed by those who found them, the bodies of murdered infants had been concealed by two women of abandoned characters who, many years before, lived at a house now totally demolished. It is much to be regretted (*sic*), however, that the nature of these remains was not more clearly ascertained; if they were ancient, they might probably have thrown some light upon the origin of the works which we have mentioned. The pots are said to have been extremely thick, and formed of very friable materials; they were short cylindrical vessels about one foot in diameter. The writer is inclined to believe they were more ancient than was supposed."

This was Mr. Close's opinion, and he may have been right; but even so, a prehistoric interment has nothing to do with the case. It only shows that at Aldingham we have a most interesting centre of very ancient history. Bronze Age folk lived here and buried their dead; we may even hope that more patient and skilful excavation will some day tell us the truth about the mysterious remains in the heart of the mote-hill. Anglian settlers came and farmed here, and called it "home"; we have no actual relics, but the name is sufficient. Vikings certainly visited the place, and a descendant of a Norse settler, as we know by his name, Ernulf or Örnulf, held it at the time of Domesday. Then Michael of Flanders, le Fleming, may have built the *motte*, the only sort of castle he knew, with a basecourt beneath it to keep his farming stock from pillage. His family later found the hill-top an uncomfortable perch, and, leaving it for emergencies such as a raid by land or sea, gave themselves more pleasant quarters during peaceable times in the moated manor-house below. Still later they or their successors, the Harringtons, moved to Gleaston. Under Elizabeth the old Hall at Aldingham was built, and under Victoria the new Hall. So runs the round of life from age to age.



Hacombe Chapel.

BY FREDERICK CARTWRIGHT.



STANDING on high ground in South Devon, where the mighty ridges rush down in numerous folds to meet the broad placid estuary of the Teign, the tiny Chapel of Hacombe rests embowered in trees. The casual wayfarer, plodding through the typical Devonshire lanes which are so numerous in this quarter, would hardly suspect the existence of what may be termed a unique structure. If such a one be an antiquarian following his favourite bent, he would hardly forgive himself for discovering, too late, that he had missed by a few hundred yards what is really a gem of its kind.

Hacombe itself is a mere hamlet, for a farmhouse and a handful of cottages comprise the place, which still owns allegiance to the great house in the park hard by. This mansion, the ancient home of the Careys or Carewes, is not particularly prepossessing, and one passes it by without a sigh, most of it, at any rate, having been erected in Georgian periods. The gardens, however, with their pretty cascades, are worth notice. However, the interest of a great house does not always lie in the style of architecture, but more often in the lives of those who have inhabited it.

In Domesday Book can be found a record of the original holders of the manor. "Terra Baldwini, vicecomitis Hacome, terra Willelmi Chievre Hacome," sufficiently attests the hoary age of the family. Through intermarriage the estate passed to the L'Ercedekynes, and, finally, the union of Joan Courtenay with Sir Nicholas Carewe, five hundred years ago, gave the latter noble house possession, which its descendants still proudly hold. The manor has never been sold, and long may its present possessors continue there!

Hacombe is one of the smallest parishes in England, but retains privileges quite out of proportion to its size and importance. No civil or military officer is supposed to have any right to take proceedings, though it is doubtful whether this privilege could be upheld. The incumbent may wear lawn

sleeves and sit next to the Bishop, while his chapel is subject only to the visitation of the Primate. The parish, too, is not included in any hundred.

The chapel stands inside the park, close to the house, and one may obtain the keys for the trouble of asking. The external appearance of the tiny building is by no means impressive, a cross leaning against the wall being the only object to draw attention.

However, on the stout oak door the remains of several horseshoes should be noted, for they have a history. Originally they were four in number, but the corroding touch of time has worn them down to a fraction of their original state. These horseshoes were nailed there many years ago by a Carewe of Haccombe, who had won a notable wager with a scion of the Champernownes, another Devonshire family. The two men had a friendly contest as to which should swim his horse the farther into Torbay. Carewe won the wager, and, in addition, had the satisfaction of saving his rival's life during the venture. In memory of the day the winner nailed his horse's shoes on the chapel door. An account of the feat is recorded on a card inside the building, but the date of the occurrence is omitted.

Let us now enter the building, which has a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and was dedicated to St. Blaise in 1328, along with the burial-ground and two altars. The main part is thus nearly six hundred years old; parts of it, however, especially the pillars, must be even more ancient. The south window contains some delightful old glass, of fourteenth-century work, and carrying the Haccombe arms, argent three bendlets sable. The left-hand panes depict the Annunciation; those on the right are defaced to a great extent. Two Bishops may also be discerned, one of whom is St. Paul. Near the pulpit is a small window of ancient make portraying St. John and our Lord's baptism in the Jordan. But this window, as in the case aforementioned, has suffered greatly through the ravages of age, and the several figures are but faintly seen.

One walks on beautiful tiles, which are still as bright as new. They bear many quaint devices, as well as the various family arms. The Haccombe bendlets, the Carewe

lions, the Royal Arms of England, and the Fleur de Lys of France can easily be distinguished among many. But the tombs and brasses are the glory of Haccombe.

They form a wonderful array, a veritable history in stone, appealing to the imagination in a wonderful manner. That of the valiant crusader, Sir Stephen de Haccombe, in complete chain armour, is the oldest, and opposite him, in a niche, lies his wife, Margaret. A splendid brass to Sir Nicholas Carewe rests in the chancel, and shows him in full armour, with a Latin inscription at his feet. This tells us that he passed away in 1469, during the reign of Edward IV. A niche in the aisle contains the grave of Robert de Pyl, clerk, and on it is a cross of the fourteenth century. He was probably incumbent of the parish.

Under a lofty tomb are Sir Hugh Courtenay and Philippa, his wife, while a tiny monument at their side commemorates in a pathetic way the death of their son Edward, who died a youth at Oxford. This also marks the transition of the estates from the Courtenays to the Carewes, for Joan Courtenay, the surviving child, married Sir Nicholas Carewe.

A goodly number of brasses, which commemorate the family from mediæval times to the present, form a most interesting series, and they will more than repay examination, representing as they do, in ordered sequence, a lengthy line of Carewes without a break. To deal fully with these would require many pages of space. In conning the indented lines on tomb and brass one is forced to connect the lives of the subjects with the history of the period in which each passed his existence—in other words, the history of England might be said to lie at our feet.

Regretfully the spot is left, and we reflect on the brave men and the times in which they lived. What great deeds they did for their fatherland! How shrewdly they struck for the country they loved so well! Unconsciously each contributed his share to the building up of Church and State, and now "their souls are with the Saints, we trust."



Four Centuries of Legislation on Birds.

BY W. G. CLARKE.

(Concluded from p. 210.)

AN Act was passed in 1603-04 (1 James, cap. 27) "for the better execution of the intent and meaning of former Statutes made against shooting in Gunnes, and for the preservation of the Game of Phesantes and Partridges, and against the destroyinge of Hares with Harepipes, and traceinge Hares in the Snowe." This set forth that forasmuch as there were Acts which imposed forfeitures upon "such as should with any Gunnes, Nets, Crossebowes, or other Instruments or Engines spoile or distroy the Game of Phesants, Partridges, Hearne (Hérons), Mallarde, and such-like, and upon such as kill or destroy Hares with Harepipes, Cordes, or other Engines, or should kill any Hares by tracinge and coursinge them with Dogges in the Snow," nevertheless the laws had been outraged by the vulgar sort and men of small work who made a living thereby and could not pay the penalties. It was therefore enacted "that all and everie person and persons which from and after the firste day of Auguste next following shall shoote at, kill or destroy with any Gunne, Crossebow, Stonebow, or Longbow, any Phesant, Partridge, House-Dove, or Pigeon, Hearne, Mallarde, Ducke, Teale, Wigeon, Grouse, Heathcocke, Moregame, or any such Foule, or any Hare, or shall kill with settinge Dogs or nets or with any instruments, or shall take the eggges of any Phesant, Partridge, or Swanne out of the nests, or break, spoil or destroy the same in the nest, and the offences being proved, offenders shall be committed to the common gaol for three months, unless they pay to the Churchwardens for the poor of the parish, 20s. for every Pheasant, etc., or such foul, and for every egg of Phesant, Partridge or Swan, or the month after commitment shall with two sureties be bound in the sum of £20 a piece not to again commit any offences under the Act. Any person after the 1st of August selling or buying should forfeit 10s. for every partridge, and 20s. for pheasants, half to the person suing, and half

to the poor of the parish in which the offence should be committed." It was, however, provided that qualified persons (with £10 per annum freehold, etc., or £200 personalty), or duly authorized servants might "take Phesants and Partridges in the Daytyme onelie with Nets in and upon his and their owne, or his and theire Masters Free-Warren Mannor and Freehold, or on any parte of them, betwixte the Feaste of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Feaste of the Birthe of our Lorde God yeerelie." Every person keeping a hawk or hawks, and licensed at the Quarter Session to shoot "Haile shot in Hand Guns or Birding Peece at Crowe, Chough, Pie, Rooke, Ringdove, Jey, or smaller Birdes for Hawkes meate onelie, to shoote and kill Hawkes meate according to the said License, and shall be bound at the Quarter Session in the sum of £20 not to shoot Foule or Game prohibited by this Lawe, and not within 600 paces of any Hererie, 100 paces of any Pigeon House, or anywhere that he or his Master is not licensed." This Act was to last till the first session of the next Parliament.

An Act to prevent the spoil of corn and grain by untimely hawking, and for the better preservation of "fesants" and partridges, was passed in 1609-10 (7 James I., cap. 11). This stated that the statute (1 James I., cap. 27) was evaded by unseasonable hawking, and therefore enacted that all persons who "shall kill any Fesant or Partridge with any kinde of Hawke or Hawkes or Dogges between the 1st of July and the last day of August shall be imprisoned unless they pay 40s. for every pheasant or partridge killed." Paragraph 5 of Statute 1 James I., cap. 27, as to taking birds with nets, was repealed, but repeated with the qualifications made much more stringent. The penalty for killing pheasants or partridges with setting dogs or nets was three months or 20s., per head, and constables, etc., might by warrant of the justices search and seize dogs and nets. This Act was to last until the end of the next session of Parliament. By 21 James I., cap. 28, cap. 27 was continued, and 25 Henry VIII., cap. 11, which was repealed by 3 and 4 Edward VI., cap. 7, was revived and continued.

In 22 and 23 Charles II., an Act (cap. 25)

was passed "for the better preservation of the game, and for secureing Warrens not inclosed, and the severall Fishings of this Realme." This stated that "whereas diverse disorderly persons laying aside their lawfull Trades and Employments doe betake themselves to the stealing, takeing, and killing of Conies, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, and other Game intended to be preserved by former Lawes with Guns, Dogs, Tramells, Lowbells, Hayes, and other Netts, Snares, Harepipes, and other Engines to the great damage of this Realme and prejudice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Lords of Manours, and other Owners of Warrens," it was enacted that all lords of manors not under the degree of esquires might appoint gamekeepers, who might seize all such "Gunns, Bowes, Grayhounds, Setting-dogs, Lurchers, or other Dogs to kill Hares or Conies, Ferretts, Tramells, Lowbells, Hayes" (nets by which burrows were enclosed), "or other Netts, Harepipes, Snares, or other Engines for the takeing and killing of Conyes, Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, or other Game." Gamekeepers authorized by a warrant from a justice of peace might search in the day-time houses, outhouses, or other places of persons suspected, and seize the nets, etc., for the use of the lord of the manor, or otherwise cut them in pieces. No person not having lands or tenements or other estate or his wife's of the clear yearly value of £100 per annum for the term of his life, or at least ninety-nine years' lease of the clear yearly value of £150, other than the son and heir-apparent of an esquire or person of higher degree, and the owners and keepers of forests, parks, chases, or warrens, was allowed to have guns, "cony-doggs," "ginns," and the other things recited above.

In 1692, an Act (4 William and Mary, cap. 23) was passed "for the more easie discoverie and conviction of such as shall destroy the Game of this Kingdome." It was stated that offenders against the laws afterwards betook themselves to robberies, burglaries, and like offences, and neglected their lawful employments. All Acts not repealed thereby were enforced. A constable by warrant from a justice might search houses of suspected persons, and if any "Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Pidgeon, Fish, Fowle,

or other Game" should be found, the offender should be carried before a justice of the peace, and if convicted, should pay not less than 5s., and not more than 20s., half of which should go to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish. For want of distress, offenders should be committed to the house of correction for not more than a month, and not less than ten days, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour. Unqualified persons having dogs or instruments for taking game were subject to the same penalties. Keepers and gamekeepers might resist offenders in the night-time. There could be no certiorari on conviction except the party convicted gave £50 security to pay the costs. "Whereas great mischiefs doe ensue by inferiour Tradesmen, Apprentices, and other dissolute persons neglecting their Trades and Employments, who follow Hunting, Fishing, and other Game to the ruine of themselves and damage of their Neighbours," for remedy it was enacted that any such person who should presume to hunt, hawk, fish, or fowl, unless in company with a master duly qualified by law, should be subject to the penalties of this Act, and might be prosecuted for trespass. Provided that for the better preserving the "red and black Game of Grouse commonly called Heath Cocks or Heath Polts," no person should between February 2 and June 24 burn any "Grig, Ling, Heath, Furz, Gosse, or Ferne." The offender was to be committed to the house of correction for not less than ten days or more than a month, to be whipped and kept to hard labour.

An Act (6 Anne, cap. 16) was passed in 1706 "for the better preservation of Game." Previous laws were found not sufficient "by reason of the multitude of Higlars and other Chapmen who give great Encouragement to idle loose persons to neglect their lawful Employments to follow and destroy the same." All previous laws were to remain in force. It was also enacted that if any "Higlar, Chapman, Carrier, Innkeeper, Victualler, or Alehouse keeper" should after May 1, 1707, have in his possession any game, except in the hands of a carrier sent by properly qualified persons, he should be carried before a justice and forfeit £5 for

every "Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor Heath Game, or Grouse." Half of the penalty was to go to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish. In default of distress the offender was to be committed for three months for the first offence and four months after, and give £50 security for certiorari. Persons destroying, selling, or buying game, and informing against the higgler, etc., were to be discharged of all pains and penalties. Unqualified persons keeping dogs were to be fined £5. Justices of the Peace might within their own manors take away game, dogs, nets, etc., from unqualified persons. They could empower a gamekeeper to kill game on their own lands, but any selling game without their employer's knowledge were to be sent to the house of correction for three months. The Act was to remain in force for three years.

In 1710 (9 Anne, cap. 27) an Act was passed for making the previous one perpetual and more effectual. Instead of the lord of a manor appointing several gamekeepers therein with power to kill the game, only one for one manor should be appointed, and the name should from time to time be entered with the Clerk of the Peace without fee, a certificate to be granted by the clerk on payment of 1s. Any gamekeeper or other person not so qualified selling or exposing for sale "any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor Heath Game, or Grouse" was to be punished as in the previous Act for higgler, etc. Game found in the possession of unqualified persons should be deemed exposed for sale. Any persons killing game in the night were to be liable to the same forfeitures. The Act continued: "And whereas very greate Number of Wild Fowl of several kinds are destroyed by the pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells, and other Nets in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters where Fowl resort in the molting Time, and that at a Season of the Year when the Fowl are Sick and molting, their feathers and the Flesh unsavoury and unwholesome to the Prejudice of those that buy them, and to the great Damage and Decay of the Breed of Wild Fowl," it was further enacted that "if any Person or Persons whatsoever between the First Day of July and the First Day of September as they shall yearly happen shall

by Hayes, Tunnells, or other Nets drive and take any Wild Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or any other Fowl commonly reputed Water Fowl in any of the Fens, Lakes, broad Waters or other Places of resort for Wild Fowl in the molting season"; if convicted should for every fowl forfeit 5s., half to the informer and half to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, and for want of distress shall be committed to the house of correction for not exceeding one month nor less than fourteen days, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour, and the justice should order such "Hayes, Nets, or Tunnells" to be destroyed.

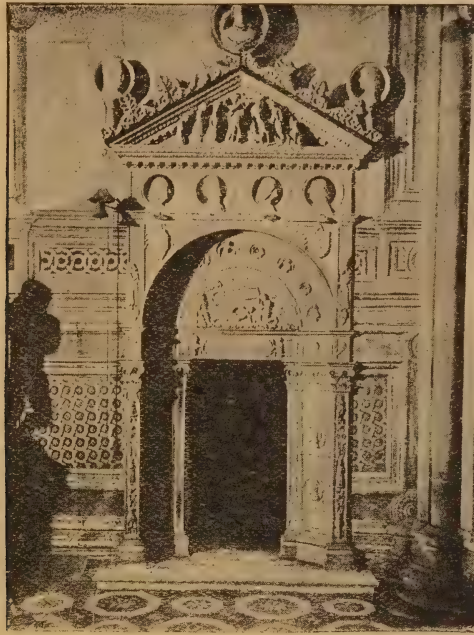
During the next century Acts for the preservation of game-birds tended to maintain and even increase the severity of the penalties imposed upon offenders, but in the main these were only imposed on the landless class. Landowners allowed each other far more freedom than at present. It was the custom for guests to "shoot their way over" from one country-house to another, or from the country houses to the fashionable race-meetings, and officers in the army appear to have made this a practice when changing quarters from one garrison town to another. These matters, however, both chronologically and otherwise, are rather outside the scope of my article.



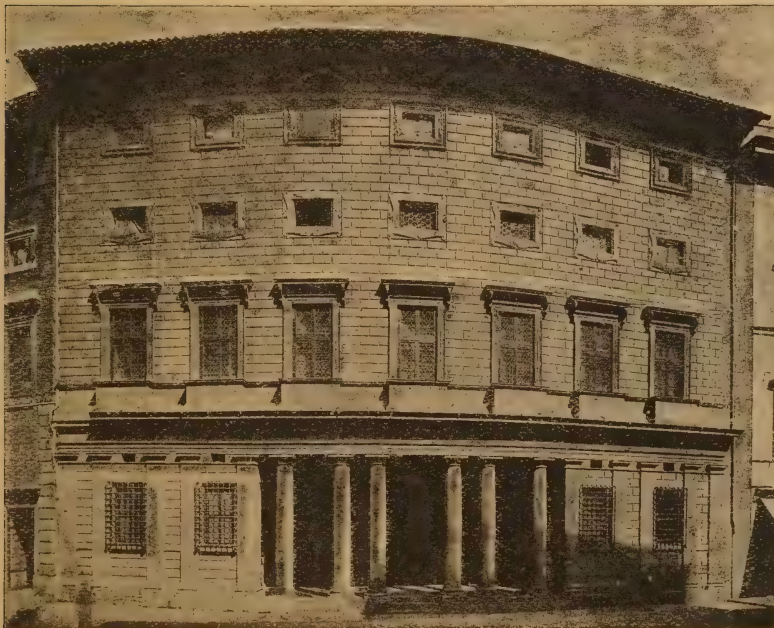
The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.*

THE late Mr. Anderson's work on Renaissance architecture has long held its place on the shelves of both student and amateur. The nucleus of the book as first published in 1896 consisted of lectures delivered by the author at the Glasgow School of Art. Mr. Anderson specially visited Italy when preparing these lectures; and in his original

* *The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.* By William J. Anderson. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged; 70 plates, and 110 illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford, 1909. Large 8vo., pp. xx, 196. Price 12s. 6d. net.

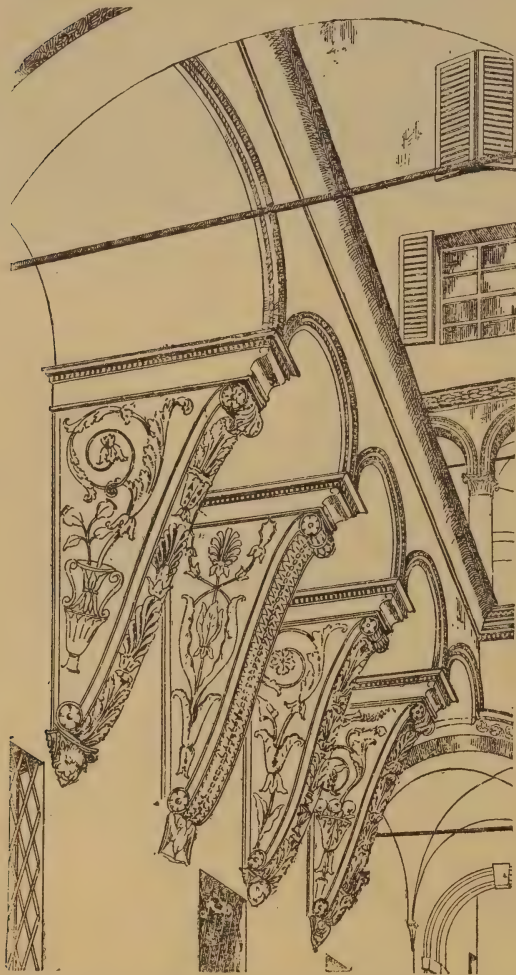


DOORWAY OF OLD SACRISTY, CERTOSA DI PAVIA.
(Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot)



PALAZZO MASSIMI, ROME.

preface he points out that his principal aim was to present a view of the whole course of the Renaissance in architecture in Italy, and to distinguish its different phases in a way suited to the needs of the average English-speaking student of architecture.



CORBELS IN THE CORTILE OF THE PALAZZO FAVA,
BOLOGNA.

The high place which was at once accorded to the book in architectural literature sufficiently showed how successfully Mr. Anderson had performed the task he had set himself.

When the second edition appeared in

1898 considerable alterations and extensive additions were made. So thorough was the work of revision that very little change was made in the third edition, although one feature was added—the chart of the principal Renaissance buildings in Italy—which has been of great use, not only to the stay-at-home student, but to the traveller, who was thus helped to examine the various works and buildings in the principal centres with an approach to chronological order. This chart, we are glad to see, has been retained in the present edition; it fills pp. 174 to 185. The six localities, under which the buildings are arranged in chronological order, are Lombardy; Rome; Romagna, the Marshes, etc.; Venetia; Genoa; Naples.

Mr. Anderson died prematurely in 1900, greatly to the loss of architectural literature; for he possessed not only the knowledge and skill of a practical architect, but an unusual power of adequately describing architectural constructions. He was a marked example of combined literary and technical skill. Unfortunately, he left no material for further extension of his book, nor any indication of his wishes with regard to such possible extension. Hence, Mr. Arthur Stratton, who has ably supervised the preparation of this fourth edition, has made but slight alteration in the text. "Having regard," he says, "to the scope of the work, and to the fact that every page is stamped with the author's individuality, "it has not been thought desirable to alter or enlarge the subject-matter to any great extent; but some corrections have been made, and several passages referring to entirely new illustrations, especially in the later chapters, have been added."

There can be no doubt whatever as to the wisdom of the course that has been pursued. The additional illustrations not only increase the attractiveness and usefulness of the book for all who refer to it; but both the new photographs and the many measured drawings added greatly enhance the value of the work from the student's point of view. The collotype plates, which are considerably increased in number, are fine examples of the most satisfactory process of photographic reproduction. Delicacy and truthfulness

mark every plate. Where all are beautiful it is difficult to make a selection; but as examples of wonderfully perfect rendering of detail we may mention two—viz., the plate of the lower part of the pulpit in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, opposite page 32; and the organ in the Chiesa del' Ospedale, Siena, opposite p. 123. Besides the seventy plates there are more than a hundred illustrations in the text. Of these we are courteously permitted to reproduce three of the smaller examples, just as specimens of a most important feature of the book. The first shows the doorway of the old sacristy, in the wonderful Certosa di Pavia, "the most magnificent monastery in the world." The scale is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot. The doorway was by Amadea, a Lombard sculptor-architect of the early Renaissance period. "Like the Certosa itself," says Mr. Anderson, "the doorway is only beautiful up to a certain level, and falls away after that is reached. The splayed ingoing, with its continuous cap, most charmingly sculptured, is a pleasing variation of the Florentine treatment. The workmanship on the lower part of this doorway, like that of the façade, is magnificent, and the delicacy of the carving unrivalled. The cresting over the door pediment is suggestive of goldsmith influence, and if it be considered along with the crowning ornament of the windows of the façade and their candelabra shafts, some idea will be formed of the closeness with which these Lombard craftsmen were following the *motifs* of metal" (p. 55).

The second illustration is a fine example of work marking the culmination of the period at Rome. Visitors to Rome will recognize it at once as the Palazzo Massimi alle Colonne. It is not very large, but is "a library of the architecture of the period." Mr. Anderson's analysis (pp. 99 to 104) of the architectural treasures of this remarkable building is a good example of his lucid style of description and exposition. Our third example shows a different but very effective method of illustration. It reveals admirably the decorative designs on the huge corbels in the cortile of the Palazzo Fava, Bologna.

A list of selected books and an adequate index complete the volume, which, it is hardly necessary to add, is well printed and

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handsomely produced. In this abundantly illustrated new edition, on which both Mr. Arthur Stratton and Mr. Batsford, the publisher, have evidently bestowed much appreciative attention, Anderson's fine book should gain a host of fresh readers and owners.

H. P.



Monumental Brasses in the City of London.

BY ANDREW OLIVER.

(Concluded from p. 145.)

VI. HOLY TRINITY, MINORIES.

1596.—Constantia Lucy.

The engraved lines of the effigy are now entirely obliterated. The form of the brass shows the Queen of Scots' headdress, the full ruff round the neck, and the high-shouldered dress of that date.

Over the head is this inscription:

✠ CONSTANTIA LUCY D. THOMAE,
LUCY JUNIOR.

And underneath is the following:

NASCIMEN ET MORIMUR NŌ EXORABILE
FATUM. VITA FUGAX FRAGILIS LVBRICA VANA
BREVIS. OCYVS IN CAMPIS FLOS FORMOS-
SISSIMVS. ARET OPTIMA PRAETERE UNT DETE-
RINA MANENT RAPTA IMMATURA FATO CON-
STANTIA LUCY. NUNC JACET ET QUONDAM
LUCIDA LUCE CARET. ANTE ANNOS CONSTANS
HUMILIS MAUSUETA MODESTA.

DISCERIS ET PAPHIA MEMBRA ODITA MANU
IN VERE AETATIS PERSENSIT FIGURA
BRUMAE
SIC SIC ORAE PROPERE PRAECOQUA POMA
CADUNT.

VII. ST. MARTIN, LUDGATE.

1586.—Thomas Beri. Quadrate plate with merchant's mark.

On south wall.

The brass of Thomas Beri, formerly in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, from which it was rescued both at the time of the Great Fire, and also from that of December 2, 1886, when the church was

totally destroyed, consists of a brass plate having the figure of Beri at the left side, with the date 1586 over the head, and the merchant mark underneath the feet. The lines on the brass are arranged so as to form an acrostic by reading the first letter of each word in every line upwards, beginning at the third line from the bottom.

In god the lord put all your trust
 Repent your forwar wicked waies
 Elizabeth our Quene moste juste,
 Blesse her o lord in al her days.
 So lord encrease good counceilers
 And preachers off his holie worde.
 O lord cut them off with thy sworde
 Now smale soever the gifte mai be
 Thank god for him who gave it thee.
 All penie loves to All poure
 foulkes
 Geve everie sabothe day for aye.*

VIII. ST. OLAVE, HART STREET.

(1) 1512.—Sir Richard Haddon (effigy lost), two wives, two sons, three daughters, five shields of arms and labels, two of which are mutilated; a plate, one label and marginal inscription lost. Mural, south aisle.

The figure of Sir Richard, which is now lost, was turned towards the wife on the right side of the slab. From her mouth proceeded a scroll, now lost. The scrolls over the children are mutilated. Midway between the scroll placed over Sir Richard's head and the shield at the top of the slab was a brass plate, which is now lost. On either side of the matrix of the brass plate are two shields, and there are two others placed above them.

The wives are dressed in a similar fashion. The diamond-shaped headdress, with its long lappets, a band round the neck to which a pendant or brooch is attached. Sleeves, with deeply furred gauntlets, and a girdle,

* In the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, owing to the action of the Charity Commissioners in appropriating the amount left, this charity has ceased.

The charity is still given away in Walton Parish, Liverpool, where there is a similar brass to this. Bootle Parish receiving one-half. The money is expended as follows: $\frac{2}{3}$ in provisions; $\frac{1}{3}$ in medical relief; $\frac{1}{6}$ in clothing.

and a broad belt round the waist, which in the case of the wife on the right ends in an ornamented pendant, and is fastened by three buttons or studs. In the other the belt is simply secured by a buckle, and the end falls on the ground. Both the figures are shown kneeling at a small prayer-desk, with a rosary laid on the top. The two boys' figures, placed in front of the right-hand figure, have their names, William and John, at the feet on a small scroll. They are dressed in long gowns, with a fur collar, and deep-hanging cuffs. The daughters, who are placed by the other wife, wear long plain lappets and long hair. The dress has gauntlet cuffs, and falls to the feet. Underneath are the names, Margaret, Anne, and Rosa.

Sir Richard was Sheriff in the year 1496, and Lord Mayor 1506. ("1512. Sir William Coppinger was Lord Mayor for the first part, and Richard Haddon for the rest."—Stow.)

The shields of arms are as follows in the centre of the slab:

1. A shield bearing, "*A man's leg couped at the thigh*," Haddon, surmounted by helmet, mantling and crest, *a man's leg couped in the middle of the thigh in armour proper, garnished and spurred or, embowed at the knee, the foot upwards, the toe pointing to the dexter side.*

On the left the Merchants of the Staple of Calais.

2. *Barry nebule of six argent and azure on a chief gules, a Lion of England.*

3. Norland.

Argent, on a chevron between three lions rampant sable. The two in chief respecting each other, as many besants.

4. On the right the Mercers Company.

Gules a demi-virgin, her head dishevelled, vested, and crowned or, issuing from an orle of clouds, proper.

5. *Quarterly of four.*

(i) *5 roundels and a chief.*

(ii) *A chevron ermine between three birds' claws.*

(iii) *Barry of six.*

(iv) *A chief dancettee.*

(2) 1584.—John Orgone and wife, inscription and scrolls and merchant's mark. Mural, south aisle.

John Orgone is in a long furred gown with

false sleeves open in front, and showing an under-dress. The wife wears a "Paris" head, the gown puffed at the shoulders, and showing ruffs at the throat and wrists. Between the figures there is placed a wool-pack on which is a merchant's mark and the initials of the deceased, I. O. Cut on the stone slab beneath the woolpack are these words: "In God is my whole Trust, I. O., 1584." Then in brass: "John Orgone and Ellyn, his wife," and these lines beneath:

As I was so be ye
as I am you shall be
That I gave that I have
That I spent that I had
Thus I ende all my coste
That I lefte that I lose.

Over the figures are two scrolls bearing over the man these words: "Wearne to dye"; "Is ye wyage to life."

(3) 1566.—Inscription to Thomas Morley, east wall of north aisle.

Man by hynginge dooun in his bedde to rest
Signifieth laid in his grave by suggeste
The man by sleepinge in his couche by
nighte
Betokeneth the corps in grave without
spirite
And by risinge againe from rest and
sleepe
Betokeneth resurrection of bodie and
soule to meete
When atropos divideth the bodie and
soule a sonder
the one to earth the thother to heaven
without encombe
God grante us his grace to be readie to
passe
At the hoiver of death with him in
spirite to solace
That we may have or cares attente to
heare ye trompes sound
Saying Arise ye dedde and come to the
doome
To the blessed joyful and to the cursed
vex and woe
And to the electe heaven and to the
reprobate inferno

Mr Thomas Morley gentellman and
clarke of ye Quenes maiesties Store-

house of depforde and one of ye officers
of ye Quenes mie Navye deceased ye
20 day of July 1566.

(4) 1605.—George Schrarder, two shields
and two inscriptions.

ORTV PRAECLARVS, CVRIENS ILLVSTRIOR ARTE
EFFICIER PATRIAM DESERIT ISTE SVAM
DISCENDI STVDIO VARIAS TRANSIVERAT ORAS
HEV TANDEM FEBRIENS ANGLIA FINIT ITER
NOBILITAS, VIRTVS, PIETAS, DOCTRINA
BEARVNT

SCHRADERVM SIVIS PERGERE PLVRA SCIES.

GEORGIUS SCHRADERVS BRVNSVVICAE AÑO
1580 MENSE FEBRVA EX NOBILI FAMILIA
PATRE AVTORE SCHRADERO ACO SILIIS SECRE-
TISSIMIS ILLVSTRISSIMORVM DVCVM BRVNSW
ET LVNEB MATRE CATHARINA AVECHTELT
NATVS IN VERA DEI NOTITIA EDVCATVS POST-
QVAM MAXIMAM GERMANIAE PARTEM TOTAM
GALLIAM BRABANT FLAND VIDISSET IN
ANGLIAM SE RECEPIT INDE DONUM VT REDIRET
FEBR VERO CORREPTVS PLACIDE IN DOMINO
OBDORMIVIT 3 OCTOB: ANNO SALVTIS 1605
AETATIS SUAE 24 ET HOC IN TVMVLO
REQVIESIT.

A shield bearing "*a lion's head crowned*,"
for Schrarder surmounted by helmet mantling
and crest, a lion's head crowned. Beneath
the shield on a scroll "SCHARDER."

A shield bearing *on a bend 3 cinquefoils*.
Beneath the shield on a scroll "VON
WECKTELT."

(5) N.D. Andreas Riccard. Achieve-
ment of arms on same plate. South aisle.

Hic jacet Andreas Riccard Eques Auratus
Vir Amplius Lector
Vade in Septentrionale in hujus Sacra oedis
Partem
Et Augustum illud Monumentum
Ad istius Perpetuum Memoriam Erectum
Tuearis

*Argent, a chevron sable, in the dexter chief
quarter a cinquefoil gules*, surmounted by
helmet, mantling, and crest, *a man's head
couped at the shoulders proper*, for Riccard,
also Riccard impaling "*a saltire cross*," and
Riccard impaling Bateman. "*Three estoilles
issuing from as many crescents*."

Nos. 4 and 5 were removed from All
Hallows Staining Church.

Inscriptions from Lambes Chapel, formerly situated in Monkswell Street, Cripple-gate.

(6) Henry Weldon 1595.

Henry Weldon second Sonne of Raph^e Weldon of Swanscombe in Kent Esquire & Elizabeth his Wyffe aged vii yeres was buried the xxv of March Anno 1595. Eliz. 37.

(7) 1609.—Inscription and shield of arms to Katherine Best :

KATHERINE HINDE, DAUGHTER OF NICHOLAS BEST OF GRAYES INN ESQUIRE DECEASED Y^E XXXTH DAYE OF AUGUSTE 1609 BEING OF THE AGE OF XX YERES & ONE MONETH AND LYETH HERE BY HER SISTER ELLENOR.

Over the inscription an oval plate engraved with alozenge, bearing *per pale a lion rampant, crowned.*

IX. ST. PETER, CORNHILL.

BEE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN THAT IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD 179, LUCIUS THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING OF THIS LAND THEN CALLED BRITAINE, FOUNDED Y^E FIRST CHURCH IN LONDON, THAT IS TO SAY Y CHURCH OF ST. PETER VPON CORNHILL, AND HEE FOUNDED THERE AN ARCHBISHOPS SEE, AND MADE THAT CHURCH Y^E METROPOLITANE AND CHIEFE CHURCH OF THIS KINGDOM AND SO IT ENDURED Y^E SPACE OF 400 YEARES, AND MORE, VNTO THE COMING OF ST. AUSTIN, THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, THE WHICH WAS SENT VNTO THIS LAND BY ST. GREGORIE, Y^E DOCTOR OF Y^E CHURCH IN THE TIME OF KING ETHELBERT, AND THEN WAS THE ARCHBISHOPS SEE, AND PALL, REMOVED FROM Y^E AFORESAID CHURCH OF ST. PETER UPON CORNHILL VNTO DOWBERNIA, THAT NOW IS CALLED CANTERBURIE, & THERE IT REMAINETH TO THIS DAY, AND MILLETA MONKE, WHICH CAME INTO THIS LAND WITH ST. AUSTIN, HE WAS MADE THE FIRST BISHOP OF LONDON, AND HIS SEE WAS MADE IN PAULS CHURCH, AND THIS LUCIUS KING WAS THE FIRST FOUNDER OF ST. PETERS CHURCH, UPON CORNHILL & HEE REIGNED KING IN THIS LAND AFTER BRVTE 1245 YEARES AND IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD, 124 LUCIUS WAS CROWNED KING AND THE YEARES OF HIS REIGNE WERE 77 YEARES AND HEE WAS BURIED AFTER SOME CHRONICLES AT LONDON AND AFTER SOME

CHRONICLES HEE WAS BURIED AT GLOUCESTER IN THAT PLACE WHERE Y^E ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS STANDETH NOW.

X. HOSPITAL OF ST. CATHERINE, REGENT'S PARK, FORMERLY IN THE HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHARINE BY THE TOWER.

1595.—William Cuttinge.

The man's effigy shows a long cloak, with puffed and slashed sleeve, a ruff is worn round the neck.

The wife is in a broad-hooped dress, with high padded shoulders, on the front of which an elaborately embroidered pattern is worked, a deep ruff is round the neck, and upon the head a wide-brimmed hat.

The figures are placed kneeling sideways ; a double fald-stool with prayer-book placed upon it, and covered with a cloth bearing the inscription :

HE DECEASED
Y^E 4TH DAYE
OF MARCH 1599
AETATIS SUAE L

At the top in the centre is placed a shield with these arms: "*Upon a chevron three mascles between as many martlets,*" surmounted by a helmet, mantling and crest "*a goat's head horned.*" Underneath the figures is this inscription :

HERE DEAD IN PART WHOSE BEST PART NEVER
DIETH
A BENEFACTOR WILLIAM CUTTINGE LYETH
NOT DEADE IF GOOD DEEDS COULD KEEP MEN
ALIVE
NOR ALL DEAD SINCE GOOD DEEDES DOE MEN
REVIVE
GONVILE AND KAIES HIS GOOD DEEDS MAIE
RECORD
AND WILL NO DOUBT HIM PRAISE THEREFORE
AFFORDE
SAINTE KATRINSELLE NEER LONDON CAN IT
TELL
GOLDSMYTHES AND MARCHAUNT TAYLERS
KNOWE IT WELL
TWO COUNTRY TOWNES HIS CIVIL BOUNTY
BLEST
EAST DERHAM AND NORTON FITZWARREN
WEST
NONE DID HE THEM THIS TABLE CAN VNFOLD
THE WORLDE HIS FAME THIS EARTH HIS EARTH
DOTH HOLD.

At the top of the stone there is placed a shield bearing "*Four staves raguly in saltire, within a bordure bezante*"; surmounted by helmet, mantling and a crest, "*a dexter gauntlet grasping a broken spear.*"

On the left side is this inscription :

THIS WAS DONE
ATTE YE CHARGE
OF WM. BABLOKE.

And on the right side :

GOULDSMITH
ONE OF HIS
EXECUTORS.

XI. THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM.

Palimpsest.—The upper half of a shield, late sixteenth century, bearing "*a chevron engrailed with two leopards' faces in chief and a label of three points*," impaling a quartered coat, the first quarter bearing "*per pale seven barrulets counterchanged*," and the second, "*three lions rampant*."

On the reverse side a portion of a late fifteenth or early sixteenth century inscription :

Civis et
vx ei qui quidem Rica
is Septembri Anno
uorum acabs ppicietd.

- (2) Corner plate of an inscription bearing "*A Bend cotised between six lions rampant within an orle of eagles displayed.*"
- (3) A shield bearing "*a bend cotised.*"



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE second part for 1909 of *Book Prices Current*, published by subscription at £1 5s. 6d. per annum, has duly appeared, and covers the sales from December last to April 6 of the present year. It is a thick part, and will be found as useful and as interesting as its many predecessors. It includes several special collections. On February 1, for instance, Messrs Sotheby sold the chess

library of the late M. Prédi, of Paris. The collection was pretty extensive, but a large number of books and periodicals were sold in "parcels," while others realized but small sums. Mr. Slater, in *Book Prices Current*, pp. 267-270, performs the useful task of reporting some of the books which were sold in "parcels," and the prices of all the books of the highest class sold singly. At pp. 249-253 will be found recorded the sale of a considerable number of works relating to Freemasonry. In February was sold an extensive collection of tracts and pamphlets of the sixteenth and two following centuries, including a large number of Civil War items. Many high prices are here chronicled for Civil War newspapers. A private offer of £1,000 for the whole series of tracts and pamphlets was refused. They were offered for sale in separate collections as catalogued, and realized £1,345.

The most important sale of the period covered by this part was that, on March 24 and three following days, of the second portion (Randle Holme to the end) of the library of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney. The 580 lots realized £14,519 12s. Many of the chief items are here recorded. Among them I notice the *editio princeps* (1465) of Lactantius—the first book printed in Italy, and the second book for which Greek type was cast—which went to Mr. Quaritch for £350; the earliest edition of Livy in German (1505), noteworthy for its woodcuts and for its reference to Gutenberg, Fust, and the elder Schöffer as the inventors of printing (£13 10s.); and an *Ordinal*, printed by Richard Grafton, 1549, King Edward VI.'s own copy, which fetched £205. These items are taken almost at random. Among English books there were a First Folio Shakespeare (£800); Sir Kenelm Digby's copy of Spenser's *Faerie Queen* (1617), with his autograph signature on the title, and an epitaph on the poet, also in his hand, on a fly-leaf (£16), and many other items of interest. The miscellaneous collections offered a wide range of books. The whole part is indeed a rich bibliographical feast.

The *Times* of May 17 contained a long and very interesting article on a Nubian

manuscript book, once in a library of a church or a monastery near Edfu in Upper Egypt, which has lately been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. "The book," says the article, "is written in Greek characters, to which are added a number of signs—most of them familiar to students of Coptic—to express sounds which cannot be represented by Greek letters. It is clear that the language used is identical with that contained in two fragments of books preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin, and there is good reason for believing that it is akin to the old Nubian or Nuba language. Unfortunately, the language of the book is itself unknown, and though there is reason to hope that, little by little, portions of it may be elucidated, and that eventually it may be fully translated, it is certain that at present no translation of the text can be made."



The contents, however, appear to be Christian in character, and among them is pretty certainly an account of the life and martyrdom of St. Mena, of Phrygia, who was beheaded about A.D. 307. "The book," says the *Times*, "which is 6½ inches long and 4 inches wide, contains eighteen vellum pages, all perfect, except that the blank portion at the bottom of the last page has been cut away—probably for the purpose of writing a letter. The text is complete. The writing is in vegetable ink—sometimes black and sometimes red—and is quite clear and distinct after the lapse of more than a thousand years. The edges of the vellum are much worm-eaten, and some of the pages are slightly stained. The front portion of the cover, which is of skin, has been injured by fire; the back portion has disappeared entirely. Altogether, it is a noteworthy addition to the collection at the British Museum, and students of Egyptian history will be glad to know that the Trustees have decided to publish the volume in facsimile, with an introduction describing the rise, development, and decay of Christianity in the Northern Sudan."



Several interesting book announcements may be mentioned here. Specially important will be the full description of the *Excava-*

tions at the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1892-1907, which is to be issued privately by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. The work, which will be written by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, with an introductory chapter by Dr. Robert Munro, and reports by Dr. Boyd Dawkins and others, will probably consist of two royal quarto volumes, to be issued separately, with seventy-five or more full-page plates, many illustrations in the text, and a folding plan on canvas. The second volume will include an index to the whole work, which will be issued after the style of General Pitt-Rivers's *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*—a model, as every archæologist knows, of scientific care and accuracy. The price is not expected to exceed two guineas. Full prospectuses can be obtained from Mr. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle.



The late Mr. G. E. Coke's *Complete Peerage*, which is an authoritative and, indeed, indispensable book of reference, has long been out of print. A new edition is in preparation, edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, with the assistance of Dr. Horace Round and other specialists. The work, which will be comprised in twelve volumes, to be sold in sets only, will be issued by the St. Catherine Press, Limited, of 8, York Buildings, Adelphi—a guarantee of typographical excellence.



The Civil War in Dorset, 1642-1660, by Mr. A. R. Bayley, is being published by subscription. Many transcripts from the Clarendon and Tanner manuscripts will be included, and Edward Drake's *Diary of the Siege of Lyme* will be printed in full. Interesting matter is, in fact, abundant, and the volume is due to the suggestion of Professor Firth, who has given assistance in the plan of it, and authorities to be consulted. Subscribers' names should be sent to Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, the Wessex Press, Taunton, or Mr. B. H. Blackwell, Broad Street, Oxford.



Messrs Longman will shortly publish *Historical Letters and Memoirs of Scottish Catholics*, 1625-1793, by Father Forbes-Leith, who has discovered a number of hitherto inedited manuscripts of importance in the Stonyhurst,

Blairs, and other Catholic archives, including the reports of the chaplains to the Highlanders who fought under Montrose. Another book of interest in a different way will be a work on *Admiralty House, Whitehall*, by Mr. C. E. Pascoe, author of *No. 10 Downing Street*. The history of the house, the official residence for 200 years of the First Lord of the Admiralty, is not so well known as it should be. That history may be traced back to the famous Duke of Buckingham, of Charles I.'s time, "Lord High Admiral of England, Keeper of the Narrow Seas." The house is full of fine old furniture, pictures, and portraits, and in these respects is even more interesting than its more famous contemporary, the Prime Minister's official residence.

Sussex has been the subject of more than one good book in recent years. Besides the volumes already issued of the *Victoria History*, Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. Brabant have both done it justice; and now the Methuens announce *The Spirit of the Downs*, by Arthur Beckett, with twenty illustrations in colour by Stanley Inchbold. To the lover of the Sussex downland, a country instinct with a spirit and a charm hard to communicate but in their way unrivalled, the list of promised illustrations and of chapter headings is decidedly appetizing.

In connection with the latest publication of the Manorial Society, noticed on p. 272 of this issue of the *Antiquary*, I may note that Part III. of the Society's *Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands* is being prepared for the press. Part I. is now out of print, and a second edition will be printed in due course, which will give, as in Part III. and subsequent parts, the names of lords and stewards of the various manors named. The Society will also issue *Kentish Manors and Tenures: a Scheme for their Delimitation*, by Mr. H. W. Knocker, with a preface by Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P. A card index of all references to manors and manorial deeds and documents contained in the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is in course of preparation, and will be printed, in parts, for purpose of reference. This work has never before been attempted, and it is

believed that it will prove of great value to all interested in manorial literature, and also to genealogists.

Two pages, printed on parchment, of the oldest printed Latin Bible have been discovered in the library at Linz, the capital of Upper Austria. The pages served as cover for a book printed in 1522 at Bâle. They belong to the Bible printed at Mainz in 1462 by Gutenberg's former assistant, Fust, with the help of Schöffer, copies of which are excessively rare.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just issued *A Guide to the Egyptian Collections of the British Museum*. It is, however, far more than that, being, in fact, a concise handbook to Egyptian history and archaeology. The plan which has been adopted by the author, Dr. E. A. W. Budge, is to give a series of chapters dealing with every branch of Egypt's interesting story. Geography, people, language, with a clear account of the decipherment of the hieroglyphics, burial customs from prehistoric to Christian times, marriage customs, and social life, are well described.

An especially interesting section is that devoted to literature, in which we have a most detailed account of the various inscriptions and papyri, and a lucid exposition of the great Book of the Dead, illustrated by facsimiles of many of the best examples in the national collection. The art section is lavishly illustrated, and contains many beautiful examples little known hitherto to visitors to the Museum. The section of secular literature is attractive, and gives a short abstract of many important Egyptian works, the maxims of Ptah-hetep, the Egyptian Lord Chesterfield, to his son; the "Hymn in Praise of Learning," which schoolboys were made to copy; also extracts from medical and magical works. The sections devoted to history are naturally the longest—but there is a complete résumé of the chief events.

The Mayor of Lichfield announces that in connection with the bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson it is proposed to hold

an exhibition of Johnsonian manuscripts, books, portraits, pictures, relics, etc., at Lichfield, in September next. To make the exhibition as representative and reminiscent as possible, it has been resolved to allow books, papers, and articles to be sent, either on loan or sale. All goods will be adequately insured, and the utmost care exercised to prevent damage and to return them in safety to their owners. All communications should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Guildhall, Lichfield.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 3 of the Manorial Society's Publications is "*A Manor and Court Baron*," printed from the manuscript in the Harleian Collection (No. 6714) in the British Museum. The manuscript is of a date about the end of the sixteenth century, and, as Mr. J. Samuel Green well remarks in the preface, its interest "lies in the fact that it embodies the then accepted views of the institutions of which it treats—views which in many instances have been modified by subsequent research. Its value lies in the fact that to support the views it puts forth it gives numerous references to authorities now recognized as standard authorities on the subject." The manuscript has been edited for the press by Mr. Nathaniel Hone, a well-known authority on all matters pertaining to the manor and manorial history. The little book is well printed on good paper, and in its grey boards, with buff linen back, makes a pleasant appearance.

We have received the new part of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. xvii., part 3. It strikes us as containing some unusually interesting papers. Mr. Campbell Dodgson writes briefly on a picture, illustrated by a fine plate, by Lucas Cranach, which is to be seen in the Truro Museum. Two papers worth noting are—one by Mr. Otho Peter, on "The Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, Launceston," in which its documentary history is carefully calendared; and the other, a series of extracts, throwing many sidelights on local and national history, civil and ecclesiastical, from the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Camborne," by Mr. Thurstan Peter. In 1728 the Camborne folk, in "expence at the King's Coronation," spent the magnificent sum of 2s. The churchwardens' spelling of place-names was occasionally eccentric. In 1691 the Isle of Wight figures as "Aile a weight." A little later are found

"Wilshear" and "Sumagsheare"—the latter presumably Somersetshire! Among the other contents are Dr. Richard Pearce's presidential address, and accounts of the annual meeting and the annual excursion, the latter illustrated by two excellent photographic plates of the silver oar and mace which form part of the municipal regalia of Lostwithiel.

The new part of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society contains much documentary illustration of early Quaker history, including papers on the "Somerby Estate," described as the chief endowed property of the Quarterly meeting of Leicester and Rutland; the Reckless Family—Fox mentions John Reckless in his graphic account of his visit to Nottingham in 1649; early financial statements; and an unpublished letter of Margaret Fox, 1684-5. The illustrations are photographic reproductions of an indenture for sale of property by John Reckless to Friends in 1678, and of a drawing by Mr. A. S. Buxton of the Old Guildhall and Prison, Nottingham.

Vol. xxxix., part I, of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland contains, besides Dr. Cochrane's presidential address, a paper of special archaeological interest on "Some Early Monuments in the Glen of Aberlow," by Mr. Henry S. Crawford; "Dundrum Castle, Co. Down," and "Notes on some Co. Limerick Castles," both by Mr. G. H. Orpen; "The Desmond's Castle at Newcastle Oconyll, Co. Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Loughmoe Castle and its Legends," by the Rev. St. John Seymour; and an Ulster eighteenth-century Presbyterian marriage register, introduced by the Rev. W. T. Latimer. The part is, as usual, well and freely illustrated.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 13.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, read a paper describing the later vicissitudes of the London Steelyard. He pointed out that the history of the Hanseatic merchants in London by no means ended when, on July 25, 1598, they were turned out of the Steelyard by order of Queen Elizabeth, and the Lord Mayor and Customs officials took possession of it. During the next few years it was used as a storehouse for the navy, but in 1606 King James I. gave it back to its previous owners. From that date onwards during many years attempts were made—sometimes by private individuals, sometimes on the part of the English Government—to impugn the title to the property, the Germans in their turn defending themselves with skill and vigour. They weathered the troubles of the Civil War, and their accounts show that during the Commonwealth they had dealings with Thurloe, Milton (then Latin Secretary to the Government), and other leading men. Always anxious to be on good terms with the winning side, they took part in the festivities at the Restoration. The Great Fire almost completely destroyed the buildings of the Steelyard, but, mainly through the efforts of the then housemaster, Jacob Jacobsen,

and his brother, they were re-erected. After this the Jacobsens were left for years in almost undisturbed management of the property. In the eighteenth century, however, serious difficulties having arisen between their nephews who succeeded them and the Hanse League in Germany, legal proceedings were taken in the English courts, the case being finally decided in 1748, when the Hanse towns were ordered to pay the Jacobsen family £3,000 in settlement of all claims. This gave the League undisputed possession, and their title was never again called in question. During the early part of last century the Steelyard was ably administered by Patrick and his son James Colquhoun. The son of the latter, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, diplomatist, author, and oarsman, was in 1840 appointed Hanse agent, to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Greece, and Persia. The conditions of riverside property having altogether changed through the advent and development of railways, the Steelyard estate was, on April 4th, 1853, sold by the then remaining Hanse towns—namely, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg—to Mr. Charles Morrison of London and Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, a banker of Liverpool, who resold it shortly afterwards. The buildings were pulled down in the autumn of 1863, and on May 11, 1865, the fee simple of the whole estate passed into the hands of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Cannon Street Railway Station covers approximately the whole of the site.—*Athenæum*, May 29.

Professor A. H. Sayce, D.D., read a paper on "Discoveries in the Ancient Kingdom of Ethiopia" at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 9.

The annual meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 25. The treasurer's statement, which showed that a considerable deficit would be carried forward, was not so satisfactory as the report of the Society's activity during the preceding year. Among the additions to the Society's museum were a Palæolithic stone-axe (the first of its kind found in Cheshire), and some Roman relics, found by the National Telephone Company in excavating upon the site of a new exchange near the Pepper Gate, Chester. In the course of these excavations the foundations of the Roman wall and fosse were disclosed.

Mr. W. B. Redfern lectured to the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 17, on "Ancient Footgear"—a subject on which he is an expert authority, and which he illustrated both by lantern slides and by an exhibition of ancient and historic boots and shoes from his own extensive collection.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on May 26, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding, Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., exhibited five rare and beautiful ancient glass bottles, recently acquired, and also a large quantity of ancient beads. Mr. Clephan said, that the Egyptians of prehistoric times were in all probability acquainted with the principle of glass-making was shown by the finding

at Abydos of part of a large globular vase of vitreous green glaze of the age of Menes, the first King of the so-called First Dynasty, who reigned over United Egypt about 5500 B.C. The name of the King himself was inscribed on the vase in purple glaze. The sepulchres of Egypt furnished pictures of what looked like glass-blowing, and glass bottles of an early period in the history of Ancient Egypt had been found in the country. There were remains of ancient glass works in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt. The bottles were handed round for inspection, and very beautiful examples they were. Greek art, Mr. Clephan continued, though essentially European in character, owed much to Egyptian influence, and not a little to the mythology of the country as well, for almost all the leading Greek deities or principles had their prototypes on the immense roll of Egyptian divinities, of which some 2,200 names had been found. The use of beads, Mr. Clephan pointed out, went far back into prehistoric times. In reply to a question as to how far he had been able to trace the presence of glass in Rome, Mr. Clephan said he was inclined to think that most of the glass of the first century of our era was practically Egyptian.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on June 5, Mr. Beville Stanier, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Prebendary Auden presented the annual report of the council, which stated that the restoration of the tower of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, had been brought to a successful conclusion. Attention had been lately called to the interesting Norman chapel, now in ruins, situate at Malmeslee. The Society had already assisted in its protection, but there was now an idea on the part of the parochial authorities to restore it completely, so that it might be used for divine worship. If this idea was carried out the work would deserve widespread encouragement. Allusion was made to the generous encouragement given to the work of the society by Sir Offley Wakeman.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 8, at the Church House in East Dereham. After the business part of the proceedings and luncheon, the members visited the parish church under the guidance of Mr. W. M. Barton. East Dereham is celebrated for the convent which was founded there, A.D. 650, by Withburga, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, of which she was first prioress. The nunnery was subject to the abbey founded by Etheldreda, daughter of King Anna, in the Isle of Ely; but being destroyed by the Danes, its church was made parochial in 791. St. Withburga was first buried in the churchyard at the west end of the church, where a chapel was erected over her tomb; but her body being found uncorrupted in 798, was taken up and re-interred in the body of the church, where it remained until 974, when the monks of Ely carried off the relics and enshrined them at the east end of Ely Cathedral. A spring of water, said to have medicinal properties, now flows in the ruins of the tomb, which has been enclosed with railings, and the space has been laid

out with flower-beds. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is built in the cruciform plan, and comprises nave, aisles, south porch, transepts, large chancel, and a fine central tower, with double arcaded triforium. The church contains characteristics of the Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods. Adjoining the transepts are the Chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The south porch is very fine, and was built by Roger and Margaret Boton (whose names are inscribed thereon) in the time of Henry VII. One of the most beautiful features in the church is the font, which was erected in 1468. It is octagonal in form, is richly carved, and is an excellent example of the Norfolk fonts. There is also a curious antique Flemish chest, in which are kept the parochial records. The figures upon it represent the cardinal virtues; the centre panel represents the nativity. The lock, which is of far earlier date than the chest, is hidden by a figure of our Saviour bound with cords. In the churchyard is a large bell-tower (containing a fine peal of eight bells), erected in the sixteenth century.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*May 26.*—Mr. Bernard Roth, Vice-President, in the chair.—In a paper "On the Alphabets used on English Coins," Mr. L. A. Lawrence reviewed the Roman, Runic, Hiberno-Saxon, and mediæval Gothic alphabets, and explained many instances of unusual forms of letters, and some of unusual grouping of capitals and minuscules. He also estimated the value of irregularities as criteria when classifying different issues. Ligation, reversal, super-ornamentation, and other characteristics of different periods were considered, and interesting cases of revival of old forms after centuries of disuse were pointed out.—Mr. Alfred Chitty, of Melbourne, Australia, furnished a report on "The Australian Gold Coins struck at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth Mints," since their establishment in 1855, 1872, and 1899 respectively. In this report authoritative statement in detail of dates and numbers issued are incorporated.—Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, contributed a description of "Wampum," the shell money used by the Indians of North America, and by the Dutch and English settlers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The method of collection and manufacture, the great variety, the folk-lore, the legal symbolism, and the relative value of wampum at different periods, were described, and the lecture was elucidated by photographs of thirteen specimens dating from colonial and prehistoric times.



THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their spring meeting in the Gloucester Vale on June 8. Among the places visited were Standish, Moreton Valence, Frampton, and Leonard Stanley. Moreton Valence derives the latter part of its name from its owners in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—William and Audomar de Valence, Earls of Pembroke. The church, said Canon Bazeley in his notes, consists of a Norman chancel and nave, a fifteenth-century south aisle or chapel, extending the whole length of the church,

and a Perpendicular western tower. In the north wall of the chancel there is a narrow, oblong, semi-circular-headed window, which is a relic of the Norman church in its original condition. The most interesting feature of the church is the tympanum—a semi-circular stone, with which the head of the arch of a Norman portal is filled. It represents the Archangel Michael piercing the head of a dragon with a spear which he holds in his right hand, while in his left he holds a convex shield or buckler such as was used in the twelfth century. A hand is seen above the dragon head, pointing upwards. The windows of the south aisle or chapel are all Perpendicular and of the usual late type, but the arcade between the nave and the aisle, and the arch which leads into the aisle from the chancel, are unlike anything which Canon Bazeley remembers in Gloucestershire, except at Chipping Campden. The octagonal piers, quirked capitals, and moulded arches are deeply grooved or fluted, and they remind him of the fan-shaped épauillères, or elbow armour, worn by knights and squires at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. To the west of the church is a deep moat, with a circular bank inside and a square bank externally. Here, tradition says, was the castle of the De Valences. At a distance of 100 yards or more is an outer rampart, which looks as though at one time it was continued round the church and churchyard. It is considered probable that the patron and builder of the church was Walter Fitz Roger, nephew and heir of Durandus, or Walter's son, the famous Milo Fitz Walter. They were both Viscounts of Gloucester, the former in 1101-1131, and the latter in 1131-1143. Canon Bazeley adds that the church and parish deserve most careful examination and research, and would amply repay the time and labour required.



A party of the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited the Leeds Parish Church in May. The present structure is, of course, comparatively modern and of little interest to antiquaries; but it was the interesting contents of the church which attracted the visitors rather than the building itself, especially the ancient Saxon cross, which, in a very interesting and ingenious manner, has been proved by Bishop Browne and other antiquaries to be one of the two monuments erected over the grave of King Onlaf Godfreyson, who was King of Northumbria, and who was slain about the year 941. The Hook memorial, the Manston Knight, and the Thoresby monument also attracted attention.



On June 3 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Hexton and Pilton. Hexton Church was largely rebuilt in 1824, except the tower. Mr. E. E. Squires read some notes upon the fabric which has several features of interest, including a fifteenth-century roof, an image-bracket in the chancel, the Bury pew with fireplace, and a pre-Reformation bell. Ravensburgh Castle was next visited, and Mr. G. Aylott read a paper illustrated by a plan and sketches. It is reported to be a Danish earthwork, but is probably of British construction, and was occupied successively by Romans, Saxons, and Danes. It consists of a

semi-artificial mound standing upon the northern extremity of an irregular ellipse about fourteen acres in extent, surrounded by a rampart and ditch. Access was almost impracticable on the south and west sides, and upon the east, where it is less precipitous, it was secured by an additional entrenchment. The entrance was through a narrow, natural gorge on the north, protected by the castle above and strengthened by a triple vallum. After lunch Pirton Grange, an ancient half-timbered house, and High Down were visited. High Down was erected between 1599 and 1613 by Thomas Docwra upon the site of an earlier house. It has been but little altered, and is a perfect example of an Elizabethan homestead complete with courtyard and outbuildings. Its gable ends, twisted chimneys, and windows with stone mullions, render it one of the most picturesque houses in the district. Miss Ellen Pollard described the house and gave its history.



The members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB made an excursion to Cissbury on June 5. Stress was laid on the extreme interest of Cissbury and the neolithic mines within and without the enclosure, for here is to be found the only indisputable evidence of the occupation of Sussex by these later Stone Age tribes. Stone tools and weapons, it is true, are met with all over Sussex, but the difficulty of arriving at the true period of such surface remains is very great, owing to the survival of the use of stone tools through subsequent periods even into Roman times. In other counties the presence of the neolithic people is witnessed by the huge mounds they erected over their dead, but it is curious that in Sussex no undoubted burials of this period have yet been brought to light. The question, "How did these local tribes dispose of their dead?" could, therefore, not at present be answered. In fact, beyond the evidence yielded by the Cissbury excavations, very little is known of these early inhabitants of Sussex. When inspecting the mouths of the now filled in pits dug by the prehistoric miners, it was mentioned that no plan of the hill had been prepared to show which of these pits had been re-excavated in 1874. Neither was the account of these investigations as full and exhaustive as is required for the purpose of comparative research. This was to be regretted. The excavation of any ancient site should be left severely alone if it could not be carried out and recorded on strictly scientific lines. For determining which of the shafts had been investigated, the party was, however, fortunate in having the presence of Mr. E. Sayers, of Worthing, who attended the excavations in 1874, and who had himself descended the shafts and inspected the tunnels at the bottoms of the re-excavated mines. On the return to Worthing, one or two of the party paid a hurried visit to the new museum, where they were surprised with the display of so many objects of archæological interest found locally. Of these the greatest treasures are without doubt the Roman remains found on the very site of the museum. These, together with the other local Roman antiquities, would the more readily serve as an ever-present reminder "of the ancient Roman people to whom we owe our first civilization," if kept together in one case and were given a prominent position in the museum.

Other meetings have been the excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Nantwich on May 22; the meeting of the ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Ramsey on May 19, to receive and discuss the first year's report of the Archæological Survey; and the excursion of the HUNTS AND CAMBS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 27 to the romantic country running along the Nene Valley from Water Newton to Wansford, and on to Barnack.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE KING'S MUSICK. Edited by H. C. de Lafontaine, M.A. London: Novello and Co., Ltd. [1909]. Royal 8vo., pp. xii, 522. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The materials for the earlier history of music and musicians in this country are not too accessible, nor too abundant, and this substantial volume is a very welcome contribution to the store. The sub-title describes it as "A Transcript of Records relating to Music and Musicians (1460-1700)." It is hardly necessary to say that the records here collected are dug from the inexhaustible quarry of the Record Office. They abound with fresh matter relating to the musical art, to the lives of English and other musicians, and to their relations with the Court during the Tudor and Stuart periods. The entries for the Restoration era are particularly full and illuminating. An excellent index, prepared by Miss Stainer, is the key to unlock this store of material. One naturally looks up first some well-known names. Here, for example, are a few entries relating to the boyish days of Henry Purcell, the greatest of English musicians, who accomplished an astonishing amount of beautiful work before his death at the early age of thirty-seven. In December, 1673, there was a "warrant to pay to Henry Purcell, late one of the children of His Majesty's Chappell Royall, whose voyce is changed and is gone from the Chappell, the sum of £30 by the year, to commence Michaelmas, 1673, last past." A year later there is an account for a felt hat for him, while in February, 1676-77, when he was eighteen years old, he was supplied with holland "for four whole shirts, four half shirts, and for bands and cuffs." In a "Lyst of His Majesty's Musitians," 1666, the names of "Thomas Purcell, Pelham Humphreyes, and Matthew Lock" appear as composers. The entries relating to both Humphreyes and Lock are very numerous. In 1661 £50 was paid to Matthew Lock, Nicholas Lanier, "Master of His Majesty's musique," and three others, "for themselves and the rest of His Majesty's private musique, for hiring of two large rooms for the

practice of musique and for keeping the instruments in, for one year from 24 June, 1660, to 24 June, 1661." Henry Lawes and Christopher Gibbons (whom Purcell succeeded as organist of Westminster Abbey) are frequently mentioned. Interesting details of repairs occasionally appear. In 1678 the sum of £3 10s. 6d. was paid "for mending and tuning the great organ in the Chappell at Whitehall at several times." The organ-blower at Whitehall received £17 as pay for 2½ years.

The editor supplies some very useful notes concerning the musicians and other persons named in the records, and also concerning details of costume and other more general references that need elucidation. M. de Lafontaine has done his work uncommonly well. Untinted pains and patient labour have evidently gone to the making of this important contribution to the history of English music.

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FRENCH CHATEAUX AND GARDENS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. A series of reproductions of contemporary drawings hitherto unpublished by Jacques Androuet du Cerceau. Edited by W. H. Ward, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 1909. Small folio, pp. xiii, 36. Twenty-seven colotype plates and thirty illustrations in text. Price 25s. net.

The plates, which form the most important portion of this work, have been reproduced from the original drawings made by Du Cerceau, to illustrate his well-known but rare book, *Les plus excellents Batiments de France*, which first appeared in Paris in 1576 and 1579. These drawings seem to have been preserved in the author's family, for there were persons of the name of Androuet du Cerceau practising the art of design as late as the eighteenth century; and falling on the evil days of the Great Revolution, they were brought to England and passed into the library of George III., and thence to the British Museum. As a record of the secular architecture of France during the sixteenth century these drawings are invaluable, as many of the buildings which they represent have been subsequently altered, and in not a few important cases have been entirely destroyed. Among these may be particularly mentioned the celebrated Château de Madrid, which Francis I. built in the Bois de Boulogne, and which in 1792, under the name of the *palais de faïence*, the National Assembly ordered to be destroyed, and of which the memory only survives in the name of an avenue leading to Longchamp. Some of the most distinguished French architects were engaged in its erection, De l'Orme and Primaticcio superintended the works, while Girolamo della Robbia decorated it within and without with majolica; and Fergusson, in his *History of Modern Architecture*, says of it that its loss is more to be regretted than that of any other building of its period. The plate which illustrates this building—a carefully drawn and shaded geometrical elevation—differs in many details from that reproduced by Fergusson from Du Cerceau's published work; and Mr. Ward points out in his introduction that similar discrepancies between the original and the engraved drawings occur in other plates.

The plate which forms the frontispiece is a valuable record of a building which has been to a great extent

destroyed, and gives a bird's-eye view of the Castle of Amboise as it stood in the sixteenth century. Charles VIII. destroyed the mediæval buildings, except the defensive substructures, and he and his immediate successors rebuilt the whole place, except the chapel of St. Hubert, in the Renaissance style. The buildings facing the Loire and the beautiful little Gothic chapel still remain, but nearly all the rest of the superstructure has been swept away, and this drawing is almost the only record we possess of Amboise in its complete state.

In addition to the plates, short monographs on the various buildings illustrated are given, which contain the complete history of each fabric, not only as it existed in Du Cerceau's time, but of the changes it underwent during subsequent periods to the present day; and these monographs are interspersed with plans and diagrams, taken from various sources, which serve to elucidate the original drawings. Thus the description of Fontainebleau not only gives the history of the castle from its foundation as a hunting-lodge by Louis VII. to the time of Du Cerceau, and gives a detailed plan of it at that date, but continues its history to the nineteenth century, and by a further diagram shows the building as it stands to-day, with the dates of the various portions.

The plates are introduced by a valuable account of their author, his family, his buildings, and his artistic and literary work. His life ran through the greater part of the sixteenth century, commencing about 1510, and ending towards its close at a date not exactly ascertained. He early studied in Rome, and on his return in 1534 began to practise the art of etching; and in the delineation of ancient and contemporary buildings, in designing all manner of art works, and in the bringing-up and education of a family who, as architects, carried on his name for several generations, he spent the greater part of his long life. His actual architectural practice was but limited, and, as Patustre says in his *L'Architecture de la Renaissance*, few buildings can with certainty be attributed to him. His position seems to have been much like that of the elder Pugin, who, in this country in the last century, produced such a mass of valuable drawings of ancient and contemporary buildings, and founded in his own family and pupils an important architectural school.

The work is valuable to architects as well as to all students and lovers of the architectural renaissance of France, not only as making these plates accessible and easy of reference, but for the interesting introductions and comments which accompany them; and it is needless to say that the book has been produced in the complete and finished manner which distinguishes the works of its publisher.—J. T. P.

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THE BURIED CITY OF KENFIG. By Thomas Gray. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909. 8vo., pp. 348. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Archæologists are familiar with the buried towns of Roman and Romano-British origin, which the skilful use of pick and spade has brought to light in this country; but probably few know much about the town whose story is here recorded. Kenfig, until well into mediæval days, was a prosperous town, its castle dominating a centre of much activity, both

corporate and agricultural. Then came the sand. Leagued with the storm-wind, the drift-sand, which still beats furiously in the face of the traveller when high gales blow to-day, overwhelmed the whole place; and now two clumps of masonry, projecting from the mound, mark the site of the castle, and are practically all that remains of the old town. Whether Kenfig was choked and smothered gradually or suddenly in one overwhelming storm is uncertain. "Tradition," says Mr. Gray, "has it that the besandging was caused by a great storm in the reign of Elizabeth; but here tradition is at fault. I believe the sand-fiend approached its prey with slow but sure strides, like a line of skirmishers sent out in front of the main body, and then with intervals of fierce rushes, always gaining ground and retaining it." And the records, which Mr. Gray quotes of the devastation wrought by sand-storms both at Kenfig and at Margam near by, support his belief. Until recently comparatively little was known of the history of Kenfig, which was a possession of the great Abbey of Margam; but Miss Talbot, of Margam, has generously made public the contents of her extensive collection of local records, and, chiefly by their help, Mr. Gray has been able to reconstruct the life of the town. In a series of well-documented chapters he discusses its earliest records, its castle, its relation with Margam Abbey, its churches and chapels and charters, the history of Margam Abbey itself, the records of the trade and corporate life of the citizens of Kenfig, its manorial history, the story of its neighbouring villages; and, finally, the story of the end of Margam Abbey and of its property in Kenfig, and of the end of the old borough—which in the form of an outlying part called Mawdlam and a few scattered houses had retained its municipal life through the centuries—in 1886. Mr. Gray has made excellent use of the records to which he has had access. He writes well, and has made the dry bones of charters and municipal records to live. The long-lost, sand-buried town of Kenfig lives once more in these chapters which invest the documents on which they are based, and to which constant and full references are given, with the fascination of romance. The numerous illustrations give views of the site as it is now, of the remains of Margam Abbey, of the local churches and of other places of interest in the neighbourhood. There is a good index.

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BALKANIA. By W. Howard-Flanders. Sketch map. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 99. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The Balkans have been a storm-centre of European politics for many a long year. Times of quiescence come when the more Western people forget for a while the existence of the welter of nationalities and races to be found in the Balkan peninsula, which, as the author of this well-produced little book says, "has, by its varied contour—lofty mountain ranges and deep isolated valleys—tended to keep the various races apart," and so prevent that fusion into one race which has characterized the history of countries peopled by mixed races elsewhere. But these quiet times pass, and then come those periods of disturb-

ance when "trouble in the Balkans" is once more the keynote of international politics. At the present moment the publication of "A Short History of the Balkan States," to quote the subtitle of the book before us, is particularly timely. Mr. Howard-Flanders traces the history of the "war-swept peninsula lying between the Adriatic and the Black Seas" from some 500 years before Christ, when the Dacians opposed the progress of Darius, on through the periods of supremacy of one race after another—Bulgarian, Serbian, and Turkish—to the various revolts in modern times against the Turkish supremacy, to the liberations of the last half-century, and to an outline of the most recent events in Balkania, up to last year. Mr. Howard-Flanders writes well and with knowledge, though his spelling of geographical names is somewhat eccentric. His book will be very useful to all who wish to have some knowledge of the history—confused and difficult and little known to most Englishmen—of the States, which have recently been, and are still in a large degree, the focus of political interest.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD LANCASHIRE. Edited by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fishwick, F.S.A., and Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A. Many illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1909. Two vols. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 280; viii, 314. Price 25s. net.

We are not surprised that Lancashire, like London, has been awarded two volumes, instead of the customary single tome, in this pleasant series. The County Palatine may be at the present day pre-eminently a county of manufactures and of industrial toil; but these are, comparatively speaking, the growth of yesterday. Lancashire abounds with memorials of bygone ages, of older ways and modes of life and thought. There has been perhaps more destruction than usual of what is ancient, and yet the county is still rich in antiquarian remains. The editors acknowledge that, from considerations of space, they have been obliged to omit much which they would have liked to include, and it would be easy to ask why this or that is not here; but on the whole a very fairly comprehensive view is given of life in Lancashire from Roman times onwards. Colonel Fishwick has subjects in which he is thoroughly at home—such, for instance, as his opening sketch of "Historic Lancashire," and his chapters on "Castles and Fortified Houses" and "The Early History of the Preston Guild." His co-editor, Mr. Ditchfield, contributes two sections—"Lancashire Legends" and "The Crosses of Lancashire." Among the more noticeable of the many other contributions are Dr. Cox's able paper on "Cartmel Priory"; Mr. F. A. Bruton's effort to compress "The Romans in Lancashire" into less than thirty pages; Mr. Aymer Vallance's "Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Lancashire"; Professor W. G. Collingwood's "High Furness"; Mr. C. W. Sutton's "Some Early Lancashire Authors"; and the Rev. H. A. Hudson's "The Old Church of Manchester." The illustrations are, as usual, numerous and good; and the volumes are well indexed and handsomely produced.

FOLKLORE CONCERNING LINCOLNSHIRE (COUNTY FOLKLORE, Vol. V.). Collected by Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock. London: *David Nutt*, for the Folk-Lore Society, 1908. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 437. Price 15s. net.

This is the seventh collection (fifth volume) of printed extracts containing examples of folklore, arranged under counties, issued by the Folk-Lore Society. Miss Mabel Peacock is one of the most diligent collectors and students of folklore, as back volumes of the *Antiquary* can testify, and Mrs. Gutch has already done excellent work in a previous volume of County Folklore—that devoted to the North Riding of Yorkshire, York, and the Ainsty. The size of the book before us bears witness to the extent of the researches made by the compilers, and to the wealth of material garnered. As is pointed out in the Preface, there is little that is absolutely new—"nearly every superstition and custom of the county appears to be a local variant of something already familiarly known in other parts of the British Islands, or beyond their limits"—but it is in the bringing together of these local variants that much of the value of such a work as this is to be found. Under such heads as Witchcraft, Games and Sports, Local Customs and Place and other Legends, especially, there is a great deal which, although paralleled elsewhere, is of particular interest and importance. Not a little of the matter gathered under these heads will come with considerable freshness to students. Although all possible sources have not been searched, yet the compilers have thrown their net both widely and with discrimination. We notice that much use has been made of the volumes of the *Antiquary*, as well as of many other printed sources. The usefulness of the book would have been greatly increased by a good index. We recognize the value of the scientific arrangement of the material as displayed in the contents; but an index would have greatly facilitated reference.

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GLASTONBURY; OR, THE ENGLISH JERUSALEM.

By the Rev. C. L. Marson, M.A. Many illustrations. Bath, *G. Gregory*; London, *Simpkin, Marshall*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 114. Price 1s. 6d. net.

In connection with the celebrations at Wells and Glastonbury, and the forthcoming pageant at Bath, there should be a large demand for this handy little book. We wish the author had written his history with a little use of the critical faculty. It is rather astounding to find the following given as historical narrative without a suggestion of doubt on the one hand or of authority on the other: "In A.D. 63 St. Joseph of Arimathea was sent by St. Philip from Gaul (possibly Galatia and France too) with some companions into England. . . . He landed at Bridgwater. . . . With him he carried two silver cruets with the precious Blood and Water washed from our Saviour's wounds, which cruets were buried with him in the sacred cemetery and are some day to be discovered." This quotation is typical of Mr. Marson's attitude. Legend and sober history are apparently alike to him.

But accepting the author's point of view, his book is extremely readable. Indeed, when he gets on to firm ground, his sketch of the history of the great

Abbey church, and of the monastic life of which it was the centre, is bright and well done. We do not think he is just to Abbot Whiting, of whom his picture is the antithesis of that drawn by Dom Gasquet. The book is admirably illustrated, and should do much to illuminate the past for and to stimulate interest in its story in the crowds of tourists who visit the hallowed ground of Glastonbury. We only wish Mr. Marson were not so determined to swallow traditions, legends, and relics wholesale.

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THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY.

Second edition. Edited by C. A. Bernau. Walton-on-Thames: *C. A. Bernau*, 1909. Large 8vo., pp. 166. Price 10s. 9d., post free.

When the first edition of this directory appeared in 1907, we gladly welcomed it. But this second edition makes a great advance. No working genealogist can afford to be without a copy. It contains a list of nearly 1,400 genealogists, with their addresses, and the special names and subjects in which they are interested. The mass of matter in this general directory is made conveniently accessible by a full index of surnames, both contributors' own and those of families in which they are interested, and by an index to special lines of research. The publication of this directory should be fruitful in much mutual helpfulness. Mr. Bernau's preface is well worth reading, both for its humour and good-humour, and for the glimpses it gives of the labour and difficulty of compiling such a work. We heartily congratulate the indefatigable compiler on the success he has achieved.

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SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF

DURHAM. By F. S. Eden. With sixty-two illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 1s. 6d. net.

We are very glad to see that the reception accorded to the School Histories of Oxfordshire and Berkshire has encouraged the Oxford Press to continue the series in this volume on Durham. Other county school histories are announced as in preparation. The history of Durham County is here sketched in a readable and lucid fashion from pre-Roman and Roman days to the present time, the chapters being associated by descriptive and abundant illustration, with the extant memorials and evidences of the times treated. It is in the intelligent use by teachers of these memorials with the descriptive and historical text that the chief value of such a school history as this is to be found. The writing is in the main simple and well within the comprehension of elder children. The illustrations are good and authentic.

* * *

Messrs. Headley Brothers, Bishopsgate Without, have just published, as a neat booklet, *A History of Jordans*, by Anna L. Littleboy, price 6d. Jordans Meeting-house and Burial-ground, amidst their peaceful surroundings of field and wood, have an interest and an attraction for many persons besides professed members of the Society of Friends. The old meeting-house, built in 1688, stands to-day among embowering trees a silent memorial of William Penn and Isaac Pennington, and Thomas Ellwood and of other of the early Quakers. In the quiet burial-ground small headstones mark the graves of William

Penn and many members of his family. Ellwood and his wife are also buried in the same ground. The writer of this attractive little book has much of interest to relate of the early members of the Jordans Meeting—of Penns and Penningtons, Thomas Zachary, John Bellers, Joseph Rule, and others. There are seven excellent photographic illustrations, one of which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page. It gives a view of King's Farm, Chorley Wood, where William Penn, son of Admiral Sir William Penn, of Jamaica fame, and himself later famous both as a Friend and as the founder of Pennsylvania, was married in 1672. A sketch-map of the district will be found useful by visitors to this secluded spot, the historic memories and associations of which are here so well revived and described.

political interest. An article in German on "Richard Pischel," by Professor Finck; and a "Welsh Gypsy Folk-Tale," by Dr. John Sampson, are among the other contents of a good number, which is illustrated by portraits of Richard Pischel and of Matthew Wood, a gypsy fiddler.

* * *

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries for December last makes a rather belated appearance. It contains the conclusion of a paper on "Farming Woods, Northants," and notes on the "Field Names of West Haddon"; "Dove-cote at Mears Ashby," with a charming illustration of the fine old stone structure, and other county matters.—We have also received the *East Anglian*, May, with its usual valuable documentary contents; the *Rivista d'Italia*, May;



[Photo, Downer, Watford.]

KING'S FARM, CHORLEY WOOD, WHERE WILLIAM PENN WAS MARRIED.

We have received *The Admiral Crichton*, by Douglas Crichton, F.S.A.Scot. (London: L. Upcott Gill, price 1s. net), a well-printed booklet, in which the writer gives a readable account of his extraordinary ancestor, illustrated by views and portraits, and adds a translation of the oration which his hero delivered before the Senate of Genoa on July 1, 1579. Mr. Crichton's little book shows evidence of considerable research, and we shall await with interest the more elaborate biography which he promises.

* * *

The *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, April, is rich in fresh matter relating to the tribes of Egypt. Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes sketches of Transylvanian gypsies. A paper on "Forms and Ceremonies," by Mr. E. O. Winstedt, is full of folk-lore and anthro-

polical interest. An article in German on "Richard Pischel," by Professor Finck; and a "Welsh Gypsy Folk-Tale," by Dr. John Sampson, are among the other contents of a good number, which is illustrated by portraits of Richard Pischel and of Matthew Wood, a gypsy fiddler.



Correspondence.

HOCKTIDE AT HEXTON.
TO THE EDITOR.

IN this remote corner of Hertfordshire the observance on the first Monday after Easter was not a little remarkable. The chief feature of the festivities com-

prised the fixing of a tall ash-pole in a mound upon Wayting Hill, which pole had to be pulled up (presumably with ropes) by the women of the town, notwithstanding the real or pretended resistance of the men. It was dragged downhill and into the Town House, where a feast was prepared, of which the participants in the fray partook, afterwards renewing the contest in the form of a game at base (prisoners' base) in the Plaistow.

The generally accepted theory of the origin of the Hocktide observance was that it commemorated the destruction or massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day, an event said to have commenced at Welwyn, Herts. But this was no cause for rejoicing, save temporarily, as retribution followed quickly, and the country was ravaged and pillaged unmercifully (*vide Green's History*).

Other writers suggest that it commemorated Hardicanute's death and the final freeing of the country from the Danish yoke. But neither the date of this event (June 18) nor that of St. Brice's Day (November 13) coincides with the date of the festival. Nor is it easy to trace any connection between the struggle of the sexes for the possession of a definite object, with the consequent feast, and either the temporary triumph over the foe or the final break-up of their dominion.

The question arises, What did the pole symbolize—for a symbol it surely was—and its erection upon the highest point in the district? It would seem to typify power or sovereignty, and its uprooting, deposition; but why should this downfall be caused by the weaker sex? The whole performance is perplexing, but that it has reference to some historic or prehistoric occurrence one cannot well doubt. Any suggestions tending to elucidate its origin will be welcomed.

Bishop's Stortford.

W. B. GERISH.

THE CHI-RHO MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

On searching recently in *L'Intermédiaire* of 1891 for other matter, I came across the following, which may serve as a pendant to my previous contributions under this heading. A correspondent, signing himself "R. de S.," asks for an explanation of some signs discovered on certain buildings in Germany, France, and England, one of which he says is to be found on a tombstone in Stirling Cemetery, and which he traces thus:



Whatever may be the signification of the turned-about numeral 4 (observable in each of the five specimens given), we have in the above a distinct representation of one form of the monogram already supplied by me under Fig. 3 in the *Antiquary* of January, 1904, which deserves reproduction as an instance of an

interesting variant in unusual location. The signs themselves are explained by l'Abbé Auber, in reply to the querist, as "points de repère destinés à constater par les ouvriers, dont chacun avait le sien, les pierres qu'ils avaient taillées ou appareillées. Ce signe était donné par l'architecte, et établissait pour chaque pierre un titre à recevoir le prix convenu." He also adds that they "se retrouvent sur tous les grands monuments élevés en Europe du XIII^e au XV^e siècle, par tous les *logeurs du bon Dieu* qui s'étaient associés alors pour reconstruire nos vieilles églises."

This may be true of signs on civil and ecclesiastical buildings erected during those centuries, but it would hardly explain the presence of the above, unless it be very ancient, on a Scottish tombstone. But, whatever their origin may be, I am concerned solely with the curious conjunction of the monogram with the reversed numeral 4 and the letter M. Possibly the latter stands for the sculptor's initial; of the former I can give no explanation.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
Chorlton-on-Medlock,
Manchester.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR.

I do not propose to offer any comments on Mr. Oliver's remarks on p. 200 in your May issue, save in one instance, where some apology is due to him for incorrectly correcting his blazon of the charges in Armar's shield on p. 199. I do not know how I made the mistake, as I had the rubbing and the trick on my sheets before me. The charges are not arms, but cubit-arms in armour, gauntleted appaumée.

Enclosed I send you the correct readings of the shields at (1) St. Andrew Undershaft and (2) Great St. Helen's, referred to in your April number:

1. LEVESON.—A fess per fess nebulée, etc., impaling [Bodley], five birds in saltire, etc. They are big birds, and moreover have legs, so that they cannot possibly be martlets.

2. PEMBERTON.—There are no tinctures in either of the shields. In the one referring to the Merchant Taylors' Company, the lamb is a Paschal lamb, couchant within rays. I have examined this charge several times without being able to discover any sign of a mound.

Lady in heraldic mantle—a lion rampant vulned on the shoulder in three places.

ROBINSON—1 and 4. A mullet, on a chief a fleur-de-lis; the field is per chief, and the line is perfectly distinct.

WIGHT—A chevron ermine between three bears' heads couped and muzzled, a crescent for difference.

J. G. BRADFORD.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THREE exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities were held in London during July. The eighth annual exhibition of the Liverpool University Institute of Archæology was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, where a splendid collection of valuable and interesting objects unearthed at Abydos was shown. In date they ranged from the Second Dynasty (before 3000 B.C.) to the Ptolemaic Period (about 300 B.C.). The antiquities which are assigned to the Second Dynasty, which ruled at Abydos about 5,000 years ago, are some great flint instruments, and the clay impressions of Royal Seals. These latter provide quite new material for the chronology of the kings linking the Second and Third Dynasties, and from the evidence they afford it seems likely that matriarchy was still influential in Egypt at that time. Surveying the remaining antiquities in chronological order, it is possible to perceive in a wonderfully clear and attractive manner the successive changes in fashion of the various utensils and ornaments which have been found in these hitherto unripped tombs; and to trace the development of the idea of beauty from the archaism of primitive design to the consciously artistic work of a highly civilized and eventually decadent people.

The other Dynasties represented by objects taken from tombs are as follows: The Fifth and Sixth (before 2500 B.C.), supplying

numerous forms of vases in alabaster and pottery, beads of various stones, and copper utensils; the Eleventh (before 2000 B.C.), finely-worked vases and cups of alabaster, some of which are of an exquisite pale blue colour; the Twelfth and Thirteenth (2000 B.C.), beautiful bronze daggers, scarabs and beads in stone and pottery; the Eighteenth and Nineteenth (1400 B.C.), vases of stone and faience, gold and lapis lazuli jewels, and the complete furniture of two tombs (a notable exhibit). Perhaps the most interesting find of those performed left at Cairo is a coppersmith's outfit, which was found in a tomb of the Sixth Dynasty, and comprises crucible, melting-pot, chisels, and the rest. A photograph of this unique series is given in the catalogue. Nearly all the objects exhibited are of fine workmanship and exquisite design.

At King's College, Strand, has been shown the collection of the Egypt Exploration Fund, directed by Professor Naville; and at University College, Gower Street, that of the British School of Archæology, directed by Professor Petrie.

The University College exhibition, which included the latest discoveries of Professor Petrie and his students at Memphis and at Qurneh, the cemetery of Thebes, was somewhat smaller than on some former occasions, but was extremely interesting. The chief discovery of the year was that of the palace of King Apries, the Pharaoh Hophra, who is named by the prophet Jeremiah. The palace covered a large area, and walls, 10 to 15 feet high, still stand. "The ruins of stone columns," we quote from the catalogue, "show that the palace was 40 to 50 feet high in different parts. In the fosse which defended the palace, the blocks from a great portal, 20 feet high, were discovered. Each side bore three scenes, 6 or 7 feet square, representing part of the *sed* festival, on the appointment of a crown prince and dedication of the existing king. Three of these scenes were recovered to a large extent; one is left at Cairo, and two others are set up here with portions of the other three scenes. The work is in low relief of great delicacy. It probably belongs to the early part of the Twelfth

Dynasty, and from the portraiture it may well be of Senusert I., on his appointment in 3434 B.C. In each scene the officials recur."

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Among the smaller objects shown were a chair with string seat, singularly well preserved, and animal-like legs; a gold "uraeus" of the Twelfth Dynasty, also in a wonderful state of preservation; a collection of terracotta beads, suggestive of the mixture of races in Memphis; a pillar-capital modelled from the rose-lotus; some beautiful gold and silver and ornamental work; and some remarkable sculpture. A striking scene was that of the burial arrangements of a lady of 3,500 years ago. Her skeleton lay in a coffin heavy with gold-leaf. Around were her chains and toilet-ware and appliances, and her jewels, including a splendid four-row necklace of coiled gold, and four gold bracelets. Excellent illustrations of many of the objects were given in the *Illustrated London News* of July 3.

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At King's College the results of last year's excavations at Abydos by Professor Naville and his helpers were very interesting. One of the rarest finds was a copper harpoon, which had had a rope attached to its head; and another was a unique vase with four hippopotami on the rim. From Abydos came relics mainly of the Sixth Dynasty, including glazed pottery, alabaster vases, palettes and grinders for eye-paint, carnelian scarabs and beads, etc.

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The *Times* of July 16 says that a gold torc of the Bronze Age has been discovered at Yeovil by a labourer. The ornament, which is believed to date from the fifth century B.C., is of twisted gold with plain terminals. It has been acquired by the Somerset Archaeological Society, and will, it is understood, be placed in the Taunton Castle Museum.

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We take the following note from the *Builder* of July 3: "Under the pretext of facilitating the access of tourists to Mont Saint-Michel the Administration des Ponts et Chaussées took on themselves to construct, about twenty-five years ago, an embankment or dyke which seems likely to have the effect of bringing about the ruin of the wall of the

enceinte extending round the island. A committee was appointed recently to consider the subject, and this committee, in 1908, decided that the silting up of the land ought to be arrested for a distance of 1,000 metres from the Mont, in order to maintain its complete isolation and avoid the action of the tide, piled up by the dyke, against the base of the *enceinte* wall. The Secretary of State for Art has now taken the matter under his personal charge. The church has been scheduled among 'Monuments Historiques'; the ramparts have been placed under the charge of the Administration des Beaux-Arts; a fire prevention service has been organized and provision made for an adequate supply of water for this purpose. The work of restoration commenced by the late M. Corroyer is being carried on, and the restoration of the church and the buildings connected with it will be completed this year. A conference has been arranged between the Ministry of Fine Arts, that of Public Works, and the Ministry of Marine, in order to take measures to prevent the silting up of the sea bed and to preserve the Mont in the insular condition which is its great safeguard. All this is very well, though perhaps English readers may consider the 'restorations' of M. Corroyer and his successors an even more serious danger than the action of the waves."

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We have received the report of the Welsh Museum of Natural History, Arts and Antiquities, Cardiff, for the year ended March 31 last. Mr. John Ward, the distinguished Curator, and the Committee may be congratulated on the progress made during the year. Many additions have been made to the collection of "bygones"—objects to illustrate old-fashioned Welsh life; and the natural history collection has been considerably enlarged. A number of reproductions of famous examples of Irish metalwork of the early Christian period (the originals of which are in the Irish National Museum) have been purchased, and these additions help materially to make the series representative of this remarkable phase of Celtic art. We note particularly the following paragraph in the report: "It is with pleasure that your Committee note that the Cardiff Naturalists'

Society is excavating the annexe or 'suburb' of the Roman fort of Gelligaer, and already a large building has been brought to light, which may prove to be the baths of the garrison. Any work of this kind by the society is of special interest, as all 'finds' are handed over to the Museum; and as the excavations of the fort itself in 1899, 1900, and 1901 resulted in many of these, a like yield may now be expected." Subscriptions are still needed towards the carrying out of this laudable scheme to complete what was a singularly valuable and well done piece of archæological work, and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Lloyds Bank, Cardiff Docks.

The annual gathering of the Royal Archæological Institute was held at Lincoln from July 23 to 30. We hope to give some account of it in next month's *Antiquary*. The Congress of the British Archæological Association has been abandoned for this year.

From the recently-issued report for 1908 of the British Museum we learn that the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities has acquired, in addition to some valuable specimens of the early and middle Egyptian Empires, a series of stelæ of the late Empire, which are not strongly represented in the museum. Among the Assyrian acquisitions is a fine collection of engraved cylinder-seals, dating from the Babylonian to the Persian Period. Among the additions to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, attention may be drawn to a bronze statuette of a negro boy, Græco-Roman work of the best period, presented by Mr. W. C. Alexander.

The Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities has received by gift from Sir John Brunner and Sir Henry Howorth an important series of implements of the Bronze and early Iron Ages, and a series of early German antiquities, chiefly from Hohenzollern and the Swiss Lakes, collected by Mr. H. Edelmann, of Cigmaringen. The department is also indebted to Lord Alington for the gift of tessellated Roman pavements from Wimborne, co. Dorset; and to Messrs. Yamenaka for two Chinese bronze

figures—one of colossal size—of fine workmanship. A fine Sassanian silver dish has also been purchased.

The most important addition to the Department of Coins and Medals is the collection of coins of Phœnicia and Judæa, brought together by Mr. Leopold Hamburger. To the mediæval section has been added a fine series of silver German bracteates of the twelfth century; and the National Art Collections Fund has given a specimen of the rare silver medal of the Holy Trinity, made for Maurice, Duke of Saxony, by Hans Reinhardt in 1544.

The *Architect* of July 9 had a good article, illustrated, by the Rev. Professor Tyrrell Green, on the Abbey of Strata Florida, a Cistercian house founded in a quiet Cardiganshire valley about 1180.

The celebration in June of the millenary of the foundation of the See of Crediton, Devon; the celebrations in July at Wells and Glastonbury; and the English Church Pageant in the grounds of Fulham Palace, all passed off very successfully, although the earlier days of the pageant were spoilt by the heavy rains which fell. Full accounts of all these doings appeared in the newspapers.

The excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Burwen Castle, Elslack, near Skipton, are proving much more interesting and productive than was anticipated when the work was commenced a few months ago. The investigations, so far as they have been conducted, appear to point pretty conclusively to there having been two Roman occupations of the site at Elslack, which is said to be in the line of the old road from Ribchester to York via Ilkley. There is evidence of the existence of two forts, an earlier one with a rampart of clay, and a later one of stone, the foundations of which, at all events on two sides, have been set in the ditches of the earlier earthen fort. The gateways on the south face of both the earlier and later erections have been disclosed in close proximity to each other, and afford facilities for comparison of the two styles of construction such as will not be met with elsewhere

in this country. In the course of the investigations there have been a number of "finds," the most recent being an excellently preserved coin of Constantine the younger, who died A.D. 337. A quantity of pottery has been discovered. Much of it is Samian ware, though there are some pieces of black British. An explanatory plan and notes appeared in the *Yorkshire Observer* of June 25. Further subscriptions are much needed for the prosecution of the work, and may be paid to Mr. J. J. Brigg, of Kildwick Hall, near Keighley.

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An interesting find of coins has been made by workmen excavating the head-master's garden at the Royal Grammar School, Guildford. They include a Charles II. half-crown, dated 1667, and a trader's "token," on the obverse of which is a woosack and the name James Snelling, and on the reverse a castle and the words "In Guildford." The find of the token is regarded as of considerable interest, inasmuch as only one other coin of the Snelling specimen is believed to exist. Snelling served as "one of the approved men of the borough" ten times between 1660 and 1674. Several copper coins, chiefly early Georgian, were unearthed, as well as a leaden inkstand of an extinct pattern.

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At the annual general meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, held on June 23, the Dean of St. Patrick's presiding, Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, who has just returned from Palestine after three years' absence, delivered an interesting address, illustrated by lantern slides, in the course of which he said the excavation of Gezer, so far as that society was concerned, was now at an end. The society had, under two successive imperial permits, carried on the excavation of this site during the last five years, and the movable objects found had been deposited as required partly in the museum at Jerusalem, and the choicer objects in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. These and the structural works laid bare illustrated in a comprehensive way the history of this Levitical city from a period long before the Exodus down to the Roman occupation. Many of the objects found showed the occupation of this strategical site by

Egyptian and Assyrian conquerors. The removal of many feet of débris revealed the row of standing stones of the high place of pagan worship, with the socket of its Masherah, and with the bodies of infant victims buried in jars below its pavement. The entrance to a great tunnel descending through solid rock to a water-supply, and excavated by flint implements, was found at a depth which showed that its existence must have been unknown in Greek and Roman times, although its worn steps indicated use during many centuries. Inscribed objects, both Egyptian and Assyrian, were found, and a remarkable tablet, apparently part of an agricultural almanac, was by many experts believed to be the most ancient Hebrew inscription hitherto known.

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The Committee of the Corbridge Excavation Fund appeal for more funds. The area to be explored is large, and the results already obtained are remarkable. Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., Gosforth, Northumberland. Work was to be resumed about July 12.

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The question of the preservation of the stones of the old Nether Bow Port of the city came before the Museum Committee of Edinburgh Town Council on June 28. It was explained that a number of these have lain for some time in Greyfriars' Churchyard, and the committee agreed to authorize the City Superintendent to have them removed to the City Museum, and to re-erect as far as possible the old building, with drawings showing their original position in the Nether Bow. The hope was expressed that any citizens who might be aware of the whereabouts of missing stones would communicate with the curator of the museum. It was decided to place in the museum a fine collection of trade tokens and some specimens of Scottish pewter, presented by Mr. David Barnett, keeper of the museum. Two cannon balls found by Mr. M'Hattie, the city gardener, in Princes Street Gardens, were also added to the collection.

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The unveiling on June 18 of the monument at Reading "to the memory of Henry Beauclerc, King of England, who founded

Reading Abbey on June 18, 1121, and was buried before its high-altar on January 4, 1136," belated as it is, even now is due entirely to the generosity of Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., who has thus still further increased the debt of gratitude owing to him by the people of Reading for his able work on the history of the Cluniac abbey which first gave their town its start as a township of any importance. The memorial takes the form of a cross, somewhat of Celtic form, constructed in Cornish granite, and was designed by Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A.

The new Archæological Law having been passed by the Italian Chamber and the Senate, preparations are being made for valuing the property round Pompeii and Herculaneum with a view to excavations.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on July 6, said: "Despite the vigorous protests made against the opening of an aperture in the beautiful walls of Lucca, the work began to-day. Another subject which is arousing interest here is the effort of Italians, who care for the past, to save Monte Testaccio from being built over. Monte Testaccio, as every tourist will remember, was formed, and received its name, from the earthenware jars which were unloaded not far away, and then thrown in fragments at this spot, in Imperial times, till they gradually formed a hill. During the Middle Ages it was the scene of popular sports, and the cross on the top still commemorates the Passion plays celebrated there at Easter. It has long been honeycombed with grottos for keeping wine, which the municipality has always allowed to be used, while retaining the property in the hill. Building has never been legal there, but latterly enterprising contractors have paid the fine and then gone on building."

A very interesting article on the "Discoveries at Memphis," written by Mr. M. A. Murray, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* for July 3; the *Morning Post* of the same date had a long article on "The Antiquities of Babylonia," sketching the history of excavation and discovery from the time of Rich and Layard onwards.

Mr. John B. Thorp, who worked out and built the remarkable representations of "Old London" which were such a success last year at the White City, has made arrangements with the Golden West Exhibition Committee to exhibit the work at Earl's Court. "Old London" was opened on July 3 in the "Midway," and is again proving a great attraction.

Although the work of excavating the Roman amphitheatre, popularly known as King Arthur's Round Table, at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, has not been long in progress, some interesting discoveries have been made. The most striking is that of the two piers of the southern gateway through which the chariots passed into the arena. The gateway is 9 feet 6 inches in width, and the walls are of characteristic Roman work, with huge massive stones still looking as if they would last for centuries. From the upper to the lower wall must have stretched beams of wood, or connecting walls, on which sloping lines of seats were built, there being room, it is estimated, for eleven tiers, giving seating capacity for between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators, while the arena, oval in shape, would have measured 138 feet across its narrowest part. These measurements, together with the exceptionally massive proportions of the walls, show that this is the finest and largest Roman amphitheatre yet discovered in Great Britain.

On the inside of the lower wall, and facing the arena, was discovered an inscribed stone. The inscription (in Latin) has now been translated, and reads, "The company of Rufinius Primus, which formed part of the 3rd Cohort," and, by inference, "built this." This would seem to show that at least a portion of the amphitheatre was built by the 3rd Cohort, of which Rufinius was the chief commander. A few interesting coins and other articles have been found.

Beneath the church of St. Leonard, Hythe, is a remarkable collection of skulls, about which there has been a large amount of discussion. Mr. F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S., lecturer on anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, has reported to the Royal Anthropological

Institute that neither the origin of the pile of bones nor the character of its series of crania need necessarily give rise to further discussion. Mr. Parsons is of opinion that the skulls belonged to Kentish men, most of whom, he concludes, lived in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Also that the bones were exhumed from the churchyard from time to time in conformity with mediæval custom, and stacked. This view, of course, puts out of court the "big battle" theory, which supplied a mortality of some 4,000 individuals, and hence the skulls. Detailed information is given in the report with regard to a series of anatomical measurements of 590 of the Hythe crania. A preliminary measurement points to the men having averaged about 5 feet 5½ inches, while the women were about 5 feet 1 inch. Apparently the people lived on coarse, rough food, since their teeth are in almost every case worn down, a condition which applied to young as well as old. The examination of the crania fails to substantiate a theory advanced, that during the last two or three centuries a marked change has been going on in the shape of English skulls—that, in fact, their length has been decreasing while their breadth has increased.

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In a letter to the *Standard* of July 1, the veteran Sir Clements Markham said that "there is a very large collection of Peruvian antiquities now in London which is both interesting and important. It consists of silver vases and ornaments, and of works of art in clay, highly glazed, in the form of animals and human heads, or with paintings representing the customs, and even the beliefs, of an extinct but once highly civilized people. The whole collection was discovered in one place, which adds very much to its interest, by an accomplished, and certainly an enterprising, traveller, who succeeded in bringing these hundreds of precious relics of the past to the coast, and safely shipping them, in the face of risks and difficulties of no ordinary kind.

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"The race of people which occupied the valleys on the coast of Peru, to the north of Lima, was a highly civilized race. We know this from the remains of their systems of

irrigation works, from their vast and elaborate palaces, factories, and places of sepulture, and from their works of art. But we know next to nothing of their origin, their history, or their beliefs. Spanish writers near the time of the Conquest tell us nothing but that their King, called Chimú, was very rich, and that he was conquered by the Incas about a century before the Spaniards came. Now these people are extinct, as well as their language. Calancha, in his chronicle, has a few lines about their religion. Bishop Oré gives a few words of the language, called Mochica; a priest named Carrera, in 1640, wrote a grammar with some vocabularies. The Spanish author Balboa mentions a vague tradition of the origin of the chiefs in one coast valley, that of Lambayeque. That is all that can be derived from books."

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Sir Clements Markham goes on to emphasize the importance of keeping together the collection now in London. Only by its careful study can further light be thrown on the history of that mysterious and very interesting coast people. Thus an approach may be made to the solution of one of the most difficult problems in the history of the American races. The danger is that the collection may be disposed of to a dealer, and thus dispersed. We trust someone, or some corporate body, will come forward to prevent such a dispersal, which would rob the articles in the collection of most of their value.

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An interesting account has been published in Berlin of the excavations which are being carried on by the Danish Professor Kinch and his wife in the island of Rhodes. Dr. Kinch discovered on the south coast of the island the remains of a town, the name of which has been forgotten, which dates back to the sixth century B.C. The district where these ruins lie is visited to-day by Levantine ships on their way to Egypt, to take in water, and it is judged that the unknown town in its day was also a place of call for ships. A small temple of a type discovered in Crete was disinterred, together with an altar. Of the town itself there has been excavated a long straight street of houses leading on the west to remains of another temple and public

buildings, and to the north was found a graveyard, part of which was used exclusively for the interment of young children.

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Professor Kinch's most important work lay in the ancient city of Lindos, where the Argive King Danaus landed with his family. Here, near the Castle of the Knights of Malta, were unearthened ruins of buildings connected with the Temple of Athene, which stood on the summit of the hill. A valuable find was a work in high relief depicting the prow of a ship, apparently a monument erected by the Rhodesians to some naval victor; and another monument resembling a theatre façade, dedicated to four actors. Other evidence was found showing the high respect in which the Rhodesians held the stage. Dr. Kinch claims that he has ascertained the Laocoön group, the work of a sculptor of Rhodes, to date from the second half of the first century B.C.

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Whilst quarrying operations were in progress early in July on an ancient barrow on the estate of Sir Audley Neeld near Chippenham, the workmen came upon a stone chamber containing seven skeletons. The roof was broken through, but otherwise the chamber was in good condition. It is 7 feet long and 5 feet high, formed of rough slabs of stone, and is not rectangular, but rather pointed at one end. It is hoped that Sir Audley Neeld will preserve it from destruction.



Neolithic Implements Discovered at Stifford, South Essex.

BY THE REV. B. HALE WORTHAM.

SOME very interesting specimens of Neolithic implements have been discovered at Stifford, near Grays, in South Essex. Some workmen were engaged, in March, 1908, in laying a water-main by the side of a road; when about 1 foot below the surface they came across three implements in the gravel. I am in-



FIG. 1.—POLISHED.



FIG. 2.—FLAKED.

formed by the discoverers that the implements were laid one on the top of the other,

the largest of the three occupying the lowest place. There were also some bones quite close by. This would seem to point to the interment of the implements along with their owner; but as the bones were dispersed, and no adequate observations were taken, all this

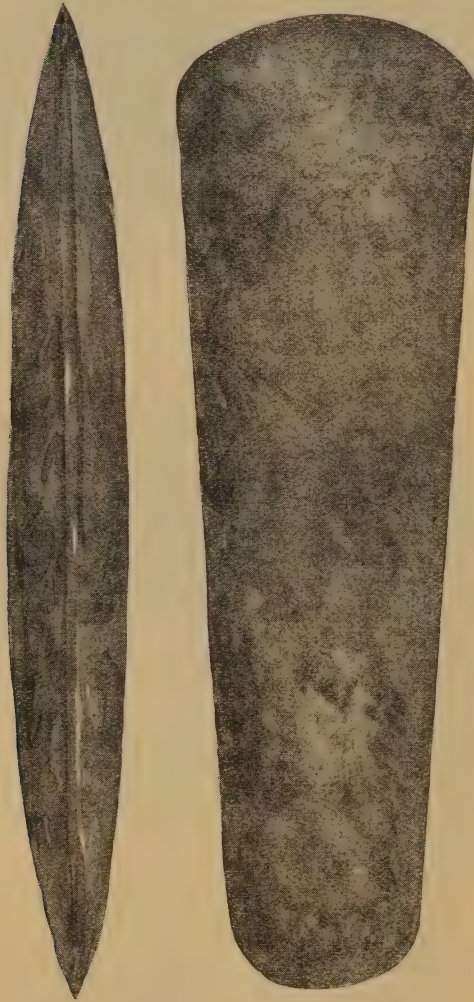


FIG. 3.—POLISHED.

must remain doubtful, in the absence of accurate information, as to the character or position of the bones. The smallest implement, figured in the first illustration (Fig. 1), is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest end. This one was, unfortunately, severely

damaged by the pick, and a large piece was knocked out of its side; it is carefully polished. No. 2 is flaked (Fig. 2), but it looks as if the operation of polishing has been begun on it. The edges of the flakings are rounded off, and the surface is shiny. This must be artificial, since, from the way in which the implements lay in the gravel, they do not seem to have moved from their original position. No. 3 is a magnificent specimen (Fig. 3), quite perfect, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad at the widest point. It has been beautifully shaped and polished, and the edges have been "bevelled," as may be seen from the side view of the implement. It is quite a work of art, and I do not remember having ever seen a finer specimen. The implements are all made of the same kind of stone—or flint—which has taken its colour partly from the gravel, partly from the clay which is mixed with it. The illustrations are carefully drawn to scale, and are half the size of the originals.



Prerogative Mills in Furness, and Seigniorial Mills in Canada.

BY R. O'NEILL PEARSON.



URNNESS folk were always aware that the inhabitants of the parish of Dalton (which included Barrow and Walney until the year 1867) were constrained at one time to have all their corn and grain ground at one of the four prerogative mills, known as Orgrave, Little, Roose, and New Mills, and for particulars of the history of these mills we have only to refer to the local handbooks of the district; but that the prerogative rights were so far reaching and onerous, and that they extended into comparatively recent times, has not been heretofore appreciated. This can be understood by the fact that the mills, originally belonging to the Abbot of Furness as Lord of the Manor, had, at the Dissolution, lapsed into private hands, and therefore the Manorial Records would not bear witness of their

custom and user. Recently an indenture of enfranchisement, dated June 14, 1763, was given to me by Mr. James Denny, late of Dalton, ironmaster, and this deed is curiously interesting as showing the fiscal policy of our forefathers in restraint of trade at comparatively so recent a date. For the purposes of the paper I shall give the salient portions of the deed, and epitomize those of less interest. It runs as follows:

THIS INDENTURE made the fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred sixty and three BETWEEN William Matson of Tyeup in the parish of Dalton in the County of Lancaster Esquire Sarah Gibson of Lancaster in the said County Spinster and James Postlethwaite of Maryport in the County of Cumberland Gentleman and Mary his wife of the one part and Ather Cook and William Cook his son of the town of Dalton Husbandmen on the other part WHEREAS the said William Matson is seised in fee under a grant from the Crown of two certain prerogative water corn Mills called Little Mill and Roose Mill situate in the parish of Dalton aforesaid and the said William Matson is also seised in fee of a certain Wind Mill upon the Isle of Walney within the same parish and the said William Matson Sarah Gibson and James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife are jointly seised in fee under a like grant of a certain other prerogative water corn Mill within the parish of Dalton aforesaid called Orgrave Mill that is to say the said William Matson to two fifth parts thereof (the whole into five equal parts to be divided) the said James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife or one of them unto two other such fifth parts thereof and the said Sarah Gibson unto the remaining fifth part thereof AND WHEREAS by prescription and immemorial custom confirmed and established by several decrees of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer and the Dutchy Court of Lancaster ALL and every the householders tenants occupiers and owners of all and every the messuages tenements or houses within the parish of Dalton aforesaid (the proprietors and occupiers of the demesne lands late belonging to Sir William Lowther Baronet deceased excepted) are obliged of right ought and immemorially have used to grind at some or one of the aforesaid Mills and at no others all their malt corn and grain of what sort soever either growing on their respective farms and lands within the said parish or bought of others which they used consumed or spent ground in upon or about their said messuages tenements or farms or sold in Meal Flower Grotes or Malt and paid certain Muletire or Tolls in the said Decrees particularly mentioned for grinding the same AND WHEREAS the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son the one being in possession of a dwellinghouse situate laying and being in the Town of Dalton and also William Cook his son has and is possesst of a Malt Kiln situate laying and being near Broadstone in Dalton aforesaid and the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son being both in respect of their said dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln and also the premises belonging are bound to grind all the Corn Grain and Malt spent ground

therein in such manner as in the sd Decrees is particularly specified They the said William Matson Sarah Gibson James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife have lately agreed that they the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son & all others the present and future owners and occupiers of the said dwellinghouse Malt Kiln Outhousing Land and Appurtenances shall in all times to come be enfranchised and exempted from grinding their Corn Grain and Malt spent ground thereon in manner as heretofore hath been accustomed and may grind the same where they please and may set up and use Steel or Hand Mills upon their said dwellinghouse or in their Malt Kiln and premises or any part thereof for the grinding such Corn Grain or Malt provided that the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or any others the present or future owners or occupiers of the said Dwellinghouse Malt Kiln and premises or any part thereof shall not make use of or suffer the said Steel or Hand Mills to be made use of for the purpose of grinding Corn Grain or Malt which shall at any time hereafter be spent ground upon any other of the tenements within the said parish save such only whereof the owners shall then be Enfranchized and exempted as aforesaid from grinding at the said prerogative Mills by the owners thereof and that the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or any others the present or future owners or Occupiers of their said Dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln or other their premises they or either of them shall not at any time hereafter sell any Flower Meal or Malt ground (except ground at the said prerogative Mills) to any of the inhabitants within the said parish of Dalton save such only as shall then be enfranchised and exempted as aforesaid and provided also that they the said Ather Cook and William Cook his son or either of them the present or future owners or Occupiers of their said Dwellinghouse and Malt Kiln or any part of their premises shall not erect or cause or be concerned in erecting at any time hereafter any Wind Mill or Water Mill for grinding Corn Grain or Malt within the same parish AND that in consideration of such Enfranchisements and exemptions they the said Ather Cook and William his son shall pay to the said William Matson Sarah Gibson James Postlethwaite and Mary his wife the sum two pounds ten shillings in the whole and no more.

The deed then witnesses that for the consideration, the grantors remized, released, and relinquished Ather Cook, and William Cook his son, their heirs and assigns, and all others, the then present and future owners and occupiers of their several message and malt-kiln, and other premises belonging of and from the custom and token aforesaid, and from all manner of actions and prosecutions whatsoever for withdrawing themselves from the said mills, or for grinding their corn, grain, or malt at any other mills, or for the muletire or tolls thereof, with liberty and authority to grind their corn, grain, or malt, to be used for their necessary household

consumption, or for sale to any other persons other than and excepting the inhabitants in the said parish not enfranchised or exempted at any mill or mills they should think proper, and to erect and use hand or steel mills for grinding for themselves and others except such inhabitants only as should not be exempted, and the grantees and other occupiers of their messuage and malt-kiln were empowered at all times thereafter to grind whatever they pleased, and to make use of steel or hand mills for themselves or any others except the persons before excepted PROVIDED, and it was thereby mutually agreed; and the deed was made upon the express condition that the grantees, their heirs and assigns, should not erect or be concerned in erecting any water- or windmill or mills within the said parish of Dalton, and if the said grantees or other the occupiers of their premises should at any time thereafter grind, or wittingly or willingly suffer to be ground, any corn, grain, or malt, in such hand or steel mills, or sell any corn, grain, or malt ground (except ground at the said prerogative mills) to any person within the parish of Dalton who was not enfranchised and exempted, then the Enfranchisement was to be utterly void, unless the party should pay to the then proprietors of the prerogative mills the sum of five shillings for every peck (containing twenty-four standard quarts) of grain or malt, ground contrary to the proviso, and so in proportion for a lesser quantity.

The deed, in short, proves that 150 years ago no inhabitant of the parish of Dalton could lawfully consume any flour or grain, wherever produced, not ground in one of the four prerogative mills, and exacting precautions were taken to prevent any infringements of these rights. I understand that another similar deed of enfranchisement of about the same date is now in the possession of Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, of Barrow. We may, perhaps, be permitted to draw the inference that the conditions about this time were beginning to be found so onerous and unwieldy that they were gradually being ameliorated by enfranchisement. What period of time it took for these enfranchisements to become so numerous as to make the prerogative rights unworthy of exaction

is difficult to say, and, in this respect, we cannot expect the Manorial Records to help us; but these milling rights and privileges are, in themselves, so far from present-day usages, and so entirely contrary to Free Trade notions, that it becomes very interesting to consider their history. For this, one has to refer to the French feudal law imposed on England by William the Conqueror. Before doing this, however, I shall give a few extracts from the Manorial Rolls of the neighbouring Manor of Broughton, where milling rights were claimed by the lord. I am indebted for them to my colleague, Mr. Wilson Butler, Steward of the Manor, and in themselves they are somewhat quaint:

1650. 3rd Octr, re Presentments at Court Baron.

Also we present Willm. Penny for taking unlawfull mouler (Toll) of James Denny's Malt and putting seeds into it by the Oath of John Addison and Thomas Addison.

Also we present the said Willm. Penny for taking unlawfull mouler of Bartholemew Barker by the Oath of Kathren Brockbank.

Also we present Willm. Penny for being both Miller and mouler grave (Inspector of Tolls) contrary to the custom by the Oath of Edward Stanley.

Also that the Miller of Broughton Mills shall not lette any mouler stay in swilles . . . above half a peck of any sorte of graine but put it into the mouler-ark so soon as he taketh it out of the hopper upon pain of 6/8 for every default.

From the presentment of William Penny it would appear that, even in those days, it was unlawful to act in the double capacity of judge and beneficiary.

13th. May 1746 Court Baron.

A complaint being made to us by the Miller of Broughton Mills that several of the customary tenants and their farmers residing within the said Manor of Broughton do not grind at the Lord's Mill all the corn they consume in their said several messuages within the said Manor but fraudulently sell their corn growing upon their respective tenements and either buy or bring from other Lordships which they grind at other Mills or clandestinely and privately go with their corn in the Manor to Mills out of the same and bring back and eat the same within the said Manor to the prejudice of the Lord thereof in the soke which belongs to his Mills within the said Manor at which Mills all the corn grain spent and eat in the several customary messuage houses within the said Manor ought to be ground according to Decree and custom of the said Manor We therefore amerce each person who shall for the future offend against the said Decree and custom in the sum of 39s/- upon each default.

3rd. May 1721. We present Bartholomew Barker

for going from the Lord's Mill with corn to grind. Pain 6/8.

In accordance with a Bill brought by the lord before the Master of the Rolls against his tenants in the seventh year of the reign of William III., the order was made that the customary tenants within the division called Broughton be bound to the lord's mills, and should pay a sixteenth part of that which is ground—corn, grain, or malt—grown on their respective tenements, but that they pay not any meal nor toll or muletire for such grain as shall be ground into groates or skillings being for the use of their respective families.

The French feudal system was established in England by William the Conqueror, and for many centuries remained both vigorous and rigorous, till it gradually fell into desuetude, and vanished under the hands of the legislator. The French themselves retained the system until the Revolution, when it was abolished by a stroke of the pen. The only other country in which it was permitted to flourish till times within the memory of living persons is in the French provinces of Canada. It there subsisted till 1854, when it was abolished by Act of Parliament. As the rights exercised were precisely of the same origin and consequences as those in England, it may be interesting to give a brief résumé of the feudal milling privileges as exercised in Canada, which résumé I have made from conversations I have had with some of the old Canadian seigniors now resident in Paris, and from the Canadian histories on the subject.

Our confrère, the French Canadian agriculturist, is by birth of the same race to which our aristocracy and landed classes belonged for many centuries—namely, Norman. He is, therefore, closely of the same blood as ourselves. He is descended from emigrants from Dieppe, Rouen, Honfleur, and Perche. In 1680 an official estimate declared that at least four-fifths of the colonial population of Canada were Normans, either by birth or by parentage, or had married Norman wives. The rural population of Canada was purely Norman. In the towns there was a small admixture of priests, merchants, and lawyers, who came

from Paris, its environs, and some other provinces in France.

The French feudal law was imposed on Canada, and seigniories were granted to emigrants and adventurers. Some of these seigniories were huge properties extending to fifty and one hundred square miles. In England the rights of the lord and tenants were settled by the custom of each manor. The Canadian manors, however, were all held according to what was known as the custom of Paris. This custom of Paris was an official compilation or codification of manorial customs compiled by Commissioners designated by Louis XII., and approved by the Parliament at Paris. The custom of Paris recognized the right of the seignior to enforce milling rights subject to his stipulating this in the title-deeds granted to his tenants, and this stipulation was universally made by the seigniors in Canada.

On the conquest of Canada by the British in 1760, the Articles of Capitulation signed at Montreal provided that all seigniors of land were guaranteed in the entire and peaceable possession of their property; this was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris. The consequence was that all landed disputes in the French provinces of Canada were settled till their abolition in 1854 according to the "custom of Paris."

The seignior in Canada was under obligation to appear within a reasonable time after coming into his fief, whether by grant, purchase, or succession, before the British representative at the Château de St. Louis, Quebec; there, without sword or spur, his head uncovered, one knee on the ground, he declared that he performed faith and homage on account of his seignior, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists to be faithful to His Britannic Majesty, and to do nothing to his injury, and to keep his vassals in the obedience which they owed to their King. This feudal ceremony was performed till very recent times, the British representative receiving the homage for the English Crown as successor to the possessions of the King of France.

The seignior had certain privileges attached to his seignior, and which were known as *droit de banal* (banal rights). In Canada the only two privileges ever permitted were

the grist-mill and the bake-oven—the right of the lord to erect the mill and oven in his seignior, and to oblige all his tenants to grind their corn and to bake their bread there. The bake-oven banality, however, became so vexatious—the dough when carried a distance often in the winter being frozen—that it practically fell into desuetude, but the grist-mill was retained in all its vigour.

The mill in Canada might be either a water-mill or a windmill, although according to the strict feudal law as applied in England the rights could only be appurtenant to a water-mill; but in Canada it was found that the lord could not always be sure of finding water, and therefore the banal right was extended to windmills.

Canada originally for long after its first colonization was as sparsely populated as was Furness in the eleventh or twelfth century, and the lords found this privilege anything but profitable, and they frequently made considerable delays in the erection of their mills, although they were probably aware that, as the population of Canada naturally increased, the privilege would ultimately be of value. In 1684, therefore, a royal decree was issued which sets forth that most of the seigniors who were proprietors of fiefs in New France (French Canada) persistently neglected to erect the mills necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the country. It declares that it was an evil prejudicial to colonial welfare, and it enacts that all proprietors of fiefs within the territory of New France should be bound to erect their banal mills therein, within one year after the publication of the decree. If they failed to do so, His Majesty permitted all individuals to erect such mills, granting them in that respect the full right of mill banality, and prohibiting any person from disturbing them in the right thereof. In short, it enacts that if the seignior did not erect the mill, any private individual might erect one, and become seised of the banal right for all time. In some cases mills were erected by individuals, and then when the population had increased, and the privilege had become valuable, serious disputes arose between the seigniors and the interlopers in consequence. We may suppose that this

would be the course of events in Furness. At first, the erection of the mills would be an onerous duty for the benefit of the Abbot's tenants; but as time went on and the population increased, it must have been found vexatious and gradually impossible in its restraint of trade.

In Canada the lord was allowed to take one-fourteenth of the flour as his charge for grinding, and orders were promulgated by the authorities that all owners of grain taken to seigniorial mills to be ground should have the grain weighed in their presence. Officials were appointed to go from time to time and from place to place to gauge the measures used in the banal mills, to prohibit millers from soliciting grist in any way from the tenants of seigniories other than their own, and to prevent them from wetting the grain brought to them, in order to render the flour heavier, which was apparently a common trick of the millers. If any tenant was found taking grain to be ground in another seignior, he was liable to have his vehicle and grain seized and confiscated by his own seignior.

The seigniorial mills were usually constructed of rough-hewn timber, but many were built substantially of stone. The stone mills were usually of a circular shape, and were frequently loopholed, in order that they might be used as a place of refuge in the event of sudden Indian attacks. The seigniors in the construction had the right to take land for the purpose from any of the tenants, giving him an equal portion of land in the uncultivated lands of the seignior, and could take such material as they found necessary for construction from their tenants, and in some cases they had the power to compel the tenants to render a *corvée*—that is, enforced and unpaid labour in preparing the materials and erecting the mills. As all seigniors had the right of *corvée* on certain days in the year, they were always at liberty to apply one of the ordinary and annual days of *corvée* to the erection of the mill. The milling right, however, extended only for the grain intended for consumption by the families of his tenants, who were to be at liberty to have grain intended for sale ground wherever they choose. The tenant who purchased and ground grain outside the seignior might bring in the flour for con-

sumption without having to pay any toll to the seignior, but when the grain was purchased outside and brought home unground it was to be on the same footing as that ground within the seignior. In this respect the right was more restricted than in feudal England. The banal right gave, however, a monopoly, and the seignior could prevent the erection of other than seigniorial mills within the seignior, and could compel the demolition of such after they had been erected.

These milling privileges in Canada became so valuable, with the increase of population, that, so far from it becoming a necessity to enforce a seignior to erect a mill for the benefit of his tenants, it was found to have become one of the worst feudal exactions; the seigniors reduced it to a means of making exorbitant profits by selling permits to their tenants to mill elsewhere, although frequently the tenants were so far removed from the prerogative mill that they found it practically impossible to make use of it, and although the mills themselves had frequently so much to do that it was found impossible to handle all the grain brought in. In fact, the whole privileges became burdensome and an exaction, and with its attendant *corvée*, which was considered by the tenants especially unjust and humiliating, was one of the causes which led to the abolition of feudalism in Canada. The system died there, later than in Europe, but for some time before its abolition it had been felt it ought to go. In 1825 the British Parliament passed the Canada Trades and Tenures Act. This Act really supplemented a previous one passed in 1822 permitting the seigniors to change their tenures into practically what we call freehold land. This, however, was stoutly resisted by the French Canadians themselves, and in 1834 the Quebec Assembly, under the leadership of Papineau, the French champion, made violent remonstrance against it, one of the grounds being that it gave the seignior absolute ownership of the land, and that he was not bound to make grants to those applying to become tenants of his seignior as had heretofore been the custom. The Act for the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada received the Vice-Regal assent in 1854.

A valuation was made of the seigniories

and the property rights and privileges of the seigniors, and the tenant was given possession of his land, free from all feudal and seigniorial dues, which were commuted for a regular rent, and became a fixed charge, and provisions were made for the gradual redemption of the rent by the tenants.

In 1854 feudalism made its last stand—and that, strange to relate, in the New World—and our Canadian fellow-subjects, at one time dissatisfied and rebellious, have become since then, and more particularly since the inauguration of the “*entente cordiale*” by King Edward VII., loyal subjects of the Empire.



A Chat about Chests and Coffers.

BY F. C. HODGES AND W. A. DICKINS.

THE history of ancient chests and coffer forms one of the most interesting phases of the study of antique furniture. In just what century they first came into existence it is impossible to say, nor is it possible at this distant date, or by means of existing pieces, to obtain this much-to-be-desired information; their origin is lost in obscurity, and there it must remain. Many conjectures are abroad as to the probable ages of several very ancient coffer, but little importance can be attached to these, inasmuch as there is nothing about the coffer themselves to suggest any particular period. There is a coffer, for instance, in the Munster Church, in Kent, which is believed to have belonged originally to William the Conqueror; and another in the Chichester Cathedral, which is thought to date back to Saxon times. Such local beliefs, however, can and should only be taken for what they are worth.

Coffers have been classed as belonging to one of four orders: (a) those depending for their strength and ornament largely upon iron-work; (b) those combining iron-work with painting (a form of decoration authoritatively believed to be the only one existing prior to 1250); (c) those possessing fronts

made up of one or more horizontal and two upright slabs of wood enclosing panels carved in Gothic style; and (*d*) those which are essentially domesticated pieces of furniture.

Scattered all over the country, chiefly in churches and cathedrals, are to be found

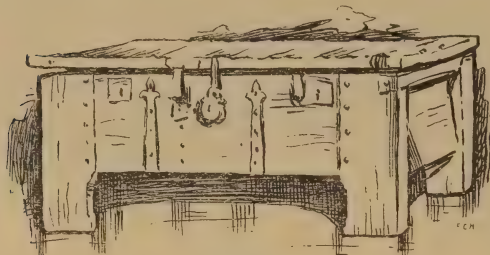


FIG. 1.

many examples of what is known as the "plain chest," or specimens of the first order above noted. The outstanding feature of these is their strength. So far as decorative design goes, there is little that can be said of them, although it must be admitted that there is a symmetry of measurements about most of them which is delightful; but so far as strength and durability are concerned they are all that can be desired. This will be seen from the first illustration, which is drawn from a typical example of thirteenth-century coffers. This particular coffer is preserved in the Chobham Church, Surrey. It is a coffer in the truest sense of the word, a coffer being, as is implied by the name, a strong box or chest, intended chiefly for "the keeping and transport of weighty articles." Coffers were also largely (perhaps chiefly) used as receptacles for valuable articles, such as jewellery, deeds and documents, and other things that needed carefully and securely preserving.

The front of this illustrated coffer consists of one solid piece of oak very firmly welded into and riveted to the two massive uprights, which are also of oak. There are several iron locks; these and the other iron features contribute in no small measure to the strength of the whole construction. It has what is known as a "pin-hinge"—a common form of lid management at that time. A strong piece of wood is fixed to the underside of the lid, and is scooped out so as to move more or less easily over a correspondingly convex surface on the top of the back

of the chest, strong iron pins being put through them to keep them in position.

There is a striking similarity between the chests or coffers of the thirteenth century all of them are large, oblong in shape, strong, and bearing little ornamentation other than that provided by the iron bands, chains and locks. The strength of one and all of them even at this distant date is wonderful.

As we advance towards the end of the thirteenth century, we find certain improvements in the way of decoration and design. The iron-work, for instance, is more artistically arranged, and the lids (on the inside mostly) are painted. There is a conspicuous example of the painted coffer in the Newport Church, Essex. The painted decoration on the underside of the lid represents Christ on the Cross, the Virgin Mary, and SS. Peter, John and Paul. Over the figures there are some cusped arches, painted in red and green. Coffers such as this belong to the second order.

Carving, too, both in stone and wood, began to be largely practised in England, and it is not surprising to find the art applied in the construction of coffers. The new military and warlike spirit which arose at about this time among the people also, of course, found expression, and there are not wanting some fine examples of coffer-front carving in which this spirit is displayed to a nicety. Ecclesiastical architecture and carving, too, also made great strides during the latter half of the thirteenth century and

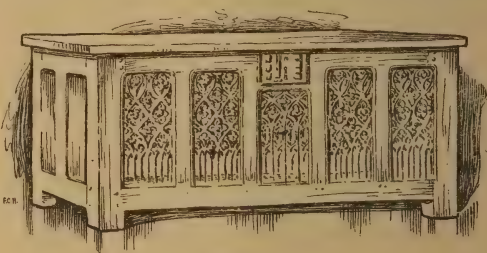


FIG. 2.

the first half of the fourteenth, so that nearly all the coffers extant which belong to this period conform to the type of coffers of the third order—viz., those possessing fronts made up of one or more horizontal and two upright slabs of wood enclosing carved panels.

The second illustration depicts a typical French coffer or chest of this order when they had attained some degree of perfection—*i.e.*, in the early fifteenth century. It was at about this time that English designers began to rise above the French designers, and decorated furniture became all at once a popular feature of the household. And this sudden stride in domestic furniture resulted in an enormously increased output of coffers, which now became the most favourite form of furniture in the English home.

Some of the chests or coffers of this period were adapted to many purposes. Sometimes they were used as treasuries, sometimes as "linen-chests," sometimes as seats, or tables, or armoires and dressers. In some instances the top was inlaid with checkers as chess-

two elements are wonderfully combined in the best work. It was not until well on in the seventeenth century that the very obvious difficulty of getting at articles which were kept at the bottom of a chest seemed to suggest itself; at least it was not until this time that any attempt was made to overcome the difficulty. And this it was which first led to the introduction of chests with drawers and doors to them; from which our modern cabinets, cupboards and sideboards have been evolved.



The Abbey of St. Eloy, Noyon.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

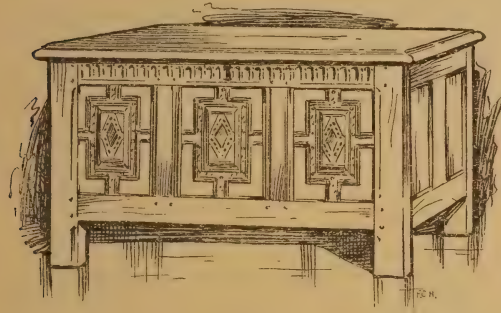


FIG. 3.

boards. "Bench-coffers" were very largely used by the middle classes. Chests and coffers of better workmanship preserved their distinctiveness for about 200 years, after which date they were superseded by, or better, emerged into, chests with drawers in them and chests with doors on them, these in turn being developed into cabinets and cupboards of a grand and noble order.

The Jacobean chest or coffer, which forms the subject of our last illustration, is a typical example of some of the good work produced in the first half of the seventeenth century. It is not only carved, but the centres of the panels are inlaid.

The nearer we approach to our own times the less massive and solid do the examples of coffers become. Preference is given to design rather than to strength, although the

NOYON, an ancient town of Picardy, has now little beyond its cathedral, most interesting although that is, to attract the casual visitor, who may be bound for the neighbouring cities of Reims, Laon, or Soissons; and, although at one time it could boast of buildings almost as important as any to be found in them, the destruction caused by the wars of religion and by the great Revolution have reduced it to the level of a second-rate town. As an ecclesiastical city its history dates from the sixth century when St. Médard removed to it the episcopal seat from the ruined capital of the Vermandois; but it was an important place long before then, for Cæsar speaks of it (*De Bell. Gall.*, Lib. II., c. 12) under the name of *Noviodunum suessionum*. Noviodunum, from which the modern name of Noyon is derived, is merely the Latinized version of the Celtic *new-dun*, which reappears in its modern form so often among French towns, as Neufchâtel or Villeneuve. In later Roman times a *castrum* of some importance was erected here, considerable portions of the walls and gates of which have survived until recent times; and the area within this fortification, although it only measured some 650 feet from north to south and 520 feet from east to west, continued through mediæval times to be regarded only as the city, all outside the wall being termed the suburbs. In the twelfth century, how-

ever, the wall was broken through in one place on the east side to permit of the extension over the fosse of the new choir to the cathedral, much as we find at Le Mans, Bourges, and in other French cathedrals.

St. Médard who lived, as the *Ingoldsby Legends* incorrectly inform us,

"In good King Dagobert's palmy days,
When saints were many,"

must be looked upon as the ecclesiastical founder of the place. He was born at Salency, a neighbouring village, of good parentage, his father being a Frank lord named Neidart, and his mother a Gallo-Roman lady named Protatie. He was elected Bishop of Vermand in 530; but that city having been destroyed in an invasion of the Huns, he transferred his seat in 531 to Noyon on account of the greater security afforded by its walls. Here he built within its castrum, on a site now occupied by the nave of the present cathedral, a basilica which he dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin; and here he died on Thursday, June 8, 545. He instituted the *Rosière de Salency* in memory of the place of his birth; and a large number of churches and chapels in France are dedicated to him, sometimes under the shortened name of St. Mard.

St. Eloy, Bishop of Noyon and founder of the abbey which later became identified with his name, was born in 588 at Chatelac, a village a few miles from Limoges, of a Gallo-Roman family, and seems early to have turned his attention to the goldsmith's art, and under the guidance of Abbon became proficient in the use of all metals; and he shared with our St. Dunstan the credit, which seems often to have fallen to the lot of a clever smith in the Middle Ages, of having had dealings with the Evil One. At Solignac, near Limoges, he established a convent for artistic monks, which became a school of ecclesiastical metal-work; and the fame of his productions early brought him royal patronage. One result of this was his removal from Limoges and his consecration, on Sunday, May 21, 640, to the See of Noyon, at the same time that his friend St. Ouen was consecrated Bishop of Rouen. Clothaire II., who held him in great esteem, employed him on many works of art; and

his son and successor, Dagobert, made him his master of the mint, and many of the coins of that King and of Clovis II. bear the name of Eligius on the reverse.

Although during the nineteen years of his episcopacy he, to a certain extent, continued his association with the goldsmith's art, he was soon engaged in building operations in his diocese. He found St. Médard's basilica already in a ruinous condition, and to a great extent he rebuilt it before his death; and he raised chapels or oratories throughout his enormous See, some of them as far north as Bruges, Aardenburg, and Dunkerque; but his great and principal work was the foundation of the abbey of which we have now to give an account. St. Eloy died on Sunday, December 1, 659, and was buried by Queen Barthilda, the widow of Clovis II., in a chapel behind the altar of his abbey church, in the presence of a crowd of monks and of the faithful, and of his friend St. Ouen. He did not, however, rest here for long, as, after his canonization, relics of him became in great repute, and portions of his body were distributed among many churches; and, as recently as July, 1896, a chasse containing some of his remains was carried in the procession of the Blessed Idesbaldus through the streets of Bruges.

The ground on the east side of Noyon was very marshy and intersected by a small stream which ran into the River Oise, and it was crossed by the main road, perhaps of Roman work, which led to Soissons. A little to the south of this road and just outside the town walls was a rising piece of ground, which could scarcely be called a hill, of a hard and drier character, and on this St. Eloy built the new church in which he was to be buried, and founded a small establishment of Benedictine Canons. In 860 the Norman pirates overran this portion of France, pillaged Noyon, and murdered St. Immon its Bishop, and devastated, if they did not destroy, the Abbey of St. Eloy. This seems to have been left in a more or less ruined condition until the commencement of the thirteenth century, when Abbot Raoul, inspired, no doubt, by the great works in progress at the cathedral, essayed to reconstruct it on a grand scale.

The foundations of the new church were laid in 1207, and the choir was completed in

1240, the Canons holding their first services in it on Saturday, September 8, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in that year. The scale on which it was designed and in part erected was rather that of a cathedral than an abbey church, and it was compared for its loftiness and spaciousness, by those who had seen both, to the great choir of Beauvais, with which it was contemporary. Its dimensions were as follows: The total length over all was 417 feet, and the choir projected 117 feet beyond the transepts. The width across the choir chapels was 156 feet, and the two arms of the transepts with the crossing extended 228 feet; while the width across the choir of Beauvais is only 145 feet, and across the transepts 201 feet. The arrangement of the radiating chapels of the choir was alike in each church, there being seven in all, which were planned at St. Eloy with the Lady Chapel at the east end, and towards the north the chapels of SS. Sepulchre, Antoine, and Quentin, and towards the south those of SS. Anne, Peter, and Nicholas. The north transept appears to have been remarkable for a very fine rose window. On the south side of the church were placed the conventual buildings arranged round the cloisters, in the centre of which was a fountain. On the north side, abutting on the main road, but detached from the abbey, stood a small church, dedicated to St. Eloy, for the use of the parish, and served by Vicars appointed by the Canons. To complete the parallel to Beauvais, the nave of the church was never built; but between the north and south walls, which were raised as high as the springing of the groining, the space remained open and unroofed to the last. The west front and towers attached to it with the western portals were, however, carried up to some considerable height, as we find that, later on, guns were planted on the platform above them. The name of the architect of this great church is unknown, but tradition says he was the same as the one who designed Beauvais; and for long there was a tomb remaining in the choir, marked with architectural and mathematical instruments, which was commonly assigned to him. Such was the beautiful church, the destruction of which took place in the course of the religious wars of the sixteenth century in France.

In 1591 Noyon was in the hands of the League; and when Henry IV. arrived before it on Saturday, July 24, of that year and demanded admission, the inhabitants wished to capitulate, but the captain commanding for the League in the neighbouring Castle of Pierrefonds threw in a small force by the connivance of the clergy, and gave the Duke of Mayenne time to send in other reinforcements. The abbey, standing on rising ground outside the city walls, possessed some defensive works which had been erected round it in 1481, and the defenders at once converted this into a fortress, with the result that the besiegers turned their guns upon it and began to batter the abbey walls. Apparently a breach was soon made, and the English contingent, which was serving on the side of the King, drove out the defenders, killing or capturing those who had taken refuge on the roof of the church, and set fire to the abbey buildings. In spite, however, of this success, the rumour of the approach of the Duke with a strong force compelled the King for a time to abandon the siege; but he soon returned, and, planting his cannon on the portal of the church front which commanded the east side of the city, soon compelled its surrender. Incensed with the behaviour of the Canons of St. Eloy in permitting their abbey to be used as a fortification, after sending eighteen of their number as prisoners into his camp, and driving out the remaining residents, he gave the convent and all its revenues to Antoine d'Estreés, the brother of the famous Gabrielle, and he ordered him to pull down all the buildings, and with the materials erect a fort on the same site. The Canons who survived appear to have retired to one of their houses within the city, and to have used henceforth the little parish church of St. Martin in which to celebrate their offices.

After a lapse of sixty years, when France had somewhat recovered from its internecine strife and the Catholic religion was once more firmly established, Louis XIII., on March 30, 1630, made an order that the Benedictines should re-enter into possession of the site of their ancient abbey; and he gave two-thirds of the materials of the fort which had been erected thereon towards the

rebuilding of their convent. Apparently the first buildings they put up were of a more or less temporary character, for in 1638, during the war with Spain, the townspeople, fearing lest the site should again be used for an attack on Noyon, arranged with the Canons slightly to vary the position of the church. It was not until 1649 that full possession was given to the clergy, and they proceeded in so leisurely a way to erect the buildings, that it was not until 1682 that the church was finally consecrated. It does not appear that the original Benedictines were the clergy to whom the site was given, but to a reformed branch of the Order, known as the Benedictines of St. Maur, instituted in 1621. The new convent is described as being imposing, the church rich and vast, the gardens spacious, the library choice, and the house one of the finest and most renowned of the reformed Benedictine Order in France. But it all went down in 1793 before the storm of the great Revolution, and on its site was again erected the citadel of Noyon.

One incident connected with the history of the earlier abbey is interesting. Abbot Claude de Hangest took under his protection a youth of the city named John Calvin, permitting him to study with his nephews, and he presented him with two chaplaincies for his support; and after his return from Paris in 1527, the Abbot appointed him, although he had never received the tonsure or become a priest, as curé of the neighbouring village of Marteville.



An Ancient Gate-Post.

BY A. NEWELL.

THE diligent and painstaking antiquary is frequently wont to heave a sigh at the paucity of surviving examples of objects which, once common, are now represented at most by few and imperfect specimens. He realizes that, in his attempts to understand and interpret past conditions of life, he has to struggle against a considerable handicap. In the case now before us we have an in-

stance in which perfect examples cannot be said to be at all deficient in numbers. Comparative abundance, however, does not appear to have helped an acquaintance with their special characteristics, nor an understanding of the uses to which they were originally applied. Nay, this fact has only served to make them commonplace and devoid of interest. In most hilly districts, and especially in the North of England, it is notorious that stone walls are an obtrusive feature of the landscape. In many localities, notably the seat of the early textile industry bordering the twin counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the land was, and still is, much subdivided. Most of the families had their economic fabric resting upon a broader base than is generally the case to-day. Their living depended upon the tending of a tiny dairy farm, and following, at the most convenient times, some textile industry.

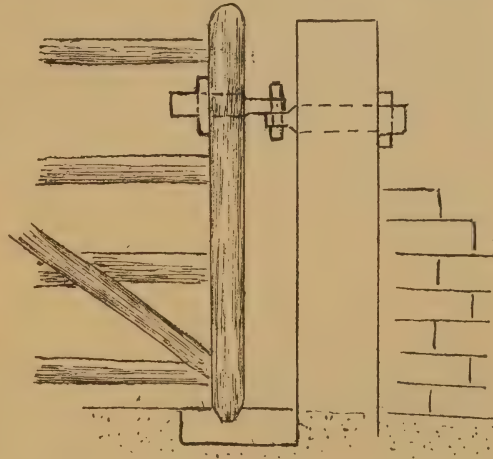
The necessarily small enclosures, whether field, fold, or yard, were divided off by a maze of fences made of the most handy material—the stone lying everywhere about. The entrances to, and means of passage between these enclosures, the “gaps,” are always bounded by massive, upright stone posts, locally called “stoops,” firmly fixed in the ground. When necessary to close the gaps, two or three stout wooden rails are placed across between the posts. A very simple device, consisting of recesses cut in each post, enables the “stangs” to be easily and firmly fixed in position, or removed, as occasion requires. This primitive arrangement is still very commonly in use. However, where the gateway has to be very frequently opened and closed—as, for instance, the yard gateway—this arrangement is rather cumbrous. Consequently a framed gate, a structure that can be easily swung in one piece, on a pivot which also fixed it in position, early recommended itself. Nowadays, a pair of strong iron hinges is invariably used for this latter purpose. But we have evidence—although nobody now living seems to have seen or heard of any other form—that the means now commonly used were not always available. There is a strong presumption that iron entered later, and its use spread more slowly, in these, what were until quite recent times, quite out-of-the-way

places, than in the southern, eastern, and more fortunate parts of the country. Up to the time of the Industrial Revolution very little iron was made here, and that probably of poor quality. Difficulties of carriage prevented the entrance of outside supplies. There is abundant other evidence that the district was, until late in the eighteenth century, a very isolated one. There is every reason to believe that the now common and useful metal would here, at least, be scarce and high in price. For many purposes for which it is now used other materials were made to serve.

Amongst the numerous stone "gap-stoops"—many of which have obviously been long in use, and frequently changed to fresh positions as occasion required—which are to be found about every hillside farm, there is a considerable proportion which have one well-marked feature which cannot be reconciled with any modern usage. Near the top is a square hole about 5 inches by 5 inches, which passes right through the stone. Very occasionally it may be seen taken advantage of to rest a "stang" end. But it could never have been made originally for that purpose, for at least three reasons: (a) The hole is so near the top that the rail placed at that height is no effective bar against cattle. Wherever this is made effective by placing a lower one also, the latter is always fixed by the simpler and more effective device already alluded to. (b) Passing right through the post, the rail is very liable to move endway, and so drop out of its shallow receptacle at the other end, much more so than when fixed between the solid posts, as above. When this happens, the weight and leverage of a rail three or four yards long stand a good chance of breaking off the top of the post. (c) The "stangs" being almost invariably round poles there is no need for a square hole, which is more difficult to make than a round one.

Diligent and extensive enquiries amongst natives for information as to what was the purpose for which the holes were originally made has only resulted in meeting one single person who could throw light upon the mystery. This old man had a faint recollection of having in his very early life

seen one gate which was hung somehow by means of a piece of wood fixed in, and projecting from, the hole in the top of the post. The bottom end of the gate's own upright timber rested in a hole in the ground in which it turned. Allusion has already been made to the scarcity and high price of iron. The material resources of the people were very limited. But plenty of good English oak grew close at hand. So that it would seem that the purpose of this hole in the post was to fix and hang the gate by a wooden arrangement, somewhat after the fashion shown roughly in the accompanying sketch. The square form of the hole was important, as that form would materially



help in firmly fixing the timber. If the round form were tried experience would soon prove that the timber would be very likely to turn in its place and work loose, a condition which would greatly interfere with the easy turning of the gate, and also threaten the safety of the hinge itself.

An interesting development of the same principle is worth mentioning in conclusion. Several fairly perfect examples of old parish pinfolds still exist—e.g., Midgley and Stansfield. In these places the hanging posts for the gates at the entrances are possessed of the same features, only here there is an additional hole about a foot from the ground. It would appear that the authorities in charge fully appreciated the importance of firm and

safe fixing for the gates, which object they strove to secure by an extra hinge, just as is now sometimes done in special cases.



A Famous Publication of the Strawberry Hill Press:* A Retrospective Review.

BY MICHAEL BARRINGTON.

DURING the remarkably fine and warm July of 1757, when the majority of English people—all unused to weather worthy of the name of summer—were losing their appetites and panting forth most piteous complaints of what they suffered from the “tropick” sultriness, our old acquaintance, Mr. Horace Walpole, was energetically employed at Strawberry Hill in superintending, with a pardonable complacency, the setting up of the “Officina Arbuteana,” his private printing-press, the latest and most engrossing of his toys and treasures. So delightful was his new pursuit that he easily resisted the efforts of his friends to lure him away, and, writing to John Chute, he says, after describing the works that he was busied in preparing for the press: “Is it not the plainest thing in the world that I cannot go to you yet, but that you must come to me? I tell you no news, for I know none, think of none. Elzevir, Aldus, and Stephens are the freshest personages in my memory.” And to George Montagu a few days later he writes exultantly, “Elzevirianum opens to-day; you shall taste its first fruits.” His original idea had been to start with “an edition of Hentznerus,” in Latin, with a translation by Bentley and “a little preface” of his own. This he had in readiness, but meeting in London the poet Gray, who was then taking his odes “The Progress of Poesy” and “The Bard” to Dodsley to be published, “the Elzevir Horace” (as Henry Seymour Conway afterwards dubbed him) insisted that the Strawberry Hill Press must

have the honour of producing them, and accordingly on August 4 he is writing to Sir Horace Mann, His Britannic Majesty’s Ambassador at Florence: “I send you two copies (one for Dr. Cocchi) of a very honourable opening of my press—two amazing odes of Mr. Gray; they are Greek, they are Pindaric, they are sublime! consequently I fear a little obscure!”

Hentzner, however, had not long to wait; a couple of months later there appeared 220 copies of the *Journey into England*, which is thus described by Walpole in his preface: “The original work, of which perhaps there are not above four or five copies in England, is an itinerary through Germany, England, France, and Italy, performed by Hentzner, a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. . . . I flatter myself that a publication of the part relating to my own country might not be an unacceptable present to persons of curiosity;” and accordingly he dedicated it to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member.

From internal evidence, it appears that Hentzner and his party arrived in England in the summer of 1598; they landed at Rye, and gave their names to “the Notary of the place,” saying they had come to see the country, whereupon they were “conducted to an inn,” and “very well entertained; as one generally is in this country.” They took post-horses for London, and rode through Flimwell and Tunbridge, remarking with astonishment the swiftness of their steeds. With London—“very large of itself,” with “very extensive suburbs” and “a fort called the Tower”—they were duly impressed: “Its houses are elegantly built, its churches fine . . . and its riches and abundance surprising. The wealth of the world is wasted to it by the Thames,” the banks of which are “everywhere beautified with fine country seats, woods, and farms; below is the royal palace of Greenwich; above, that of Richmond; and between both, on the West of London, rise the noble buildings of Westminster, most remarkable for the courts of justice, the Parliament, and St. Peter’s Church, enriched with the royal tombs.”

The travellers seem to have been frankly delighted with everything; even the noises made by the swans in the river were “vastly

* “*A Journey into England*, By Paul Hentzner, in the year MDXCVIII. Printed at Strawberry Hill, MDCCLVII.” (Pp. x, 133. Small 8vo.)

agreeable" to them. London Bridge, with its double row of houses and its gruesome decoration of thirty traitors' heads set up on spikes to warn the unruly; the hundred and twenty churches, all parochial; the six gates of the city; St. Paul's Cathedral, with its royal tombs and manifold historic memories; the "small town" of Westminster ("originally called Thorney from its thorn bushes"), all aroused the interest and admiration of Hentzner, and he carefully noted the inscriptions of the famous tombstones and monumental effigies in the Abbey.

The Parliament House, wainscotted with Irish wood ("said to have that occult quality that all poisonous animals are driven away by it"), the Royal Exchange, the Temple and the Inns of Court, the Tower Armoury, the Guildhall, and the Mint, were visited in turn; and after enumerating the points of interest connected with the Tower, our author adds: "N.B.—It is to be noted that when any of the nobility are sent hither on the charge of high crimes punishable with death, such as treason, etc., they seldom or never recover their liberty." After leaving the Tower, the travellers went into "a small house close by" where they were shown a lion of great size, "called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign"; three lionesses, a lynx, a porcupine, an eagle, a "Tyger," and a wolf "excessively old," maintained at the Queen's expense.

Bear-baiting and the play are also among Hentzner's recreations, and he remarks on the "excessive applause" which greeted the "excellent music" and "variety of dances" which enlivened the tragedies and comedies he saw performed upon the stage. He on several occasions bears cordial witness to the skill of English musicians, and the organ at St. Paul's Cathedral "at evening prayer with the accompaniment of other instruments" was, he says, "delightful."

But there are "a certain sect" called Puritans who will have no organs in their places of worship, who reject all ceremonies, and "entirely abhor all difference in rank among churchmen." With these uncultured, unattractive people, deaf to the charms of music and blind to the warm brilliance of those pomps and vanities so dear to the Elizabethan taste, Hentzner has obviously

no sympathy, nor does he regard them as of much importance. It is not to be expected that he should have foreseen how in a time not far distant these same Puritans would rule all England; but from what he says one gathers he noticed that they were infecting Cambridge with their doctrines. To Cambridge he went, and also to Oxford, "that glorious seminary of learning and wisdom, whence religion, politeness and letters are abundantly dispersed into all parts of the Kingdom." He enjoyed himself exceedingly at Oxford, and writes enthusiastically of its delectable gardens, its rich endowments, and "copious Libraries," excelling "all the Academies of the Christian World." Its atmosphere of monastic peace, and the dignity and magnificence of its colleges, impressed him greatly, and here, too, he was entertained with "excellent music."

To Windsor, Eton, Hampton Court, and Nonsuch, the energetic German conducted his young charge; and he holds forth in fervent admiration of the parks full of deer, "groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure," and "delicious gardens," which (as Horace Walpole remarks) seem to have displayed in great splendour and completeness all the artificial beauties usually considered more characteristic of the seventeenth than the sixteenth century.

Hentzner's frank pleasure in beauty, whether of art or nature, is evident in almost every page he writes. The grace and dignity of those "very handsome" Maids of Honour who attended Queen Elizabeth, the charm of English rural landscape, the dazzle of jewels and the gleam of gold and silver broideries, the soft richness of the furs and velvets in which the various "great personages" clad themselves, the antique stateliness of statues in the royal collection, the twinkling of fountains in the sunshine, the banners of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, all delight his eye and stimulate his mind. Horace Walpole does him something less than justice when he attributes to him, without any extenuating characteristics, "that laborious and indiscriminate passion for *seeing* which is remarked in his countrymen," and accuses him of having been as much pleased with "the

doubtful head of a more doubtful saint in pickle, as any upon the shoulders of the best Grecian statue."

The leisurely discrimination of a connoisseur is not to be expected from the sturdy pedagogue; and not unnaturally dazzled by the magnificence of the Elizabethan Court, he chose rather to be candidly enthusiastic than to adopt the foolish *nil admirari* tone by which a certain type of ignoramus thinks to show superiority.

Hentzner, it must be admitted, gives a very pleasant picture of Elizabethan England, with its green meadows and deer-stocked parks, its rivers, woods, and cornlands, its fine old castles, and its well-built houses, with their leaded roofs and "elegant" glass windows.

The love of exercise for its own sake, the sporting proclivities of the gentry, and the way "Nature herself seems to have made their woods especially for hunting," the beauty of the ladies, the excellence of the oysters and the roasted meat, the whiteness of the sheep serenely grazing in the undulating pasture-lands, the large barns where the farmers stored their grain, the tapestry with which those same most prosperous farmers could afford to ornament their beds—Hentzner's comment on all these bring back to us a rural England remote and yet familiar. We no longer decorate the left arms of our servants with our badges embossed in silver; our country-folk at harvest-time no longer sing gay songs and carry in procession an image of Ceres crowned with summer's fairest flowers; our Sovereigns no longer dine in public for the admiring crowd to view them eating off golden plate to the accompaniment of "twelve trumpets and two kettledrums"; the much-praised temperate climate has become rudely boisterous and capricious, the "honest yokels" have degenerated, the village greens are reft of may-pole dancers. And yet in some remoter parts of Kent, or Gloucestershire, or Essex, one still sees places where the scythe of Time has been comparatively merciful—meadow-lands not greatly changed since Hentzner's day, woods in which he might have hunted, and stately manor-houses such as he admired.

With the vastness of London Hentzner is

no less impressed than with the beauties of the country, and he describes the sights of Whitehall, particularly its library, "well stored" with Latin, Greek, French, and Italian books, all sumptuously bound in velvet, with clasps of gold or silver, and some of the bindings, he observes, enriched with "pearls and precious stones." A volume in French "in the handwriting of the present reigning Queen," "two little silver cabinets of exquisite work," a chest ornamented all over with pearls, the casket for Her Majesty's bracelets, ear-rings, and other precious baubles; "Christ's Passion" painted upon glass; and "a piece of clock-work" in the form of "an Ethiop riding upon a rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeisance when it strikes the hour"—these and the pictures seem to have fascinated Hentzner; nor does he forget to mention divers musical instruments which greatly took his fancy; and he gazed in awe upon the royal bed, "ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery."

He was so fortunate as to see the mighty potentate, Elizabeth by the grace of God, one day at Greenwich (whither he went by water, observing at anchor in the Thames the ship in which "that noble pirate," Francis Drake, was said to have circumnavigated the entire globe). On arriving at the palace, Hentzner and his party were admitted to the presence chamber by an order from the Chamberlain. There they found assembled the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and "a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and others, all awaiting the Queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment when it was time to go to Prayers." She came forth in pomp, attended by a galaxy of "Gentlemen, Barons, Earls," and Knights of the Garter, all bare-headed and magnificently garmented. The most gorgeous was the Chancellor, who carried the seals in a red silk purse, and walked between two satellites, one bearing the royal sceptre, and the other displaying the impressive Sword of State "in a red scabbard with gold fleurs-de-lis." "Next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth Year of her age as we were told; very majestic; her Face oblong,

fair, but wrinkled ; her Eyes small, yet black and pleasant ; her Nose a little hooked ; her Lips narrow, and her Teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugars)." Her costume was of white silk, bordered with pearls "the size of beans"; pearls were in her ears, her collar was of gold and gems ; "she wore false hair, and that red ; upon her head she had a small crown . . . her Bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels ; her Hands were small, her Fingers long, and her Stature neither tall nor low ; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging," and as she passed—trailing her gorgeous mantle of black silk, "shot with silver threads"—she "spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another . . . in English, French and Italian. . . . A Bohemian Baron had letters to present to her ; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right Hand to Kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face as she was going along, everybody fell down on their knees."

The excess of homage paid to Her Majesty's elderly person verges, as Horace Walpole says, on Oriental adoration of the deity : "When we observe such worship offered to an old woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair," continues the spritely Horace, "it makes one smile"; and yet he sees "what masculine good sense" and strength she must have possessed to enable her to rule so turbulent a kingdom.

As to the English, Hentzner is not prepared to extend to their persons quite the same unqualified admiration as he accords to their country. His praise is spiced with criticism in a manner shrewd enough to give a fair idea of his intelligence. Englishmen, he says, "are serious like the Germans, lovers of show ; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants. . . . They excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French. . . . They are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish ; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at

London. . . . They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies ; impatient of anything like slavery ; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells." Then follows an inimitable touch : "If they see a foreigner very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, *It is a pity he is not an Englishman.*" With this parting shaft Hentzner may take his leave of us ; nor is he the only German who has combined an admiration for our country with an unfavourable notion of our character. Whether the German of the future will describe us to be powerful in the field and successful against our enemies, time alone can show.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 181.)



THE *Blue Boar* was not the only badge appertaining to the great family of the De Veres* which we find employed as an inn sign, so the *Blue Boar* did not appertain exclusively to that ancient peerage. It was also a badge of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, before he was King, and derived from his father Richard, Duke of York. On his succession to the throne, however, it was introduced as a supporter to the royal shield, with the difference that it then became white, or argent. The *White Boar*, however, did not last long, for after Richard's defeat at Bosworth Field—a defeat to which the Earl of Oxford had largely contributed—that nobleman's badge would appear to have obtained a new lease of popularity. At all events, the *White Boar* as a sign is subsequently very rarely met with. Bagford, however, cites one instance of the sign which must have survived Richard's downfall. This occurs on the title-page of a very scarce book entitled

* See also a list of signs originating from badges in Bagford's *Collectanea de Arte Typographia* (Harleian MSS., No. 5,910, part ii.).

"David's Harp full of most delectable harmony newly strung and set in Tune by Thos. Basille ye Lord Cobham, Imprynted at London in Buttolp (Botolph) Lane at ye sign of ye *White Boar*, by John Mayler for John Gough, 1542."*

Probably in the visits to London of the Earls of Oxford can be traced other instances of this historic sign :

"To be SOLD,

THREE Horses and two Coaches, at the *Blue Boar* at Stratford in Essex. Enquire of John Fleming there."†

E. C. circulated a token from the "Blew Boore" (with collar and chain) "without Bishopsgate." In the field of this token was a Maltese cross.‡

Mr. Burn, in his notes on the Beaufoy Tokens, is not quite successful in his endeavours to show that, because the "Blew Boar" was, in one single instance, the sign of an apothecary, it was necessarily therefore from the Apothecaries' Arms. The truth is that the Apothecaries' Arms are represented on the *reverse*, not the obverse, of a token (No. 293) in the Beaufoy Collection. The obverse side of the token with the "Blew Boar" shows the actual sign of the apothecary, while the "Bel and Dragon," the general symbol of the healing art, is on the reverse. So that the notion that the "Blue Boar" was ever peculiarly an apothecary's sign is evidently founded by Mr. Burn upon the circumstance of this particular "Blue Boar" token having borne the inscription that follows : ABRA : HUDSON . APOTHECARY AT . THE BLEW BOAR . IN CHANCERY LANE, on the *reverse* of which will be found the Bel and Dragon (*i.e.*, Apollo slaying the dragon of disease), the real Apothecaries' Arms. Then by the time he comes to annotate token No. 316 in the Collection, which bears a Blew Boar, but no Apothecaries' Arms, Mr. Burn makes the ungrounded statement that "Apothecaries adopted the sign of the Blue Boar." But there is nothing to show that the owner of this sign of the Blue Boar, one Ezekiel Wallis, in Cheapside, was a chemist

or apothecary at all,* although it is quite possible for one of this calling to have taken over premises which had previously been distinguished by such a sign.

It might be argued that the rhinoceros, the crest of the Apothecaries' Company, became in popular parlance, through defects in signboard art, the "Blue Boar" or "Hog in Armour." But one does not meet with the rhinoceros, or even the unicorn represented by a rhinoceros, on either the token or the signboard, and there are, of course, many reasons for which the apothecary may have hung out the Blue Boar sign apart from its connection with his own particular calling, and from the reason already given.

Preserved in the Museum at Chelmsford is a wooden boss on which is carved a boar, surrounded by a circular ribbon charged with seven mullets.† This was originally in the ceiling of a room of the *Black Boy Inn*, which is thought to have been a resting-place of the De Vere family in their journeys from Hedingham, Earls Colne, or Great Bentley to London. Certain it is that up to the time of the introduction of the steam-engine and of the use of the railroad, Chelmsford's prosperity depended chiefly on the multitude of carriers and passengers that took this road to the Metropolis. And it is very probable that the *Blue Boar Inn* in Aldgate was either a sign originally set up by some former retainer of the Earls of Oxford, or directly appertained to the De Vere family itself. "The Waggon from Chelmsford, in Essex," says Taylor the Water-poet, "come on Wednesdaies to the Syne of the *Blew Boare* without Algate,"‡ and by the aid of Stow we can see again, in our mind's eye, the splendid cavalcade of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, entering London from Essex by the Whitechapel Road. "The late Earl of Oxford, father to him that now (1598) liveth," says the venerable historian of London, "hath been noted within these forty

* In the Banks Collection (1), in the British Museum Print Department, a card relates to the Blue Boar, sign of silk-thrower and silkman in Cheapside, near St. Paul's, in 1765.

† The arms of the present Irish De Veres, of the Irish baronetcy, are: Quarterly *gules* and *or*, in the dexter chief quarter a mullet argent; whilst the Blue Boar survives in their crest.

‡ *The Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637.

* Harleian MSS., No. 5,910, quoted in the *History of Signboards*, 8vo., p. 117.

† *Daily Advertiser*, April 3, 1742.

‡ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 182.

years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house by London stone, with eighty gentlemen, in a livery of Reading tawney, and chains of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him, without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."

The *Blue Boar Inn* alluded to has its site distinguished, to the present day, by a carved stone sign of a boar painted blue, outside No. 31, Aldgate High Street, where now the immense business of Messrs. Adkin, tobacco manufacturers, formerly of Ratcliff Highway, is carried on. This *Blue Boar* was computed to be the oldest inn in London. About forty years ago Messrs. Adkin rebuilt the premises, adapting them to their commercial requirements, when they removed from Ratcliff Highway, where the firm was founded in 1795 by John Whiteley, an ancestor of the Adkin family, into whose hands it passed in 1828. One of the last landlords of the *Blue Boar*, Aldgate, was a Mr. Bellingham. "The tavern and coffee-room department are in front. The larder, and the cheerful apartments, and the good accommodations thereof, are always at the guests' command, and they are well worth commanding."*

There is a drawing of the old *Blue Boar*, Aldgate, in the Crace Collection.†

The "Blewe Boar" was the sign in 1591 of George Smith, at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The sign is mentioned again in 1666. In 1730-1744 it appertained to John Hooper, cabinet-maker.

Blue Boar in Ludgate Street.—*Vide London Gazette*, May 9 to 12, 1687.

The *Blue Boar* in Fleet Street was the sign of Thomas Rogers, upholsterer, in 1675. From 1691-1696 Farmers was the name.‡

"A Very convenient House, situate in

* *The Epicure's Almanack*, 1815. Another landlord, in 1742, was a Mr. Barber, who announces the sale, within two miles of Chelmsford, of "A Handsome Gentleman's Seat—3 Stories high, four Rooms on a Floor, wainscotted through, with a good Flower Garden and Kitchen-Garden, a fine Fishpond, a good Brewhouse, Coalhouse, Dovehouse, Stables and Coach-Houses, all in good Repair; with two Acres . . ." (*Daily Advertiser*, May 25, 1742).

† British Museum Print Department, xxiii. 95.

‡ *Signs of Old Fleet Street*.

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Blue Boar Court in Friday Street, with good Cellars, Warehouse, and Compting-House. Enquire at Mr. Goddard's, in the said Court."*

The *Blue Boar's Head* was the sign of a "Distiller behind ye Compter, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark."†

The *Blue Boar and Crown*, at the corner of Carter Lane (? Gutter Lane), Cheapside, was the sign, in 1726, of William Hay, silkman, removed from the *Blue Boar* by the Conduit (in Chepe).‡

The *Blue Boar and Horseshoe* was the sign of Robert Baynes in Thames Street, 1668.

The *Blue Boar*, Holborn. *Vide the George and Blue Boar*.

In 1721 there was a *Blue Boar Court* in White Street, Southwark; a *Blue Boar Court* in Field Lane; and a *Blue Boarhead Yard* in King Street, Westminster,§ which exists to this day.

At the *Blue Bull* in Great Wild Street, near Drury Lane, Pope's correspondent, Henry Cromwell, was living July 17, 1709 (*Elwin's Pope*, vol. vi., p. 80).

It is not easy to divine how the association was first suggested of the sign of the *Blue-coat Boy* with the toyshop. Perhaps it was accidental, if it is indeed the case, as we are told in the *History of Signboards*, that it was a sign "usually chosen by toyshops, printsellers, and colourmen." Larwood and Hotten, however, only produce one instance of the *Blue-coat Boy* toyshop, and while the writer has notes of eleven instances of newspaper advertisements relating to the *Blue Coat Boy* by the Royal Exchange, they all apparently allude to the same sign, or, at all events, to only two distinct ones. In 1709 is advertised the "Chrystal Cosmetick approved of by the worthy Dr. Paul Chamberline. . . . To be sold at Mr. Allcroft's at the Blew-Coat Boy, a Toyshop, against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill."|| "Lost (believ'd to be stole) a Victualling Warrant made out to

* *Daily Advertiser*, March 25, 1742. *Blue Boar Court* still exists in Friday Street.

† Banks *Collection of Bookplates*. The Southwark Compter was a prison for debtors, etc.

‡ *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 33.

§ *The Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory*, by W. Stow, 1721.

|| *Tatler*, December 20, 1709.

Sam. Ronet for 29*l.* 14*s.* if offered to be sold or pawned, its desired to be stopt, and such Person as discovers the same to J. Dennis at the Blewcoat Coffee House, near the Royal Exchange . . . shall receive a Guinea Reward, etc.”*

“The only True and Original Royal Chymical Washballs, for the Hands and Face, are removed from Mr. Lambert’s, the Glover’s, to prevent the publick’s being imposed on by Counterfeits; and are now sold only at Mr. Allcroft’s Toy-Shop at the Bluecoat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.”† Two years later Mr. Allcroft describes himself as being at the Blue Coat Boy under Bridge’s Coffee-house against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.‡ In 1728, “The Admirable DROPS for Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, and Hysterick Affections in Women,” were sold “at Mr. Allen’s Toyshop, at the Bluecoat Boy and Globe, under Bridge’s Coffee-house at the corner of Pope’s-head Alley, against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.”§ In 1732, “The Incomparable POWDER For cleaning the TEETH . . . which has given so great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for above these Thirty Years . . . is Sold only at Mr. Allcroft’s . . . the Bluecoat Boy, the second house above Exchange Alley, etc.”|| In 1741 the same powder was “sold only at Mrs. King’s Toyshop the Bluecoat Boy against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, etc.”¶

“To be LETT,

In St. Christopher’s Church Yard, near the Royal Exchange,

A GOOD House, very well fitted up. Enquire of Mr. Wharton, at the Bluecoat Boy in Cornhill.”**

We might naturally expect to meet with the sign in Newgate Street, as follows :

* *Postman*, November 24-27, 1711; see also *Topographical Record*, vol. v., 1908, p. 150.

† *London Journal*, June 24, 1721.

‡ *Weekly Journal*, December 7, 1723.

§ *Craftsman*, August 24, 1728.

|| *Ibid.*, April 29, 1732.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, November 26, 1741, and July 22, 1742.

** *Ibid.*, May 28, 1742.

“To the Antient and Honourable Society of
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

Brother Richard Giles, late of the Bluecoat Boy in Newgate Street, in his Life-time desir’d to be buried as a Mason; therefore those Brethren that are pleas’d to attend his Funeral, are desir’d to meet at his Dwelling-House as above, Tomorrow, by Two o’clock in the Afternoon, in their proper Cloathing.”*

The *Blue Coat Boy and Fan*, near Pope’s Head Alley, Cornhill.—Mrs. Atkinson, milliner, in 1767 sold “the Royal Chemical Wash Ball for beautifying the face, neck, and arms at 1*s.* each Ball.”

The *Blue Coat Boy and Quadrant* was the sign of a mathematical instrument maker in the “Great Minories” in 1799,† which might well have dated from the foundation of the Mathematical School at Christ’s Hospital, by Charles II., in 1672. The sign of the Blue Coat Boy alone also distinguished the house of a printer in 1782, at 16, Cumberland Street, near the Middlesex Hospital, and of a colourman’s shop in Frith Street, Soho.‡

There was a Blue Coat Coffee-house in St. Swithin’s Alley,§ which was probably identical with that to which a foregoing advertisement in the *Postman* of 1711 relates.

Messrs. Larwood and Hotten point out that the sign is known generally in the provinces as the Blue Boy. Four tavern-signs survive in London of the “Blue Coat Boy,” at No. 5, Norton Folgate; 12, Lant Street, Borough; 415, City Road; and 32, Dorset Street, Spitalfields.

The *Blue Eyed Maid* is the sign of a tavern, No. 173, Borough High Street. There was a Blue Maid Alley on St. Margaret’s Hill, Southwark, near the Marshalsea, in 1721.||

The *Blue Flower Pot* has no connection, probably, in its origin, with the vase of lilies, emblem of the Blessed Virgin, and the device in the arms of New Inn; but was merely used as a house-distinction from the ordinary

* *Daily Advertiser*, January 23, 1742.

† *Banks Collection of Shop-Bills*, 4.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ See Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 150.

|| W. Stow’s *Stranger’s Guide*, 1721.

flower-pot used to display flowers, as the custom is to-day. At the Blue Flower Pot in Broad Street, Golden Square, are advertised by a relation of the celebrated French surgeon, Augustine Bellosté :

"BELLOSTE'S PILLS.

UNIVERSALLY approved of as the finest Purifier of the Blood, and a never-failing Remedy for all Scorbutick, Scorpalus (*sic*) and Rheumatic Disorders; also a certain Relief in the Gout, and many other Diseases incident to Human Nature, as may be seen more at large in Mr. Bellosté's Hospital Surgeon. Price 2os. the whole Box, 1os. the Half.

"They are sold by a Relation of Dr. Bellosté, and by his particular Appointment, at the Blue Flower Pot in Broad Street near Golden Square; at Mrs. Stephens's a Milliner, at the Blue Ball between the Temple Gates in Fleet Street; and at the Blue Flower Pot in Little Bell Alley in Coleman Street.

* * "At the above Places all Persons may, by seeing the Correspondence with Dr. Bellosté, be satisfied that their Pills are genuine, and prepared by him, and that all sold elsewhere under the Name of Bellosté, in Great Britain, or Ireland, are Counterfeits."*

This remedy is said to have been an empirical medicine which passed under Bellosté's name, but of which he was not the inventor; it has, however, been current in the formularies, and has been described in the Pharmacopœia of Renaudot. The "Hospital Surgeon" alluded to in the above advertisement was Bellosté's famous *Chirurgien de l'Hôpital*, Paris, 1696, 1698, 1705, 1708, 1716, 8vo.; Amsterdam, 1707, 8vo. It was translated into English, London, 1732, 12mo.; into German by Martin Schurig, Dresden, 1705, 1710, 1724, 8vo.; into Italian, Venezia, 1710, 1729, 8vo.; into Dutch, La Hage, 1701, 8vo.; Haarlem, 1725, 1729, 8vo.

Blew Gate in Warwick Street, near the Round House at Charing Cross (advertisement concerning a dog).†

The *Blue Gate* was the sign of a cutter in

* *Whitehall Evening Post*, November 27, 1756.

† *London Gazette*, January 10-13, 1686.

Cannon Street, "over against Clement's Lane, near Miles Crooked Lane."* There was a *Blue Gate* Street in Ratcliff Highway in 1721.† Elmes records a *Blue-Gate* Court in the Radcliffe Highway, at the north end of *Blue Gate* Fields, which, however, do not now occur in the London Directory; but they are described by Elmes as being "the first turning on the left end of St. George's Church, and leads into Backlane." There were also a *Blue Gate* Alley in Whitecross Street, Southwark, a *Blue Gate* Field in Upper Shadwell, a *Blue Gate* Street in Dirty Lane, Blackman Street, behind the Mint in Southwark; in Carter's Rents, wherever they may have been, was a *Blue Gate* Yard, and two other *Blue Gate* Yards, one each in East Smithfield and Harrow Yard, Whitechapel. All these probably derived their distinction from the sign of the *Blue Gate*.‡

Signs of the *Gate*, the *Bull and Gate*, the *Golden Field Gate*, would seem to have had their origin in an adaptation to ordinary agricultural purposes, and domestic architecture, of the principle of the gateways and gate-houses of the Middle Ages, such as those erected over the principal entrances of the precincts of religious establishments, colleges, etc., and those at the entrances to the City of London, like Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate, etc. The partition of fields by means of fence and hedgerow in the sixteenth century would also seem to have necessitated their use, and hence perhaps the sign of the Gate as a remarkable innovation.

The *Blue Goat*.—Not being versed in natural history, one cannot undertake to account for the breed, but such a signboard animal, according to the *Topographical Record*, existed in Cheapside in 1660.

The very heraldic-looking sign of the *Blue Hart* appears to have given its name to Blue Hart Court, Great Bell Alley, in Coleman Street, City; but who can say, at this time of day, to what worthy mediæval escutcheon the device of the Blue Hart appertained? In Blue Hart Court Robert Bloomfield the poet lodged when he removed from No. 7, Pitcher's Court, in the same alley, where he

* Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 135; also in Dodsley's *Environs of London*, 1761.

† W. Stow's *Stranger's Guide*, 1721.

‡ Dodsley's *Environs*, 1761.

had dwelt in a humble way. Pitcher's Court was a continuation of White's Alley, and led into Little Bell Alley. In the *Environs of London*, 1761, we are told that Blue Hart Court was named after a sign. After his marriage in 1790, and while working at his cobbler's bench in Great Bell Yard, Bloomfield wrote his *Farmer's Boy*. Here, at No. 14, he followed his original calling of a shoemaker. Peter Cunningham saw the poet's shop-card neatly inscribed and engraved: "Bloomfield, Ladies' Shoemaker, No. 14, Great Bell Yard, Coleman-street. The best real Spanish leather at reasonable prices." But no traces of Bloomfield's homes in this quarter remain. Great Bell Yard is now Telegraph Street.

Possibly Bloomfield, as a disciple of St. Crispin, could have told us why the shoemaker's last should be painted blue. The *Blue Last* is, however, remarkably in evidence as a tavern sign, the azure being perhaps accounted for merely, as in heraldry, by way of "difference." Although the Cordwainers' Arms have nothing in the way of a "last" blazoned thereon, it is worthy of note that a few doors from their Hall in Cannon Street there is a tavern with the sign, in another "difference," of the *Golden Last*—No. 11. The existence of the sign of the "Last" is readily accounted for, since, whatever they are now, in the old days cobblers and tinkers were the best ale-drinkers. They would therefore be some of Boniface's most satisfactory customers.

A *Blue Last* tavern with a little history is that at No. 1, Broadway, Ludgate Hill. It was formerly described as being opposite Old Bailey in Cock Court, leading from Ludgate Street into Broadway, Blackfriars; but the London Directory no longer boasts a Cock Court. "A few years ago," says the genial author of the *Epicure's Almanack*, this Blue Last "supplied the famous Boiled Beef Shop in the Old Bailey with porter. Some misunderstanding arose between the landlord and mine host of the Blue Last, probably because the latter violated the adage *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Host commenced to cook in opposition to the boiler of beef, and being determined to keep him in hot water, converted his own upper rooms into a dining-saloon, succeeding soon in acquiring a con-

siderable run of business, notwithstanding the start which the other had got."

This tavern and eating-house was, about the year 1890, in the possession of Charles Stone, son of the late William Stone, of Panton Street, favourably mentioned in Dickens's *Dictionary of London*. "The West-End chop or steak, it is true, was for a long time difficult to come at, and, as a rule, exceedingly bad when you got it, although the grill-loving Londoner was even then able to go to STONE'S in Panton Street, with a tolerable certainty of finding what he wanted."

There are two other *Blue Last* taverns in London, one at 47, Compton Street, Clerkenwell, and the other at 55, Dorset Street, Fleet Street.

Of the latter, James L. Whitaker had, at the time of his death, held a continuous licence for forty-five years, and in March, 1905, Mr. Frank Whitaker, his son, succeeded in reaching the half-century. The house is said to be over 100 years old, and was frequented by Charles Dickens.

At the *Blue Last* in Distaff Lane the Loyal True Blues Friendly Society used to meet, where "the Bald (?) Hart" will be on the table.*

The *Blue Last*, now the "Marlborough Head and Whittington," is worthy of note, because the pavement surrounding the traditional Whittington stone at Holloway was used to pave the yard of the *Blue Last*. A stone at the foot of Highgate Hill was supposed to have been placed there by Whittington, on the spot where he heard Bow Bells. This stone is stated to have remained till 1795, when one S—, a parish officer of Islington, had it removed, sawn in two, and one half placed on each side of Queen's Head Lane, in Lower Street, Islington. The pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the *Blue Last*, afterwards the *Marlborough Head*.†

LOST on Sunday the 18th instant, at the *Blue Last* in Tyburn Road, a small Silver Watch, the Maker's Name Daweson, No. 127. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Poole's shoemaker, at the *Blue*

* Creed, *Collection of Tavern Signs*, British Museum Library, vol. x.

† See further, *ibid.*, vol. x

Last as above, . . . shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd; if pawn'd or sold, your Money again with Thanks."*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



SIR E. MAUNDE THOMPSON'S report on the various departments of the British Museum was issued on July 10, as part of the annual Blue book. In the Department of Printed Books eighty English books printed before the year 1640 have been added to the library. These include works from the presses of Julian Notary, Richard Pynson, Wynkyn de Worde, and Thomas Berthelet. The *Pars Hiemalis* of the York Breviary, printed by F. Regnault, of Paris, in 1533, and two copies of the *Salisbury Primer*—the one printed by T. Kerver, of Paris, in 1510, and the other by N. le Roux, of Rouen, in 1537—are among the most important of these books. Sixty-four incunabula have been acquired, including the *Pars Aestivalis* of the Strassburg Breviary, printed on vellum, in 1478.

In the Department of Manuscripts have been received, under the will of the late Miss Harriet C. Plowden, the original autographs of a sonata by Beethoven, and of nine quartets by Mozart. The late Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., of Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, has bequeathed a Latin psalter, written in gold, with a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire (A.D. 840-855), and three chartularies of Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire (1268), and of Selby Abbey and Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Valuable manuscripts have been acquired from the collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, and include Royal wardrobe account books of the reign of Edward I., legal Year-books from Edward I. to Henry V., and some interesting Jacobite letter-books.

* *Daily Advertiser*, April 26, 1742.

The Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts has added to its valuable Arabic collection some further manuscripts of the fourteenth and later centuries, and to its Chinese collection some rare printed works.



A brief study in the medicine of history is announced by the Oxford University Press. It is entitled *The Last Days of Charles II.*, and the primary object of the author, Dr. Raymond Crawford, has been to establish the true cause of the monarch's death, which other historians have stated to be apoplexy.



In connection with the celebration this year of the fourth centenary of St. Paul's School, Messrs. Chapman and Hall are publishing a history of the school by Mr. Michael F. J. McDonnell. No history of St. Paul's—which, after Winchester and Eton, is the oldest public school in England—has ever before been written. Mr. McDonnell has had access to various manuscript collections, which throw an interesting light on the story of Dean Colet's famous foundation.



The fourth volume of Dr. Copinger's *History of the Manors of Suffolk* was issued to subscribers in July. It treats of the manors in the Hundreds of Hoxne, Lackford, and Loes, and also of Ipswich. Of these Hundreds no history has yet been printed, except the short compilation of Page, founded on Kirby. A considerable portion of the fifth volume, dealing with the manors in the Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, Plomesgate and Risbridge, is already in type.



A gap in the archæological library seems likely to be filled by a work which the Oxford University Press is about to publish. This is *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, by Mr. T. E. Peet. The author describes Italy's earliest civilization, and endeavours to determine its relationship to the civilizations which flourished contemporaneously in the Ægean, the Mediterranean, and in Central Europe. Mr. Peet's work contains plates, maps, and some 275 illustrations.



A forthcoming book of more domestic interest is *Episodes in the History of Bath*, by

the indefatigable Mr. J. F. Meehan, which his firm at 32, Gay Street, Bath, announce. It will be illustrated from rare prints, and from medallions in the possession of Queen Alexandra.

Another well-known Bath bookseller, Mr. George Gregory, has issued as a sixpenny pamphlet, in connection with the recent Wells and Glastonbury millenary, an illustrated description of a *Collection of Documents*, comprising wills, chantry bequests, etc., relating to Wells and the district, dating from 1266 to 1664, with a few Exeter wills from 1260 to 1450. Many of these documents have the original seals attached. The whole collection was lent for exhibition at Glastonbury by Mr. Gregory in June last. The illustrated description now before me contains translations of the more interesting documents by the Rev. C. W. Shickle, F.S.A., and is an excellent sixpennyworth. The illustrations are mostly of seals.

The Council of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society propose to erect a memorial to John James Park, the historian of Hampstead, and to associate with it the memory of Thomas Park, F.S.A., the historian's father, known as "The poetical antiquary." They propose to place a plaque on No. 18, Church Row, Hampstead—the sometime residence of the two Parks—and for this purpose are inviting subscriptions.

The great collection of drawings and documents relating to the history and antiquities of London made by the late Mr. J. E. Gardner is about to be sold. Mr. Gardner began collecting when treasures of the kind he valued were much more easily acquired than they are to-day. "As his collection grew," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "and became more widely known, dealers were ever ready to inform him of their purchases or of the existence of unexpected stores of prints and of drawings. One of his great 'hauls' was the (nearly complete) set of drawings made for Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, 1808 to 1825, published in 36 parts, large quarto, with over 200 fine plates, done at a time when the metropolis was pretty much the same as it had been in the

times of the Stuart and early Hanoverian dynasties—a London of narrow streets and picturesque if exceedingly dirty corners. Another great acquisition was made when Mr. Gardner secured nearly the whole of the collection of original sketches made by John Carter, a well-known artist and member of the Society of Antiquaries, whose effects were sold at Sotheby's in 1818, and these sketches were contained in twenty-eight folio volumes."

The hope has been very widely expressed that the collection, which numbers several thousand pieces, may not be dispersed, but that some London company or library or corporate body, or even some individual, may purchase the collections as a whole, and so secure what, if once dispersed, can never be got together again.

The new part, July, of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* (London, 15 Paternoster Row; Price 6d.) contains much interesting matter. Among the contents I notice the third part of Sir Henry Howorth's "The Bible Canon of the Reformation"; "St. Paul and the Book of Wisdom," by the Rev. R. Roberts; "Ecclesiasticus and Proverbs," by Principal Clemens; and "An Apocryphal Story of St. Peter," versified from the Irish, by Dr. Douglas Hyde.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire issue punctually the new volume (xii.) of their *Transactions*. It opens with accounts of the summer excursion in the Oxton district, and the autumn outing to the villages of Car-Colston and Screveton, in which brief descriptions are given of the various churches and other buildings and sites visited, illustrated by a large number of excellent photographic plates. The second half of the volume contains, besides the report and usual business details, three papers. Of these, the most important is that on "Beauvale Charterhouse," by the Rev. A. du Boulay Hill and

Mr. Harry Gill, which gives a well and liberally illustrated account of the ruins of the monastery, and of the excavatory work undertaken last year, which in the main accomplished the object aimed at—viz., the ascertaining of the plan of the monastic buildings. A large folding plan accompanies the description. The other papers are a third instalment of Mr. James Granger's historical and descriptive account of "The Old Streets of Nottingham," freely illustrated, and notes by Mr. William Stevenson on "The Descendants of Dr. Robert Thoroton," the historian of Nottinghamshire, whose memory the name of the Society keeps green. The liberality with which this volume is illustrated is much to be commended. The frontispiece gives beautiful coloured reproductions of the Monastery Seal and Prior Wartyr's Seal, Beauvale Charterhouse.

The new issue of the *Proceedings and Communications* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. lii (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.; price 7s. 6d. net), is a substantial part of 141 pages. There are two outstanding papers; one is Sir Herbert Fordham's learned study of "The Cartography of the Provinces of France, 1570-1757," treated especially with reference to its artistic and bibliographical features, which is illustrated by five good plates of facsimiles of maps and title-pages. The other is "On the Screens of Cambridgeshire," by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, which is supplementary to his former paper on the same subject in a previous issue of the *Proceedings*. This valuable contribution to East Anglian ecclesiology contains a detailed study of surviving examples, "with an annotated list of the screens still surviving, and those which are recorded as standing in the last century." There are, it appears, about sixty examples of screenwork still preserved in the county, but most of these are more or less fragmentary. The second half of the nineteenth century saw much destruction wrought. Among the other contents of the part are a paper by Professor Skeat on "The Corrupt Spelling of Old English Names," and nine excellent plates, with brief descriptive letterpress, of "Old Houses in Cambridge."

The editor of vol. xv. of the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society apologizes for the smallness of the volume, which we regret to note is due to lack of funds, but really the apology is hardly needed. Dr. Cox's paper, which fills more than half the book, on "A Poll-tax Roll of the West Riding, with Some Account of the Peasant Revolt of 1381," in which he prints the Roll (of 1378-79), with an informing introduction, gives the volume distinction. Dr. Cox's notes on the origin of the revolt of 1381, for which the signal was given by John Ball, priest and "Christian Socialist" of half a millennium before that label was invented, and on the names and occupations disclosed in the Roll, are particularly interesting. Among the occupations "panezarman," "blaister," and "blakster" (the last two being female occupations), have puzzled him. Can "blakster" mean "bleacher"? "Bleak" is a northern form of "bleach"; and "blake" was an old synonym of "bleak," with the meaning of pale or wan (see the

Oxford Dictionary, s.v. "Blake"). The volume also contains the first part of a paper by Colonel Saltmarshe on "Some Howdenshire Villages," which contains much genealogical as well as manorial lore; while the Rev. A. N. Cooper tells the story, with several illustrations, of "How Rowley in Yorkshire lost its Population in the Seventeenth Century, and how Rowley in Massachusetts was founded." Mr. T. Sheppard usefully adds "Local Archaeological Notes," illustrated by some good plates of local finds.

The Chester Archaeological Society have issued, as a slim part I of vol. xvi. of their *Journal*, a valuable paper by Professor Robert Newstead—"On a Recently Discovered Section of the Roman Wall at Chester." This extensive and perfect section was hit upon and laid bare in the course of work undertaken by the National Telephone Company. The Chester Society was on the alert; and the company generously altered their plans, at considerable expense, so as to preserve the greater portion of the wall. Professor Newstead gives a very clear account of what was discovered, and the paper is illustrated by eleven good plates. The last of these shows a fine specimen of a Palaeolithic worked flake, which was found on August 11, 1908, in the course of the excavations. It was embedded in building material, and not *in situ*. Consequently, as Mr. Reginald A. Smith, in a letter, points out, "Unless it is altogether exceptional, and found in the area not generally regarded as habitable during the Palaeolithic period (roughly, north of a line from the Severn to the Wash), it must have been brought into Chester from some river-gravel south of that line."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE members of the DARLINGTON FIELD CLUB visited Stanwick on June 26, to inspect the ancient camp of the Brigantes. Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., gave an interesting description of the camp. The following are summarized extracts from his address:

"Who erected this camp and the connecting earthworks, unfortunately, we shall never know definitely. Written record is silent in these all-important respects. But I believe—so far as inherent evidence permits of the formation of an opinion—that it was built by the Brigantes in a vain attempt to repel the second Roman invasion. It was probably formed in the interval between 55 B.C.—the date of the first invasion—and the second invasion in A.D. 43. Corroboration of this is, I think, to be found in the fact that remains of Roman roads and camps are to be found near all the principal camps of the ancient British. This is notably the case in connection with the Stanwick Camp, for at Catterick, Piercebridge, and Greta Bridge, all in close proximity to each other, we find Roman military stations and roads. The Stanwick Camp encloses an area of about 800 acres, and covers a larger space of ground than has ever been discovered in one encampment in Britain. These vast lines are connected with the Scots' Dyke.

"The length of the outward ramparts is 8,070 yards,

of the outside works 3,183 yards, and that of the internal works 2,334 yards. The highest point of the external rampart is 14 feet. They must have originally been considerably higher, as the erosion of the light soil must in the course of nearly 2,000 years have been great. On the assumption that there was a wooden stockade at the top, from behind which men fought, the construction of the works at the present day would have cost £35,751, at 11d. per cubic yard. Some idea of the laborious character of this great work may be formed from the fact that it would have to be entirely executed with wooden spades, tipped either with iron or bronze, and wicker baskets.

"There can be no doubt that this extensive camp was designed by the Brigantes for the purpose of defence. It is certainly a military structure which must have been used for warlike purposes. I think the whole tribe of the Brigantes flocked here, and that the time of their doing so was when the Romans advanced northwards.

"The camp stands within a triangle formed by two Roman roads running from the Roman stations at Catterick (Cataractonium) to Piercebridge (Priests' Bridge Magis), and from Scotch Corner to Greta Bridge, the River Tees forming the base of the triangle. May I here recall a pretty legend? It has been suggested that Cataractonium was named after Caractacus from the fact that he was captured in the vicinity. It is recorded in Tacitus that he was surrendered to the Romans by Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes (*Annals*, xii. 32, 6). It is computed that the camp was large enough to hold 80,000 to 100,000 men. The construction of this camp testifies to a degree of patience probably rarely equalled in the early history of defensive effort, and affords ample evidence of the highest qualities of skill, with able and energetic leaders. Think of the thousands of men and women, animated by that spirit of patriotism for which Britons have always been renowned, piling up these enormous earthworks with deer-horn picks, wooden spades, and wicker and hide baskets, etc.; erecting these formidable barriers merely by the strength of hand and back. Why, it may be asked, was this site selected? I think in the first instance because of the fertile character of the land, so important a factor in the feeding of stock and the raising of crops. Secondly, because of its proximity to the copper-mines (worked within my recollection), which would be of great advantage in the making of their bronze implements, composed of about 100 parts of copper and 10 parts of tin, the latter of which must have been obtained from Cornwall.

"That the Brigantes were a people possessed of superior brain-power is evidenced also by all the skulls which have been exhumed. These are well shaped, and evidently those of men of great force of character. About the year 1844, within these entrenchments were found deposited together in a pit, at the depth of about 5 feet, a large number of horse trappings; harness mounts in bronze; cheek-pieces for bridle; lynch-pins; rings with open-work ornament in both S-shaped and C-shaped scrolls; small metal bowls; embossed bronze work; small fragment of a shield boss, with a rivet in position on the edge; fragments of chain mail from a cuirass; iron chariot

tires; and an ornamental bronze buckle of Oriental workmanship. This last-named article is very curious as having been brought from some Eastern nation, and buried with this deposit of Early Iron Age objects, and is a proof of intercommunication between widely distant parts of the world at a very early period. It bears an interesting engraving representing two peacocks standing facing each other on either side of a tree, or plant, whilst the termination of the actual loop of the buckle is ornamented with two horses' heads. Several of the bronze articles, especially the harness-mounts, have much delicacy of form, and are enriched with a good deal of open-work ornament, and in one or two cases there are indications of the use of enamel, a species of decoration for which the inhabitants of Britain before the Roman occupation were famous, and bear tribute to their artistic taste and skill in the working of metals. Numerous bronze battle-axes and spearheads have also been found here, some of which are in my possession."



The WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual gathering at Bradford-on-Avon on June 29 and 30 and July 1. On the first day visits were paid to the Tithe Barn, parish and Saxon churches, The Hall, Chantry, and Priory. The anniversary dinner was held in the evening, followed by a *conversazione*, at which Dr. Beddoe delivered his presidential address. Referring to the fact that perhaps quite as much destruction to valuable archaeological and antiquarian material was going on in our own age as was perpetrated at an earlier date, he said no treasure of this kind was absolutely safe until it was put under the protection of the nation or had become an object of national care. A paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read by Miss Alice Dryden on "Emblems of Sport on Sepulchral Monuments," and the musical arrangements were in the hands of the Misses Applegate. The second day was spent in the neighbourhood of Bradford, while on July 1 Bristol was visited, when the Church of St. Mary Redcliff and some of the lesser-known objects of interest were inspected under the able leadership of Mr. J. E. Pritchard. In the course of the Wiltshire meeting the interesting and important announcement was made that arrangements had been made with the Society of Antiquaries for carrying out excavation work on the famous site of Old Sarum.



A summer meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Clonmel, Munster, from July 12 to 16. Many papers were read, and many places of interest were visited, including the old church and high crosses at Kilkieran, Inishlough Abbey, the cromlech, etc., at Gurteen-le-Poer, Athassel Abbey, Fethard Church, with its many interesting monuments, and Fethard Abbey Church, with numerous mediæval cross-slabs.



On July 3 about a hundred members of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at Chiddingly, the occasion being the first of what it is hoped will be a series of local meetings in various parts of the county. In Chiddingly Church, Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., explained the many features of this

interesting example of fifteenth-century ecclesiastical work. Attention was drawn to the monuments erected to Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, his wife Alice, and his daughter, and Sir Edward Montagu (an ancestor of the present Duke of Manchester), and other mural features. The party then visited Chiddingfold Place by permission of Mr. J. J. Guy and Mr. Reed, the tenant. The house is said to have been bought by Sir John Jefferay in 1496, and rebuilt during the time of Elizabeth in the form of the letter E, as a compliment to the Queen. The many features of the house were described by Mr. Johnston, who later in the afternoon described the house at Pokes, a mile and a half from Chiddingfold Place, where the party were entertained to tea by the owner and occupier, the Hon. Terence Bourke. The house had a peculiar interest for the members of the Archaeological Society, by reason of the sixteenth-century mural paintings recently discovered in an upper storey.

On June 19 some of the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Towton and Saxton. At different points on the route Mr. Percival Ross gave descriptions of the battle and battle-field. Saxton, which was passed on the way, has an interesting Norman church with some early English work in it. It has lately been restored without vandalism. Lord Dacre's tomb was viewed with interest. The interesting old Manor House Church, known as Head Church, was entered, and the old woodwork and pulpit and the graves of the Tyas family were seen. Service is performed only twice a year.

THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held a two days' meeting at Carlisle on July 8 and 9. On the first day the party visited the earthworks at Liddell Moat, where Mr. J. F. Curwen read a paper. He observed that it constituted the principal fortress in the wars against Scotland, and was certainly the finest earthwork of the kind in Cumberland and Westmorland. It stood right on the actual Border between England and Scotland, and therefore on the direct line of march between the two contending forces. It was the scene of innumerable battles between England and Scotland, chiefly over the contention regarding the sovereignty of Cumberland, which was sometimes Scottish and sometimes English, and he related stirring incidents of battles fought there. The earliest fortifications were made there by Britons, but the Romans, in their march northwards, improved the earthworks, and then the Saxons supplemented the fortress, which was eventually reconstructed by the Normans. The moat is situated in a somewhat sequestered place, and the moat and its historic associations were too little known even to those resident in Cumberland and Westmorland. Standing in such a commanding situation, approaching foes could be seen afar off, and this allowed sufficient time for the English defenders to mobilize their forces.—The annual meeting was held in the evening at Carlisle, when Mr. T. H. Hodgson, of Newby

Grange, was elected president. A series of interesting papers was read, and seventeenth and eighteenth century relics exhibited by the Misses Hartley, of Scotby, and described by Mrs. Hersketh Hodgson; "A History of Workington Rectory," by Thomas Iredale; "The Dalston Family," by Francis Haswell; "Germans at Coniston in the Seventeenth Century," by W. G. Collingwood; "Six Extinct Cumberland Castles," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; and "The Townfields of Cumberland," also by Mr. Graham.—On the second day the party visited the Dumfries district, and Mr. James Barbour described the remains of Sweetheart Abbey.

THE THOROTON SOCIETY (Notts) held their annual summer excursion on June 17, the district traversed on the occasion being the northern part of the county, known as the North Clay district, which had not hitherto been visited by the Society. Proceeding from Retford, the first place of call was Mattersey Church, after a brief inspection of which a move was made to the scanty remains of the Gilbertine Priory, about three-quarters of a mile away, on the banks of the River Idle. Little of the buildings is now left, but much of interest might be revealed by spade-work—it was the only Gilbertine house in Notts. Everton Church, which retains some Norman work, was next visited, and after lunching at Drakeholes, where the canal passes through a tunnel some 250 yards long, and where Roman coins, etc., have been found, Clayworth was reached. Here is an interesting church with a side-chapel to St. Nicholas, and memorials to the Fitzwilliam and Acklom families. Sturton-le-Steeple was the next place of call. The church here was much damaged by fire in 1901, but has been very carefully made good again under the supervision of Mr. Hodgson Fowler. Its fine pinnacled tower is a conspicuous feature in the landscape. A few miles farther on Littleborough was reached; the village is situated on the bank of the Trent, and on the Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster. Here was a Roman station named *Agelocum* or *Segelocum*, and the river is still paved with stones that formed a ford in the time of the Roman occupation. There is a diminutive church, measuring 15 by 5 yards, with a Norman chancel arch, herring-bone work, and a few Roman tiles in the exterior walls, but, unfortunately, the original windows have been enlarged. The parish only numbers about fifty inhabitants, and many are the Roman remains that have been found in this interesting spot. It is said to be one of the places where Paulinus baptized his Christian converts. South Leverton was the last place visited, an attractive spacious church with a Norman south doorway and a fine Early English arcade. The day being fine, the excursion was enjoyed by the thirty members who took part in it.

THE members of the DORSET FIELD CLUB made an excursion on June 22 to Came, Whitcombe, the remains of the stone circle at Littlemayne, and Overmoigne. At Came House the party were welcomed by Mr. Cornish Browne, who gave an account of the building's history. The church was described by the

Rector, the Rev. E. C. Leslie, who also gave a short address at the picturesque little church of Whitcombe. He remarked, with regard to the latter, that most people who travel this road must be struck by the beautiful proportions of the embattled tower, which is of the fifteenth century. The grilles in the windows are remarkably good. On that of the south side can be read the initials M.A. (possibly those of Milton Abbey) and the date 1500. The plan of the church, long and narrow, is Norman. The south and north doorways belong to that period, but the latter is built up. Of thirteenth-century work there is the south porch arch and the east window, terribly spoilt from inside by the depressed ceiling and the inartistic reredos, but well worthy of examination from outside, where can be seen the original hood-moulding in good preservation. The other windows are of the fifteenth century. In the head of the north chancel window are two pieces of fifteenth-century glass. The font, a very large one of Purbeck marble, is of the twelfth century, with the exception of its smaller pillars, which are later. There was formerly a rood-beam, probably removed in 1561. In the churchyard is the step with socket and the portion of the shaft of a thirteenth-century cross. Doubtless the head is buried below. The weathering of the fifteenth-century roof, which has gone, can still be seen. The church plate consists of an Elizabethan chalice and lid, with the date 1573 engraved on the lid, and a George II. flagon and dish, "The gift of Mrs. Lora Pitt to the Church of Whitcombe in Dorsetshire, 1739." There are two bells, one inscribed "Hope well, I.W., 1610," and the other "Love God, I.W., 1610." One is missing, probably the tenor. The most noticeable grave in the churchyard is an enormous table stone, on which is the laconic inscription: "Spratt." The Rev. C. R. Baskett called attention to the pewter almsdish, the sides of which are ornamented with sets of four small perforated holes. Whitcombe, we may add, is somewhat off the beaten track of antiquarian show churches in Dorset, and has hitherto suffered undeserved neglect; but it will before long "come to its own," and be recognized as one of the most architecturally interesting, as it is admittedly one of the most beautiful, of the small parish churches of Dorset. At the Littlemayne stones Dr. Colley Marsh gave an address; while at Ower-moigne Court the party were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cree. Came Rectory, once the abode of the late Mr. Barnes, the revered Dorset poet, was visited on the way back to Dorchester.



The EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Hoddesdon on July 15. At the clock-house the collection of antiquities, etc., formed by the late Mr. Charles Whitley, was inspected; and afterwards a perambulation of the town was made under the guidance of Mr. J. E. Hunt and Mr. Howard Warner. Many interesting old buildings were visited.



The twentieth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 7, under the presidency of Dr. C. H. Read. Mr. A. G.

Chater was elected Honorary Secretary in succession to Mr. Ralph Nevill, who resigned on account of ill-health. The publishers having intimated their inability to continue the publication of the Annual Index of Archæological Papers at the present rate, it was agreed that it was useless to ask societies to pay a higher price, and that the Congress should resume publication of the Index, or make some other arrangement, which a committee was appointed to consider.

Mr. Chater presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which proved full of interest. No work was being done in Bucks or Norfolk, but in most of the other counties schedules were in progress, and new workers had been found in Hants, Cheshire, and part of Wilts. Arrangements had been made with the Ordnance Survey office that their officers should give notice to the secretaries of Archæological Societies when they were working on particular districts so that there might be co-operation. The transfer of Maiden Castle, Dorset, had been completed; and Thetford Castle had been acquired on a long lease, and laid out by the town. Stokeleigh Camp, Somerset, had been purchased, and a fund for its upkeep provided by Mr. Wills; and Whitebarrow, Wilts, had been placed in the hands of the National Trust. On the other hand, there had been much destruction; golf clubs had, in some instances, inflicted quite unnecessary injury on the ramparts of camps. The fine stone fortress of Penmaenmawr in Cardiganshire had been leased by the Office of Woods and Forests to a quarry company, who intended to destroy it. The Hill Fort, Conway, had been injured by Territorials, but, on representation made, had been fenced in, and placed "out of bounds."

Mr. Acland introduced the subject of the stone monuments of Cornwall, in which he was especially interested as a member of the society for the astronomical study of those remains. He bore testimony to the general accuracy of the Ordnance maps, which often recorded stones that had since been destroyed. The site of the oldest church in England—Withian, near St. Ives—had been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to a Nonconformist, who refused to allow any exploration. Various instances of destruction were given. He advocated the enlistment of the interest of schoolmasters, and the preparation of 6-inch Ordnance maps, on which ancient remains could be marked in red. Delegates from various counties spoke of the advantage of enlisting the services of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; the Rev. F. G. Walker, of Cambridge, and Mr. Garraway Rice had found them of the greatest use.

Mr. Edward Owen, Secretary of the Royal Commission for Wales, said that he had been careful to supply schoolmasters with information, and had found them most helpful. He gave interesting information on the work of the Commission, and deplored the injury done by the callousness not only of public authorities, but also of Government offices, as in the reprehensible case of Penmaenmawr already mentioned. Dr. Read gave information concerning a scheme he had for preparing diagrams showing the principal objects of prehistoric interest, which he should like to

see exhibited in all schools. On the motion of the Rev. E. Goddard, seconded by Canon Morris, the Council was asked to consider, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, if such a scheme could be carried out.

It was resolved that application be made for the grant of the publications of the Record Office to such County Archaeological Societies as possessed libraries maintained in an efficient manner.



The annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday, July 15, when Godalming, Dunsfold, and Chiddingfold were visited. At Dunsfold Mr. P. M. Johnston described the church. After luncheon the party proceeded on foot (five minutes' walk from the inn) to "Willards," an interesting half-timbered house, which was inspected by kind permission of Miss Bovill. Carriages were then resumed from Dunsfold Green to Burningfold. Here, by kind permission of Mr. C. T. A. Robertson, his mansion, which still retains its early newel staircase and other features of interest, was inspected, and a short sketch of its history given by Mr. H. E. Malden. Chiddingfold Church was next visited, and described by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., the late honorary secretary. This extremely interesting church was visited by the Society many years ago, when a paper was read in it by the late Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., which will be found published and printed in extenso in Vol. V. of the *Surrey Collections*, and well illustrated.

Later in the afternoon the party adjourned to the Crown Inn, Chiddingfold. This building, which dates from the fourteenth century, and is probably the oldest inn in the county, was visited and inspected, by kind permission of the proprietor. The Rev. T. S. Cooper here read a short paper on its history. After leaving the inn the party inspected, by kind permission of Dr. Nicholas F. Kendall, his house on Chiddingfold Green, which possesses some curious frescoes and other very interesting features, and permission was also obtained to visit the ancient house at the top of the Green, which was known in the fourteenth century as "Hanedmans." By the kindness of the Rev. T. S. and Mrs. Cooper, afternoon tea was provided at Chiddingfold.



The annual gathering of the SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY opened at Wells on July 12, when a visit was paid to Wookey Hole and Ebbor Rocks. At the former, Professor Boyd Dawkins gave an address describing the nature of the life of prehistoric man, and indicating the place which the exploration of the cave had taken in contributing to the ancient history of man in these islands. Mr. H. E. Balch also gave an account of the excavations which have been carried out at the big cave. The annual meeting was held on the second day, July 13, at Wells, and the cathedral and bishop's palace were visited. The report read by the Rev. F. W. Weaver at the morning meeting recorded that the most valuable addition to the library during the year is the original cartulary of

Mynchin Buckland Priory, of the early fourteenth century, bequeathed to the society by the late Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. It is anticipated that excavations at the Meare Lake village will be begun next year. The undertaking will be a costly one, and will probably extend over several years. A generous gift of £100 has been received from Lord Winterstoke. Through the munificence of Mr. George A. Wills, Stokeleigh Camp and Leigh Woods, on the Somerset side of the Avon, have been saved from threatened disfigurement by the builders, who are overrunning that part of Clifton. Although the property will pass into the hands of the National Trust, a local committee of management is being appointed. At the evening meeting in the Guildhall, the newly elected president, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, delivered his presidential address. Referring to the recent reopening of the Church of Isle Abbots, which had been in a very bad state of repair, Dr. Kennion said that in the restoration, which happily was placed in the hands of Mr. Caroë, many discoveries were made. For instance: (1) A stone coffin of very large size, and weighing over three-quarters of a ton, was found in the centre of the chancel. But, unfortunately, this had been rifled, and the lid was lost. (2) A hagiocope with a hinge-post for the veil, by which the altar would be hidden during Holy Week. (3) A consecration panel on the inside of the east wall (south end). (4) Part of the original stone reredos with colour on it; also (5) the colours in the chancel screen, which had been hidden by varnish. (6) Several coins of Charles II., and, strange to say, a number of wolves' teeth. Mr. St. John Hope followed the president's address with an instructive paper on "The Genesis of Wells Cathedral."

The third day, July 14, was very fully occupied. The day's proceedings included the inspection of Priddy Church; a visit to the amphitheatre at Charterhouse, where Mr. St. George Gray spoke with special reference to the excavations which he has recently superintended there; and visits to the Churches of Compton Martin and Chewton Mendip. In the evening a conversazione took place at the Guildhall, Wells, where a quantity of antiquities recently found in Wookey Hole were exhibited, and lantern-slides of the Hole and of Eastwater Cavern and Gildon's Hole were shown. Thursday, July 15, was occupied by visits to St. Cuthbert's Church, the Deanery, and the Vicars' Close, and in the afternoon to Cheddar, where the usual round was made. The last day, Friday, July 16, was devoted to a visit to Glastonbury, where Mr. Bligh Bond described the excavations which took place under his direction in 1908-9.



A field meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held in North-West Suffolk on Saturday, July 17, and, favoured with glorious weather, proved an unqualified success. The members started from Brandon Station. The first stopping-place was at the Lingheath flint pits, Brandon, where Mr. W. G. Clarke (joint honorary secretary) explained that the president (Dr. W. Allen Sturge), who should have conducted the party, was suffering from indis-

position, and was unable to be present. Mr. Clarke then pointed out that the method of flint-mining carried on at Lingheath had probably altered little during the past 5,000 years, that there were most remarkable analogies between the modern flint pits and the prehistoric ones known as Grimes' Graves. "Bubber-hutching on the sosh" was explained, and the curious method of measuring the excavated flint, known as a "jag," was described. Some time was spent in examining one of the newly-worked pits, and a miner, who apparently came from the bowels of the earth, was interviewed and photographed. The method of obtaining the flint having been ascertained, the next step was to see it worked up into gunflints, and this was done at Mr. Fred Snare's, in Church Road, Brandon. Mr. Clarke, in introducing Mr. Snare, mentioned that he was the sixth generation of flint-knappers of that name of whom he had record, and believers in the hereditary transmission of acquired characteristics could thus explain his singular skill. Mr. Snare showed the process of quartering, flaking, and knapping, and made gunflints of various sizes for members of the party, who were also keenly interested in the facsimiles made by Mr. Snare of Neolithic axes, saws, and other implements. From Brandon the party proceeded by way of Wangford to the gravel pit on Maid's Cross Hill, Lakenheath, where luncheon was partaken of by the roadside, the view from the hill including a wide sweep of heath, wood, and fen.

Thence through Lakenheath and Eriswell there was a long but pleasant ride to High Lodge Hill, Mildenhall. At this gravel pit, Mr. Clarke, basing his remarks on an article on "Early Man in Suffolk," by Dr. Allen Sturge, in the forthcoming volume of the "Victoria County History of Suffolk," pointed out that the gravel pit was found on the top of a ridge running from about two miles east of Mildenhall to Maid's Cross, Lakenheath, and with three breaches cut by streams flowing from the east. When the gravels topping the ridge were laid down the ridge must have been a valley, the sides of which are gone. On the east is a valley in many parts a mile wide, which must have been scooped out since the gravels were deposited on the top of the ridge, while the valley of the Lark is obviously more recent. At four places on the ridge the gravel had yielded Paleolithic implements, at Warren Hill, High Lodge, Portway Hill, and Maid's Cross Hill, each pit having striking characteristics, pointing to the gravels having been formed at quite different periods, and all the implements found therein were more modern than the Thames Valley Paleos. Facts of patination point to an enormous antiquity for these implements. At High Lodge is a deposit of brick earth in which Paleos are found as sharp and fresh as the day they were made, and obviously of the same type as those found in the cave of Le Moustier, in France—and practically the only representatives of this period in England. Above the brick earth is a gravel containing drift implements, due to the rush of water from the east after the ridge had been cut through in three places, tipping over the gravels from the top. Opposite the breaches in the ridge, typical drift implements—derived from the gravel beds on the top of the ridge—have been found in the low-lying land.

Time did not permit of a stop at the famous Warren Hill pits, and the party, therefore, proceeded to Icklingham Hall, where Mrs. Sturge gave a cordial welcome to the members. After an examination of the beautiful collection of Egyptian vases and of bronze implements and weapons, the party adjourned to the Museum, where an attempt was made to inspect some of the 70,000 specimens in Dr. Sturge's famous collection of flint implements. There were on view in the cases some 4,000 Paleos, showing points of resemblance and dissimilarity between the Paleolithic implements from High Lodge, Warren Hill, and Lakenheath and those of the Thames Valley, the French caves, and other deposits. The perfection of chipping on many of the Paleolithic implements was a revelation to most of the party. Subsequently other parts of this huge collection were dipped into, a thousand or so arrow-heads were examined, and the striated Neolithic implements found by Dr. Sturge at Icklingham critically inspected and hotly debated.



Other gatherings have been the annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Baslow on July 2 and 3; the excursion of the BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Bradford-on-Avon on June 28; the annual excursion of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Banbury and district on June 17 and 18; the excursions of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Heddon, Newburn, and Ryton Churches on July 3, and to Stanwick and Kirby Ravensworth on July 10; the excursion of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Westham Church and Pevensey Castle and Church on July 3; the visit of the Bath branch of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Ditchat and Evercreech on July 2; the meeting at Yarrow in June of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; the ramble in the Holderness district of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on June 21; and the excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Blyth Priory and Roche Abbey on June 18.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ESSEX. By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. With seventy-five coloured illustrations by Burleigh Bruhl, R.B.A. London: A. and C. Black, 1909. Square demy 8vo., pp. xii, 262. Price 20s. net.

The well-known series of Messrs. Black's colour-books is covering most of the English counties, and it would be pedantic to ask for the high level of, let us say, the Victoria County Histories, when we are

offered compilations much more literary and artistic than the usual county guide. At the same time, this volume on Essex, a county curiously rich in its associations and attractive in its towns and coasts, especially to those who know it well, is somewhat disappointing. The author has indeed amassed a quantity of information, and has also, as we do not doubt after a perusal of the chapters, endeavoured to give the whole some form in its variety. The story of the county is traced from Danish invasions up the long tidal creeks to the jovial market ordinaries of recent times. A full page may seem too much to give to the incredible folly of that unsurpassed wastrel of Wanstead, the Hon. W. Pole-Tyney-Long-Wellesley, while too little is made of such historical houses as Eastbury Manor House, Rochford Hall, and Prittlewell Priory. Unless a topographical or antiquarian author has definite instructions from his publisher to be "wordy" or "humorous" (and we have not detected this in any other volume of this series), we do not think that the style in which this book is written is congruous with the subject. The Greek remark attributed to the Hebrew on p. 125 is a curious enigma, and "sanitorium" on p. 166 may be an error of printing. Mr. Bruhl's pictures are decidedly interesting. His architectural drawings, such as "Chelmsford, the Pro-Cathedral," do not equal those of the late Mr. Fulleylove, which adorned many of these "colour-books," and some are very slight sketches. But in "Danbury from the Common" and "Hadleigh" the real Essex is well suggested.

W. H. D.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., and M. R. James, Litt.D. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 108. Price 5s. net.

THE HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY BY JOHN FLETE. Edited by J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. viii, 152. Price 5s. net.

These volumes, of which the press-work and general "get-up" deserve commendation, are the first two issues in a series of studies bearing on the history of the Abbey of Westminster, which the Dean and Chapter propose to publish under the general title of "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey." The idea is so good that we wonder, as people always do when an excellent idea is embodied in action, that it was not thought of before. The first of the two books before us appeals especially to bibliographers and students of monastic history. Dean Robinson contributes a chapter, containing some curious pieces of information, on "The Making and Keeping of Books in Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1162-1660," in which, by extracts from the Customary of Westminster and other manuscript sources, is illustrated the care and history of the books of the monastery up to and after the Dissolution; and another giving "Descriptions of the Westminster Chartularies," with tables of their chief contents. Dr. James contributes three chapters. In the first, on "The Remains of the Monastic Library of Westminster Abbey," he endeavours to make a "list of books lost or extant which we know to have been

in the library of the Abbey at the time of the Dissolution." The task is obviously difficult, but by a survey of many libraries, and an examination of certain manuscript mediæval compilations, Dr. James has been able to accomplish it with some measure of success. The two succeeding chapters, also by Dr. James, are the longest in the book. In the first of the two he brings together a surprising amount of information regarding "The Manuscripts in the Chapter Library of Westminster between 1623 and 1694"—that is, the collection which was given to the refounded library, mostly by Dean Williams (1620-1641), and which was destroyed by fire in November, 1694. The lists of these manuscripts, thanks to certain old catalogues, are remarkably complete. They included manuscripts of the ancient classics, the Fathers, the Testament, Psalter, and Bible; of books in mediæval theology, history, philosophy, law, etc. In the other chapter Dr. James gives detailed descriptions and collations of the "Manuscripts now preserved in the Chapter Library of Westminster Abbey," a curiously miscellaneous collection. Among them is a text of Flete's *History*, never hitherto printed *in extenso*, which, under the editorial care of Dean Robinson, has now been printed, and forms the second volume noted at the head of this review. Flete was a monk of Westminster from 1420 to 1465. Later writers, especially Widmore, made use of Flete's work; but Dr. Robinson now for the first time, in the edition before us, assures John Flete of his just meed of appreciation. The editor gives the full Latin text, and introduces it with a few pages relative to the authenticity of some royal charters and Papal Bulls, and to certain details of the Abbey history, monuments, and furniture. A good index is added. We trust that these volumes will be so well received as to encourage the Dean and his coadjutors to continue the series so auspiciously begun.

* * *

CHATS ON OLD FURNITURE. By Arthur Hayden. Third edition. Many illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. 283. Price 5s. net.

The fact that this third edition (fourth impression) has been called for within four years of the book's first appearance is pretty good evidence that it has been found to be what the subtitle claims for it—"A Practical Guide for Collectors." It is indeed a very practical and handy volume. Each of the twelve chapters is headed by a selection of the salient dates of the relative period of European history, and ended by a few specimens of the prices obtained at recent sales for articles of the type described in the chapter. The text of the book is preceded by a list of the numerous illustrations, classed by periods; by a summary, but very useful, bibliography; and by a glossary of the terms used. There is a good index, and the book is in every way creditably produced. Mr. Hayden writes from intimate knowledge of his subject, and gives clearly those details which are most needed by collectors, who can hardly expect to find a more really useful guide in small compass than this cheap and handsome volume. The last chapter, containing "Hints to Collectors," is eminently practical. For the student the work is a concise and instructive

handbook. The illustrations, more than 100 in number, are excellent. We are courteously permitted to reproduce one of those in the text as an example. It shows a cabinet, probably designed by Jean Bérain, whose fancy revelled in scrollwork and elaborate decoration, which was executed by André Charles Boulle, most illustrious of cabinet-makers, for Louis XIV. It is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Hayden says it is held to be grander



BOULLE CABINET OR ARMOIRE.
(Victoria and Albert Museum.)

in style than any piece in the galleries in France, and estimates that, if put up for sale at Christie's, it would probably fetch £15,000.

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ENGLISH COSTUME. By George Clinch, F.G.S. With 131 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 295. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The announcement of this volume, in that series of the "Antiquary's Books" which has been of such uniformly high quality, aroused considerable expectation, which will on the whole not be disappointed by its publication. The task Mr. Clinch has here endeavoured to perform is a heavy one. Many large and expensive works have been published on English costume, and on special classes and details of attire,

but this is the first attempt to give an *aperçu* of the whole field of our national dress from prehistoric times down to modern days—to the end of the eighteenth century—within the compass of one volume of moderate size. Having in view the difficulties of such an attempt, we are bound to say that Mr. Clinch has been remarkably successful. It is obvious, of course, that detailed descriptions and discussions are impossible. The treatment is necessarily somewhat summary, and the effect is occasionally rather jerky and disjointed. But Mr. Clinch has not omitted much that is essential or important; he has compressed within the covers of this volume an amazing mass of matter, based upon the best authorities and first-hand and contemporary sources. It is less a volume to read than a book of reference, which all students of the subject and of social history, artists, and all responsible for the accuracy of historical costume in drama or pageant, will find extremely useful. The illustrations, which are both good and very numerous, are mostly also from contemporary sources, and add much to the usefulness and value of the book. We greatly regret that so handy a reference volume has not been provided with an adequate index. That supplied is very meagre, and not at all the complete key which such a book deserves and needs.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE. By Professor Allan Marquand, Ph.D., L.H.D. With 392 illustrations and Greek and English indices. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1909. Ex. crown 8vo., pp. xii, 425. Price 10s. net.

In this latest addition to the authoritative series of Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities, the Professor of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University has brought together a store of accurate instruction. In architecture the Greeks were at once pioneers and past-masters. If they borrowed the alphabet of the art from Asia, they created a new language of extreme beauty. The Parthenon of Athens remains as the top example, and Professor Marquand naturally turns to it again and again for illustration of his leading ideas and of details. His chapters on "Proportion" and "Decoration" are those which will appeal to many students and professional architects, who will all welcome such figures as those of the column bases from the Erechtheion (208) and from Miletus (209). Antiquaries who are Philhellenes, and, indeed, any amateur of the arts, will study with a keen pleasure the photographs of such "new" discoveries as the piece of frieze from the Knidian Treasury at Delphi (281). The theatre plans in the chapter entitled "Monuments" are full of interest. The book is a model of thoroughness and care, reliable at every turn.

W. H. D.

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THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK COAST. By W. A. Dutt. Many illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909. 8vo., pp. 413. Price 6s. net.

This comely volume is announced as the first issue in a new "County Coast Series." In recent years such attention has been paid to county and local topography that there will soon be hardly a square mile of England which has not received its meed of

attention in one popular volume or another. These topographical books, which are written for popular reading, vary greatly in quality; but if Mr. Fisher Unwin can ensure the quality of future issues of his "County Coast Series" being up to the level of Mr. Dutt's volume, he will have achieved a remarkable success. We feel inclined to say that what Mr. Dutt does not know about Norfolk and Suffolk—though we fancy he is a trifle more at home in the former than in the latter county—is not worth knowing; but at all events he does assuredly write from fulness of first-hand knowledge. Starting at Felixstowe he takes the reader along the ever-changing coast, on which the sea makes yearly encroachments, chatting pleasantly of physical characteristics, of historical and ecclesiastical and literary associations, of famous men and famous events, of the lives and characters of the coast-folk of the present day, as well as of the fenmen of marshland, and of many other topics suggested by the changing scene, until King's Lynn and the coast-bordering, marshland parishes beyond are reached. Mr. Dutt's readable and entertaining volume will probably tempt many wanderers afoot—no others can really explore the coast—to follow in his steps, and they will be well rewarded. The book has more than three dozen photographic illustrations and a frontispiece in colour from a water-colour drawing of Bawdsey Ferry. The index is satisfactory.

* * *

THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF KNODISHALL, SUFFOLK, 1565-1705. Transcribed and edited by Arthur T. Winn, M.A. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 79. Paper covers. Price 6s. net.

Mr. Winn gives a literal transcript of the Knodishall register for 140 years. He notes that the entries from 1566 to 1600 are all in one hand, and evidently copied from an older register. Between 1640 and 1660 the entries, as is usually the case, are confused, and for the most part badly written. Genealogists interested in Suffolk families will be glad to add this well-printed book to their tools. Mr. Winn notes that many of the families prominent in the register are now extinct. The spelling is occasionally amusingly phonetic. In 1680 there is a burial of "John garmy the sunn of bengeymen garmy." A licence to a man and his wife—the former troubled with "ye Tissecke" (consumption)—to "eate some fleshe for ye recoverie of there health" during Lent, because "they are not able to eate salte fishes continually," is signed by the minister of the parish and one of the churchwardens, but is, unfortunately, not dated. Mr. Winn will have the thanks of students for his performance of a laborious task, and especially for the complete index of names, which will so much facilitate research.

* * *

A third edition, revised, of Mr. A. J. Philip's handy little book on *Gravesend*, one of the *Homeland Handbooks* which has been already noticed in these pages, has just been issued. It is priced 6d., and we understand that copies may be obtained direct from the Town Clerk on payment of the postage (2½d.). We have also received Part 10 (price 1s. net) of Mr. Henry Harrison's useful dictionary of *Surnames*

of the *United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.), which covers the names from France to Goodacre, and abounds in interesting and suggestive notes; and *Six Views of Medieval London*, by Mr. Christopher Hughes, of Burford, Oxon. These six views are of London Bridge, Customs House, Baynard's Castle, Billings Gate, Savoy Palace, and Westminster Hall, with brief descriptive letterpress, but neither the sources of the illustrations nor their supposed dates are indicated.

* * *

M. Etienne Dupont, of St. Malo, who has published much on the subject of Mont St. Michel, sends us a pamphlet entitled *Le Mont St. Michel Inconnu* (Nantes: L. Durance), in which, with the aid of the old chroniclers and certain manuscripts in the library at Avranches, together with a slight use of the imaginative faculty, he seeks to refurnish the empty saloons, to reconstitute in a dozen pages the internal fittings and decorations of the various parts of the ancient abbey-fortress. This interesting little brochure concludes with an excellent suggestion with regard to the iconography of Mont St. Michel—that the various views, designs, engravings, photographs, paintings, etc., a few of which M. Dupont names, should be collected, in original or in reproduction, for the instruction and edification of the numerous visitors to the picturesque old fortress.

* * *

Mr. Henry Frowde issues, price 1s. net, in the series of extracts from the Proceedings of the British Academy—*The Tercentenary of Milton's Birth: the Inaugural Meeting*. It contains the resonant lines on the poet contributed by the late George Meredith, the fine and worthy "Oration" by Dr. A. W. Ward, and a summary of Sir Frederick Bridge's address on "Milton and Music." It is an excellent shillingworth.

* * *

In the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, we note especially Professor Hume Brown's lecture on "Scotland in the Eighteenth Century"—i.e., the period between 1689 and 1789; a note, illustrated by three plates, on "The So-called Portrait of George Buchanan by Titian," by Mr. W. Caruthers; and extracts from the journal of "A Scot in France in 1751." To the *Reliquary*, July, Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith sends an account of "Widdecombe Church and the Great Storm," with several illustrations of the grand Dartmoor church. The Rev. E. H. Goddard describes, with many illustrations, "Some Roman Objects found in Wiltshire"; Mr. Arthur Watson sends the second part of his entertaining account of old-time "Conjurers," illustrated from sixteenth and seventeenth century books and prints; Mr. Henry Laver writes briefly on "The Loom during the Bronze Age in Britain"; and Mr. W. B. Wall supplies illustrated notes on "Some Ancient Churches in South Pembrokeshire."

* * *

We have received the first part—a double number—of *Mannus* (Würzburg, Curt Kabitzsch—A. Stuber's Verlag), which is to be the organ of the German Society for the Study of Primitive History. It is

edited by Professor Dr. Gustaf Kossinna, Gross-Lichterfelde, Karlstrasse, 10, Würzburg, and three or four numbers will be issued in the year at the subscription price of 16 marks, the numbers not being sold separately. The well-printed part before us contains 168 pages, with many plates and illustrations in the text. Among the contributors are many well-known German and other scholars. Oskar Montelius, for instance, sends the first part of an elaborate study of the "Sun-wheel and the Christian Cross." Besides fully illustrated articles and communications, the contents include reports from societies and museums, reviews, and news. *Mannus* promises to be a valuable addition to German archæological periodicals.

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The *Architectural Review* for June reached us too late for notice last month. It contains a finely illustrated article, by Mr. Edward Warren, on "Buckland House," the massive, eighteenth-century-built Berkshire home of the Throckmortons. The frontispiece to the part reproduces Leslie Wilkinson's effective drawing of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford. The July part has the third of Mr. E. F. Reynolds' articles on "Imperial Mosques of Constantinople," illustrated by views, plans, and measured drawings. The professional sections are beautifully illustrated. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July, is very bright and matterful. The valuable articles on the Leverington Parish Accounts are concluded, and there are interesting notes on Fenland Phrases and Folk-Lore; Fen Fire-Engines (with incidental reference to the Stack Hooks, which are still in use); Church Inscriptions; Wainfleet and Bedlam; and many other matters well worth noting. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, June, the *East Anglian*, June, and the *American Antiquarian*, March-May.



Correspondence.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE RENAISSANCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE point raised by your reviewer is somewhat difficult to answer. I would ask him, if possible, to refer to Briquet's monumental *Dictionary of Watermarks (Les Filigranes)*. There is a copy in the British Museum, one in the Blades Library, and my own at Drury House, Russell Street, London. It will at once be seen from the perpetual changes and embellishments that symbolism was a living language, pregnant and suggestive, up to the end of Briquet's period (1600).

From my own collection of watermarks subsequent to 1600, I judge that the spirit of symbolism survived among the paper-makers until about 1750. Thereafter it froze into certain stereotyped forms.

Your reviewer is perfectly right: my theories are indeed "a tall order." Let him sweep his mind clear of them, and formulate something in their place that

will fit the facts. I have pondered over and found wanting every alternative theory.

HAROLD BAYLEY.

10, King Edward Mansions, W.C.

June 21, 1909.

CITY OF LONDON BRASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

With reference to the "Armar" coat, Mr. Bradford is incorrect when he describes the arms as "cubit arms"; and if he will refer to the *New English Dictionary*, he will there find that "a cubit arm extends from the tips of the fingers to the elbow." In the present instance, if Mr. Bradford will examine the change, he will see the elbow in the centre of the "coudiere," and the armour continued above, terminating in the brassart.

As regards the "Bodley" coat, it is by an engraver's error that the "martlets" are shown with beaks and feet. I cannot agree with Mr. Bradford that tinctures should be omitted. I regret I cannot see my way to abandon the mound in the Pemberton brass. With regard to the other coats—like Mr. Bradford in criticizing my corrections—"I have no comments to make."

ANDREW OLIVER.

SUSSEX WINDMILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Longfellow is wrong when he says, in the lines quoted by your contributor in the *June Antiquary*, p. 217, that the windmill meets the wind face to face. A windmill always turns his back to the wind.

FRANCIS RAM.

54, St. John's Road,
Highgate Hill, N.,
July 4, 1909.

ERRATUM.—Page 265, *ante*, col. 2, line 22, for *nascimen* read *nascimur*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Yorkshire Daily Post* of July 22 contained an interesting account of the opening of a barrow, situated among some trees on the top of the Wolds at Borrow Nook Farm, some six miles north of Driffield. The work of excavation was begun on Monday, July 19, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, and was completed on July 21. "A start was made by uncovering a rectangular area, measuring 15 feet by 11 feet, at the top of the mound, and a trench was dug at the outer edge of this to a depth of 6 feet, when the original undisturbed surface level was reached. In this way an easily accessible mass of earth was left in the middle, in which any relics were likely to occur. During the digging of this trench a large quantity of broken bones were found, quite disconnected, and irregularly distributed amongst the in-filling of soil and small chalk. These bones were principally human, though amongst them were a few belonging to some small animal. Mr. Mortimer considers them to be relics of the funeral feast, which were thrown upon the mound during its construction. Occasionally these bones seem to have been baked, and suggest cannibalism.

"The central area was then carefully examined. At the depth of a foot below the surface the first skeleton was found. This was evidently a 'secondary' burial, and was probably much deeper in the earth

before the upper part of the barrow was denuded. The bones were in position, fairly well preserved, and were evidently those of a powerfully built man. He had been buried on his left side, with the head to the north, and the knees drawn up at right angles to the body. His arms were crossed in front of the chest. The measurement of the femur, or upper leg bone, was nearly 20 inches, indicating that the owner was fully 6 feet in height, notwithstanding the fact that the femora were slightly curved." The skull was of the dolichocephalic type, and belonged to a man of about sixty years of age when he died. No relics were found with this interment.

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"At a depth of less than a foot below this skeleton was a second one, also that of a male, buried in an exactly opposite direction. It was on its right side, with the head towards the south, the arms being in front of the body, the left hand at the right elbow, and the right hand at the left elbow. The skull in this instance was slightly more damaged than the previous example, but was apparently of a similar type—in fact, the entire skeleton was very similar to that already described. Two feet below this were the bones of a human leg—possibly also a relic of the funeral feast."

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On the morning of the 21st "the grave of the primary interment was found a little to the north-west of the skeletons already described. It measured 7 feet 8 inches long by 4 feet 7 inches wide at the top, and 6 feet 8 inches and 3 feet 6 inches respectively at the bottom. It was found to be 4 feet 3 inches in depth, the body thus lying at a total depth of 10 feet from the top of the mound. The grave had been excavated in the chalk, and in this material the principal interment occurred, and was consequently much better preserved than was the case of the other two skeletons, which were in the sandy soil, etc., of which the barrow was built. The skeleton was on its left side, with the legs drawn up as usual, the hands crossed in front of the face, and the head pointing to the south-south-east. In this case also the bones were remarkably large and massive, and the skull was of the long-headed type. Strange to say,

not a single relic of any description was found with this interment, and even in the grave—in filling—there was not a trace of bone, pottery, or other foreign matter, such as is generally found in these tumuli. From experience gained in opening other barrows, however, it was clear that the primary burial was that of a Bronze Age British chief, and that within the mound, as secondary burials, were two skeletons of men of similarly powerful stature. Whether these were slain and buried as offerings to the gods, or whether they were ordinary burials in a previously existing barrow, will never be known.”



An appeal is being made to residents of the Isle of Ely for funds to repair the parish cross at Stretham, near Ely. This interesting memorial of the past has been examined by Mr. F. D. Atkinson, A.R.I.B.A., who reported that the stonework of the head was in a ruinous condition, and part, or even the whole, might fall at any moment.



The ancient almshouses at Croydon, built in 1599 by Archbishop Whitgift, and endowed by him, are once more threatened with demolition, in order to widen a street. Notwithstanding petitions and protests—amongst others from the Whitgift governors, the Society of Antiquaries, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the National Trust, and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society—the town council have voted the scheme by thirty votes to twenty-two, but it cannot be carried out without an Act of Parliament.



It is announced that the systematic excavation of the site of the Roman city of Verulamium at St. Albans, which is to be carried out by the Society of Antiquaries and the St. Albans and Herts Archæological Society, will be begun next spring.



Meanwhile Lord Barnard has been pleading effectively for the excavation of the site of the Roman city of Uriconium or Wroxeter. In a letter to the *Standard* of July 19, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., pointed out

that so far back as May, 1899, a public meeting was held in Shrewsbury in furtherance of this work, at which Lord Barnard presided, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., came down from London to speak on behalf of the scheme, and promised their co-operation. “The number of experts in Roman excavation in the country,” continued Mr. Fletcher, “is very limited, and these during the last ten years have been engaged on the explorations at Silchester. It was distinctly understood that the work at Wroxeter would be undertaken when Silchester was completed, and this work is now practically done. We Salopians started a subscription list for Wroxeter; we have money lying idle in the bank; and we are only waiting for the active co-operation of the Society of Antiquaries and the aid of experts. And now it seems that excavations at Old Sarum and Verulamium are to be undertaken, and that Wroxeter is to be postponed to the Greek Kalends.

“The area of Wroxeter is about 170 acres, nearly twice the size of Silchester. It was not, like Silchester, a decaying city, but it was destroyed by fire in the zenith of its prosperity in one day, probably by Cutha and Ceawlin in the year 584. Wroxeter was not a military station, and its site has not been built over, and we may confidently assume that our knowledge of life in Romano-British cities will be materially increased by its excavation. We may expect, too, a rich harvest of finds. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the work will not be indefinitely postponed, but that Lord Barnard’s appeal will be responded to, and that the Society of Antiquaries will at no distant date take up the systematic excavation of Wroxeter.”



A few days later the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., vicar of St. George, Shrewsbury, wrote further in support of the plea for the excavation of Uriconium. “As this city,” he said, “was not a military post, but rather a commercial dépôt, covering an angle of the Watling Street, which here turned southwards, we may confidently expect to discover objects of great interest illustrating the domestic life of a Romano-British people, and that in great abundance, as the city was destroyed

by fire and does not seem to have been previously sacked. Yesterday I paid a hurried visit to the ruins now above ground, and to the church, and I saw enough to convince any intelligent person of the rude magnificence of the public and private buildings of the ancient city. The font in the church is formed from the top drum of a pillar; it measures some 4 feet from the ground to the brim, and is more than 3 feet across the bowl. The pillars supporting the churchyard gates, some 8 feet high, have their capitals beautifully carved, and in the garden of the house south of the church are other pillars or columns supporting a summer-house. There are many other objects of stone to be seen in the church fabric and in the walls, all brought from the ruins. An opportunity like the present may never occur again, the ground landlord and the tenants being all agreeable to the excavations; and if the Society of Antiquaries will undertake the work I can safely prophesy abundant success."

Like Mr. Fletcher, we have been under the impression for years past that the excavation of Uriconium would be undertaken when the work of Silchester was completed, and we confess we do not understand why preference should be given to either Verulamium or Old Sarum.

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We have received the first annual report of the Liverpool Committee for Excavation and Research in Wales and the Marches. It is a well-printed quarto of eighty-six pages, with sixteen plates, and is issued by the Liverpool University Press. It contains, besides an account of the inception of the Committee and a record of its meetings, an outline of its excavations and researches during the season of 1908. A preliminary survey has been made of a few districts of Wales which have not yet been undertaken by any local society; and explorations have been made in Chester, in connection with a discovery made in clearing the site for a new Telephone Exchange in St. John's Street in that city, and at Caerleon-on-Usk. This outline is supplemented by four valuable papers. The first is the elaborate account, fully illustrated, of "A Recently-Discovered Section of the Roman Wall at Chester," by Mr. Robert Newstead, which appears also in

the new part of the Chester Archæological Society's *Journal*, and has already been noticed in the *Antiquary* (*ante*, p. 311). Next come two brief preliminary reports—one, by Mr. H. S. Kingsford, on "Some of the Forts on the Coast of North Wales, between Llanddulas and the Rivals, and in Anglesey," with a plate of three illustrations; the other, by Mr. George Clinch, on "The Antiquities of the Cader Idris District," with a fine plate of cromlechs. The last paper is, in some respects, the most important. It is a report by Mr. H. G. Evelyn-White on the excavations which he has superintended on the Roman site at Caerleon, Monmouth, illustrated by three good plates. Further reference to this important work is made in the article by Professor Bosanquet, which appears in this issue of the *Antiquary*.

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Under date July 17, the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote: "His many friends in England will learn with great regret that Professor Hülsen has felt compelled to resign his post at the German Archæological Institute in Rome, with which he has been connected for the last quarter of a century. For some time past it has been the policy of the authorities in Berlin to diminish the importance of this, the oldest and most famous of all the foreign archæological schools here, founded under international auspices eighty years ago. The sum allowed for the library has been reduced, and a young scholar, twenty years Professor Hülsen's junior and his former pupil, has been appointed to the post of provisional first secretary, which had long been vacant. A similar treatment of the German Institute in Athens is contemplated, and Dr. Dörpfeld, whose name is a household word in Greece, has only been saved by the personal intervention of the Emperor, and that only for two years. It appears that the *savants* of Berlin consider Rome and Athens to be played out—an opinion which would make Mommsen and Curtius turn in their graves. Striking results and 'popular' successes are the order of the day, and it is thought that these can best be obtained in Persia or elsewhere in Asia, where they may perhaps be combined with political aims. Not long ago, an eminent German scholar remarked in the

course of a visit to Rome that 'there was nothing more to be learnt here.' However, much as everyone will regret the decline of the German Institute, to which, under Professor Hülsen, all British scholars here owe a deep debt of gratitude, there will now be all the more reason for the British School to improve its position in the field of Roman archaeology, which the Germans no longer consider worth exploring, and in that of mediæval research.

"Professor Hülsen, who has lately returned from a long lecturing tour in the United States, intends to establish himself in Florence, and to work at the prints and drawings in the Florentine Libraries illustrative of Roman antiquities. He will, therefore, continue in his new home in connection with those Roman studies with which his admirable book on the Forum, equally well known in English as in German, his edition of Jordan's work on Roman topography, and his numerous other publications have identified him. As one of the very few foreign members of the Lincei he will also return here from time to time to attend the meetings of that distinguished body, which, like the University of Oxford, has fully recognized the great services to learning of this able scholar."

The pageants of the month have been numerous. The principal have been those at Bath, July 19 to 23; York, July 26 to 31; Cardiff, July 26 to August 7; and Chester, July 26. At Kingston-on-Thames the Grammar School pageant, to celebrate the sixcentenary of the first foundation of the school, was performed on July 21. In the picturesque grounds of Llanelwedd Hall, near Builth Wells, on August 11, was celebrated the historic Welsh pageant of Mid-Wales.

Discoveries of considerable interest have been made at Stoke D'Abernon Church, Surrey, a building of rich historical associations. In the space between the pre-Conquest chancel roofing and the vaulted stone ceiling of the thirteenth century has been found the larger half of a Norman piscina, probably used previous to 1210, when the remodelling of the chancel was commenced. On the face

of the Saxon wall between the ceiling and the roof were found traces of Saxon painting and an inscription, of which as yet only a few letters have been deciphered. These interesting discoveries have been made in connection with work of repair now going on under the supervision of Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

The *Standard* says that in the course of excavations that are being made in Tufton Street, Westminster, and Dean's Yard, adjoining, interesting discoveries have been made of great portions of solid ancient masonry that are supposed to be the foundations of one of the old walls that, in the time of Edward IV. surrounded the abbey precincts. It is thought not unlikely that the masonry, which has a very early Roman-like appearance, may be part of the old Roman station which once existed in the Isle of Thorney. In the débris of the Tufton Street excavations have been found portions of old stone pottery, in the shape of wine or beer jars, with coats of arms upon them, of about the date of 1600, and similar in design to that by Frecher, *circa* 1594, which is to be seen in the Glass and Ceramic Gallery of the British Museum, and bearing the arms of the city of Westminster and those of Queen Elizabeth. Tufton Street was originally built by Sir Richard Tufton, who lies buried in the abbey.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland have issued in Blue-Book form as their first report an inventory of monuments and constructions in the county of Berwick. The Commissioners state that they have been "appointed to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions connected with, or illustrative of, the contemporary culture, civilization, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation.

"The monuments in the county of Berwick have been visited, and a complete inventory showing the situation and characteristics of each, along with a bibliography, a reference to the Ordnance Survey sheet

(6-inch scale) on which it is noted, and the date on which it was visited, has been compiled, and is annexed to this Report. Your Commissioners consider that to render the inventory of practical utility these details are essential. The number of objects noticed is 260, of which 70, it is believed, have not previously been described. Your Commissioners propose in the current year to review the monuments in the county of Sutherland, and also, if possible, those in the county of Caithness, and lists have been distributed and other preparations made with that object."

Under the head of ecclesiastical structures appear the remains of Dryburgh Abbey, of the Priory of Coldingham, of the Convent of Cistercian Nuns at Eccles (of which only a mere fragment is left), and of the Priory of St. Bothan at Abbey St. Bathans. There are remains of Norman churches in other parts of the county—at Bunkle, Chirnside, Edrom, Legerwood, and St. Helens (Cockburnspath). Among ecclesiastical structures of later date, the most worthy of note are Ladykirk, said to have been built in 1500, and a perfect specimen of Scottish church architecture of that period, pointed barrel vaults of stone being used throughout; Cockburnspath, remarkable on account of the unique feature it possesses in the round tower rising in the middle of the western wall, and having its upper portion pierced with cruciform loopholes of a somewhat military character; Greenlaw Church, noted for a fine square tower with vaulted basement and corbelled-out parapet, also suggestive of a keep; and the Church of Lauder, bearing the date 1673, and a good specimen of the debased Gothic of the seventeenth century.

Castellated and domestic remains are numerous, but unimportant. The only example of the moated mound type of construction in the county is on the Castle Law estate, parish of Coldstream. It seems to have escaped particular observation hitherto, but it is a very good example of a class of constructions now generally recognized as defensive works of early Norman date. The prehistoric remains are classed as defensive and as sepulchral constructions. There is no recognized Roman construction in the

county. Among miscellaneous objects is noted the village cross of Cockburnspath. It is a handsome structure, bearing on the four faces of its capital alternately thistles and roses, and is kept in good repair.

"It would be difficult to conceive a more beautiful and secluded highway," says a correspondent of the *Scotsman* of August 3, "than the old Roman road leading from Bonjedward to the Cheviot Hills, a distance of ten miles. In some places it is quite romantic and wild, and from its highest windings you have a splendid view of the Rivers Jed, Oxnam, and Teviot. This disused and little frequented road is carpeted with grass, and the delicious verdure and variegated trees which grow along this historic highway in abundance delight the senses. To the ramblers this road is of surpassing interest. Every variety of wild flower grows here, and trees of every description deck the wayside for miles, and the autumn gloamings are nowhere more beautiful than here. Along the roadside the wild apple-trees and sloe-bushes are bending with the weight of their fruit. I cannot recollect in my experience so plentiful a crop of wild fruits as we have this year on the Borders."

The *Builder* of July 31 says that "excavations undertaken for the construction of the Via Venti Settembre, between the Piazza Deferrari and the lofty bridge known as the Ponte Monumentale at Genoa, led to the interesting discovery of a cemetery of the fifth and fourth centuries, B.C., described by Dr. Paribeni at a recent meeting of the German Archæological Institute in Rome. The bodies had in all cases been cremated, whereas inhumation was the habitual practice of the Ligurians, and were buried in small shaft graves, covered with a slab of limestone. Eighty-five tombs in all were found, many of which had painted vases of the last red figure style; most of them were imported from Greece or Magna Græcia, while the bronzes came from Etruria, and the fibulæ from Gaul. These facts illustrate the early importance of Genoa as a trading station."

The same issue of our contemporary contained a large drawing of the new museum

for the archæological and ethnological collections of the University of Cambridge, about to be built from the design of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. It will form the continuation of the Sedgwick Geological Museum and the Law Library and School, built by Mr. Jackson a few years ago.

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Country Life of July 24 contained a short article on Silbury Hill, Avebury, and the West Kennet Long Barrow, with three illustrations, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, pointing out some destruction which has taken place at the barrow. Other recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics have been "London Traders' Tokens," in the *City Press*, August 7; and "A Bastion of the City Wall," in the *Times*, August 7.

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The *Architect* says that some interesting discoveries have been made in the course of the repairs being carried out at the Old Guildhall in Priory Park, Chichester. The removal of the plaster at the eastern end of this thirteenth-century building has displayed the whole plan of the east window, and three arcaded recesses a few feet above the floor-line have also been freed from the plaster. These recesses are unusual in both position and depth; possibly they were in a retro-choir and used for the preservation of relics. On the north side a beautiful trefoil-headed niche has come to light, which was possibly intended for an image of the Blessed Virgin, though it might have been an aumbry.

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There has lately been placed on exhibition in the Egyptian Sculpture Gallery of the British Museum a very fine sepulchral or votive pyramidion of sandstone, inscribed with the name of Utchâ-Heru-a, a priest and son of the prophet Heru-pa-Khrat. This interesting object, which is 2 feet in height, and 1 foot 4 inches at the base, is inscribed with prayers to the gods Ra, Tmu, Osiris, and Anubis. On one side will be noticed this latter deity, represented embalming the body of the deceased, with the goddesses Isis and Nephthys at the head and foot of the bier. Close to the pyramidion is a small portrait statue of the deceased, together with a gold mask, atef crown, and head-dress of beaten gold, inlaid with lapis lazuli. These were probably placed

upon the statue on special feast days or ceremonial occasions. There is also belonging to this set a small gold chain of very fine workmanship, having attached to it an amulet representing the goddess Maat. These objects, which date from the Twentieth to the Twenty-second Dynasty, about 1,000 B.C., were discovered at Bubastis a year or two ago, and have been acquired with the assistance of a donation from Lady Wantage.

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"In the course of excavating a trench for telephone cables in Newgate-street the workmen this week," says the *Times* of August 11, "came upon a mass of medieval masonry facing the east. The trench, about 18 inches wide, and 10 feet deep, is on the north side of the street, parallel with and close to the pavement. The masonry is in a direct line north of the plinth which was found a few years ago in digging for the foundations of the Central Criminal Court. This mass of masonry doubtless formed the eastern side of the ancient gateway called Newgate."

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Near the chalk quarries at Northfleet, Kent, the foundations of a Roman villa have been discovered. Careful excavations are being made under the direction of Mr. W. H. Steadman, a local antiquary, and a number of red tile pavements, many fragments of pottery and a Roman well, 12 feet deep, have been found.



Salisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.*

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IN many English districts the antiquary of the present day is in somewhat the same position as a miner who, finding himself near some old and disused mine, elects to settle down and work at it in the hope that, by

* For previous references to the camp, see Collinson, *History of Somerset*, 1791, vol. i., p. 99; Phelps, *History of Somersetshire*, 1836-1839, vol. ii., part ii.,

patient industry and the aid of modern appliances, he may yet be able to glean a scanty harvest from among the material rejected in a more prosperous period.

Perhaps this metaphor will apply to no place more completely than to the neighbourhood of Bath, for from that ancient city good archaeologists have for generations proceeded in all directions to explore the surrounding country. They were men who understood their work; their keen eyes noted everything of import, and their capable hands grasped all that was of value. Those, therefore, who live in less fortunate times can discover little beyond the fragments they disdained. But who shall say that fragments are nothing worth? The book which is shorn of its frontispiece, may all the same impart as much information as another which still possesses that cherished feature, and the veriest potsherd may tell, by its rare material and subtle curvature, of the splendour and elegance of the old-time perfect vase.

These introductory remarks are the more appropriate in the present case, seeing that some eight years of patient search among the escarpments of Solisbury have resulted in the finding of scarcely any objects that are perfect. Notwithstanding that, we hope to prove that our discoveries are none the less worthy of record, pointing as they do to the conclusion that the plateau of Solisbury, first occupied by Neolithic man, formed the scene of a busy settlement in Late-Celtic times, but was deserted before, or remained unaffected by, the Roman occupation of the district.

I. PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Solisbury, Sulisbury, or Little Solsbury as the natives prefer to call it, is an isolated,

p. 103; John Earle, *A Guide to the Knowledge of Bath*, 1864, pp. 3-10; Evans, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*, New Series, vol. iv., 1866, p. 240; H. H. Winwood, in *Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. ii. (1870-1873), p. 246; Sir John Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements*, 1872, pp. 253, etc., and Fig. 284; J. Wright, "An Enquiry concerning Fortified Hills near Bath," in *Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. iv., 1881, pp. 129-138; British Association, *Handbook to Bath*, edited by J. W. Morris, F.L.S., Bath, 1888, p. 7; *Antiquary*, 1908, p. 284. For the name "Solisbury," see *The Goddess Sul*, a Lecture by Rev. A. M. Downes, Bath, 1909.

conical, flat-topped hill of considerable boldness and altitude, rising nearly 500 feet above the village of Batheaston, and situated some two miles north-east from the centre of the city of Bath. The hill is specially adapted for defensive purposes by Nature: on the south it is bounded by the valley of the Avon; on the west it is cut off from Lansdown by the deep combe which shelters the villages of Swainswick and Woolley; on its eastern side lies the Batheaston valley; while on the north the stream in Chilcombe Bottom, an affluent of the last, has gone far to complete its severance from the adjacent heights of Holt's Down and Charmy Down, with which it is connected only by a narrow col, nowhere rising much above the 400-foot contour.

The wide-spreading base of the hill is occupied on all sides by enclosed fields, which extend far up its flanks, but at some 50 or 100 yards from the top these give place to rough common pasture—broken wavy ground covered with short herbage, among which a few stunted bushes of bramble and hawthorn have succeeded in maintaining a foothold.

The top of the hill, which affords a noble prospect of the city of Bath, the valley of the Avon, and a wide tract of country beyond, is formed by a horizontal plateau, triangular in form, and some twenty acres in area, of which one edge faces north, the other two south-west and south-east (see Plan, Fig. 1). The surface of this plateau is about 625 feet above Ordnance datum, while the bottom of the Avon valley between Bathford and Bath-easton is only 75 feet above that level.

Speaking geologically, the flat-topped capping of the hill consists of a small outlier of some 20 or 30 feet of the lowest beds of the Great or Bath Oolite, resting on the Fuller's Earth. The beds are more or less horizontal, or inclined gently to the north-west, and the surface of the ground coincides approximately with the stratification. The Great Oolite is exposed in several crags and low cliffs, and also in two quarries (H and N on the Plan, Fig. 1); the Fuller's Earth is seldom visible, but may be seen in a recent excavation below the quarry H. The former being a coarse shelly limestone, and the latter consisting of clay, the superposition of the

durable on the perishable material, combined with the influence of joints, springs, and small landslips, has resulted in the formation of a scarped plateau. At several points small masses of the limestone have slipped some little way down the slopes of clay, and in doing so their component beds have acquired a dip—in places as much as 60 degrees—toward the parent cliff. One such case may be seen opposite F on the plan; others are conspicuous and especially numerous along the south-western edge; while the whole of the clay slopes below the limestone scarp

draining would be available for drinking purposes.

II. THE CAMP.

Nature having contributed so freely to the strategic importance of the hill, its human occupants needed to do little, if anything, beyond raising a rampart around the edge of the natural plateau. Indeed, there are good grounds for believing that the plateau was occupied for a period before any such rampart was constructed.

The camp as we now find it is shown on



FIG. 1.—PLAN OF SOLISBURY CAMP.

are ridged with small creeps. The annexe forming the north-western angle of the plateau appears to be simply a corner of the bed of limestone which has broken off and settled down to a lower level. At one or two points springs are thrown out at the junction of the pervious limestone with the impervious clay; three of these on the south-eastern edge and one on the south-western are utilized at the present day as wells and cattle-tanks. These springs presumably constituted the chief source of water-supply for the occupants of the camp. At that time, too, much water now carried away by

the accompanying plan (Fig. 1), based on the 6-inch Ordnance Map, Somerset 8 S.W.

It will be seen to consist of a large main enclosure and a small annexe at the north-western angle. The rampart—shown on the plan by a thick black line—varies in height from about 3 feet to a few inches. It is best preserved along the northern side, where, in some places, it appears to have remained quite unimpaired by either man or weather; but along most of the south-western and south-eastern sides from J to D it is entirely absent.

Ancient landslips will account for its disappearance at some places, especially along

the south-western side; but it is significant that it is no longer preserved along just those parts of the escarpment most accessible to depredations from the inhabitants of Bath on the one hand, and of Batheaston on the other. It is probable, therefore, that in comparatively recent times a certain amount of quarrying has steepened the natural scarp, and at the same time cut away whatever rampart may have existed. It is likely, also, that the materials of the rampart itself have been drawn upon for road-mending, or even levelled during the period when the area within the camp was subject to the plough.

The surface included within the main enclosure is fairly even, though it bears evidence of former cultivation in the shape of strips, marked out by slight differences of level, and defined by the rude boundary-stones—some bearing the letters M and C—shown on the plan. The ground has for thirty years remained in permanent pasture, and no longer presents to the archæologist the ideal conditions that favoured Sir John Evans in 1864.

The structure of the rampart is to be clearly seen at many points where the sheep which browse on the hill have excavated for themselves shelters in its outer face, or in the subsoil below; and it is by a careful and repeated scrutiny of these and similar exposures, and not by excavation, that we have collected the various objects described in the sequel.

We will now conduct the reader round the camp, beginning at the point most accessible from Bath. A section at A yielded a pointed bone implement (Fig. 6, B). A little south of this the ground at the foot of the scarp is broken and moundy by reason of old excavations for stone. The trigonometrical point, 618 feet above Ordnance datum, is slightly exceeded in altitude by the surface a little to the north-east. Along the southern apex of the camp there are numerous small excavations for stone, and at B what looks like a cart-track obliquely ascending the scarp, and presumably coeval with the excavations. It is unlikely that this is an original entrance. There are better grounds for considering a gap (C) in the scarp near Cottage I as original, as it faces what is probably an ancient lane leading down to Batheaston. It is, however,

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merely a gap, and in the absence of any modification of the rampart such as marks the north-western entrance, is indistinguishable from a modern breach made for agricultural purposes.

But there is another line of argument—in which we find we have been to some extent anticipated by Mr. J. Wright—which leads us to suppose that this was an original entrance. The 6-inch Ordnance map shows what looks like the remains of a trackway which approached Solisbury Hill from the north-west. From Cherrywell Cottages (a mile north-east of Woolley), where it forms a parish boundary, this supposed track runs along the crest of the ridge already referred to as separating Chilcombe Bottom from the Swainswick and Woolley Valley, and reaches the camp at the north-west entrance. It may then have crossed the camp and left it at this south-eastern entrance, continuing south-eastward, by what is now the lane alluded to, towards Batheaston. Poor as the evidence for such a track may be, it points to a road crossing the camp from north-west to south-east—a road with a direction at right angles to that of the Fosse Way, and ignoring the site of what is now the city of Bath.

At D there are more excavations for stone, a little beyond which the rampart makes its appearance and develops northward, though opposite Cottage II it has been partly destroyed. At E the limestone is exposed in several small crags, above which an instructive section of the rampart and subsoil presented in June, 1907, the following details:

	Feet. Inches.	
3. RAMPART.—Dark soil, full of limestone pieces, which at the bottom are large (up to 1 foot 6 inches by 6 inches), forming a sort of dry walling; in the dark soil, bones and teeth of sheep	2	6
2. SUBSOIL.—Limestone rubble: small pieces of limestone, with a little yellow soil in the interstices, disturbed for 1 foot 6 inches down, as a sherd of coarse pottery and a flint-flake occurred at that depth	6	0
1. ROCK (GREAT OOLITE).—In place		

From this section, in which 3 is the rampart and 2 the natural subsoil, it appears certain that the plateau was occupied by

2 T

users of flint and coarse pottery for a period before the rough walling forming the rampart was put up. The rampart-builders seem to have thrown down at random various-sized pieces of stone, filling up their interstices and piling over them relic-bearing soil obtained from the surface of the plateau itself. The pieces of stone in the rampart are larger than those forming the subsoil, and were presumably obtained chiefly from the natural talus which would have accumulated at the foot of the escarpment.

At the north-eastern angle, where several crags of limestone project from the scarp, the rampart is well preserved. At F it is somewhat broken, and can be seen to contain within its interior stones which show reddening by fire—a phenomenon not confined to this part of the rampart. This burning could

the north is indicated in the plan. South of this point the observer will note the great extent to which landslipping has taken place, while an examination of the soil capping the escarpment will convince him that this part of the camp more than any other has been the scene of prolonged occupation. At K a layer of charcoal an inch or two thick, about 18 inches below the surface, extends some 10 feet along the exposed edge of the soil, and marks what is probably the site of a hearth. Here we have found a human lower jaw, together with potsherds, bones of domestic animals, and a pointed bone implement (Fig. 6, A); while a little farther to the south-east was found the iron needle (Fig. 7, A), accompanied by potsherds and a flint flake.

Having now completed the circuit of the



FIG. 2.—SECTION OF RAMPART AND ESCARPMENT AT G ON PLAN (FIG. 1).

have taken place only before the stones were incorporated in the work. The scarp at this point exhibits some small crags, and some slipped masses of rock which show a dip of 60 degrees. At G, and thence for some distance westward, the rampart is better preserved than elsewhere, and is 3 feet high; at this point the section forming Fig. 2 has been drawn, to show the general relations of the rampart (R), the limestone scarp (2), and the Fuller's Earth (1) below, with its irregular surface, bushes, and tumbled blocks of limestone.

Above the large quarry H the rampart has been cut away, but it reappears, though diminished in height, above the annexe, and does not die out till the entrance J is passed. On both sides of this entrance the scarp shows small excavations, probably for stone and of no archaeological significance; one on

camp, we are free to devote special attention to the annexe and its immediate vicinity. The position of the entrance J seems to have been determined by the presence of a slight natural depression or valley descending from the main enclosure into the annexe. On both sides of this depression the rampart dies off, and the ends, diminishing in height, curve inward, leaving a narrow space between. Through this space a track, marked on the Ordnance map and on the accompanying plan, but now obliterated from disuse, leads down from the main enclosure to the annexe. Placed across this track, just outside the entrance, are the remains of what was seemingly a low stone wall (L on our plan), probably about 18 inches thick and 3 feet high, as indicated by an upright stone still in position at the northern end. The remainder of the wall, now level with the

surrounding surface, shows it to have been about 40 feet in length. The wall is so placed that, unless it was pierced by a central gangway, it would have left only a narrow and inconvenient passage at each end. It is doubtful, however, if it has any archaeological significance, though it appears not to have been erected within the last thirty years. Clear of this point, the track turned northward across the annexe, and left it apparently at the gap M, a route followed by the farmers when the corn grown on the hill up to thirty years ago was carried home to Swainswick.

The annexe itself, which seems to have been bordered by a low rampart, of which traces, shown on our plan, are to be seen above the quarry N, is of special importance, as it was here that the chief human remains were found, and traces of smelting operations discovered. It forms a small natural platform at about 20 feet below the main plateau, from which it is separated by a scarp. On its north-western edge is a small quarry (N), shown and named "Quarry" on the 6-inch Ordnance map, which, after a long period of disuse, was slightly extended in 1908, happily for a temporary purpose only. This is undoubtedly the identical quarry whose top-cover of black mould first met the gaze of Sir John Evans and his friends in 1864, when they walked up from Bath, and which, thirty-six years afterwards, similarly caught our attention, and yielded us our first relics, though the visit of 1864 was then unknown to us. The quarry exhibits the following section :

	Feet.	Inches.
3. MADE GROUND.—Soil, brown, with small pieces of limestone and rootlets throughout, passing down into No. 2 - - - - -	1	6
2. MADE GROUND.—Limestone rubble; pieces up to 1 foot in length in nearly black soil, sharply marked off from No. 1 - - - - -	3	0
1. ROCK.—Limestone, irregularly and thinly bedded, formerly worked to a depth of about - - - - -	15	0

The diagrammatic sectional view (Fig. 3) shows the relationships of the various beds. No. 1 represents the limestone in place; it was in a shallow grave excavated in the uppermost bed that the human remains alluded to above were found, their position

being indicated in the diagram by the X. The grave—now demolished by the quarrying of 1908—was partly covered by two large stones, above which No. 2 was deposited. The whole is crowned by the rampart R, which is nearly equivalent to No. 3. Bed No. 2—the layer found by Sir John Evans to contain bones and potsherds—extends along the edge of the annexe for about 50 feet, and is undoubtedly "made ground," as throughout it yields bones of domestic animals, pieces of iron and iron-slag, burnt stones, and sherds of pottery. A single



FIG. 3.—DIAGRAMMATIC SECTIONAL VIEW OF QUARRY N, SHOWING POSITION OF SKELETONS.

fragment of Samian ware, decorated with what appears to be a representation of a temple, was found loose on a ledge below the edge of the quarry. It is of special interest, as it constitutes the sole evidence of Roman influence we have found at Solisbury. In some of the interstices of Bed 2 occurred numerous species of land-shells, chiefly *Helix aspersa* and *H. lapicida*, with some examples of *Bulimus* and *Cyclostoma elegans*.

(To be continued.)



Leonardo da Vinci, a Precursor of Aviation.

BY DR. ALUIGI COSSIO.

"I' mi saprei levar per l' aere a volo."
Inferno, xxix. 113.



WHILE admiring Count Zeppelin, the brothers Wright, Mr. Latham, M. Blériot, and the leading champions in aviation of all nations, we naturally think of all the attempts that were made in times gone by at the conquest of the air. Man has ever meditated on the possibility of imitating the birds, and soaring undisturbed above this earth of ours. Mythology, with its myths of winged gods and flying heroes, suggests that the ancients had, if not a clear conception of aviation, a desire at least of conquering the air. It would be too long to enumerate all the attempts made at this conquest, but we will limit ourselves in this short survey to Leonardo da Vinci, who must be considered as the precursor of aviation in modern times.

Among the manuscripts of the most complete and encyclopædic genius of the Italian Renaissance, a codex is extant which contains important notions about the flight of birds, and *il volo artificiale*, showing that Leonardo had the conviction of the possibility of conquering the air by means of a heavier body, *mercè il più pesante*. The manuscript consists of a small writing-book of cotton-paper with a thin plain cover stained by several drops of ink; on the cover itself, in Roman letters, although almost faded away, we still read the signature of the great genius, Leonardo da Vinci. The manuscript measures 8×6 inches, and contains five folios and three leaves, thirty pages in all, written and designed by Leonardo himself. In the second page, after some other matters of various kinds, Leonardo treats of the flight of birds, and analyzes in particular the flight of the kite—a bird for which he had an especial predilection, having dreamt of it in his childhood. He says: "The fact of having to write about the kite seems to be predestined, for, when I was still a child, it appeared to me that while I was in the cradle a kite flew to me, and, opening my

mouth with its beak, stroked me with the tail between the lips."

It was in the spring of A.D. 1506 that Leonardo, in the calm of the mountain-top of Fiesole, conceived this flying-machine with which he hoped to fly over Florence and Tuscany. We have every reason to believe that this contrivance, heavier than air, was afterwards prepared and made at Milan in the garden of the Sforza Castle. It is uncertain whether Leonardo himself attempted the first flight with the original aeroplane. The chroniclers of that time left no mention of it, although Jerome Cardano, the mathematician, wrote: "Anche Leonardo da Vinci tentò di volare, ma mal gli intervenne." It seems that the great artist never attempted it, and the quoted words allude perhaps to the fact that during the trials and experiments in the garden of the Duke of Milan, the long studies and the serious preparations of Leonardo were in evident contrast with the impatience and enthusiastic fervour of his mechanician, Mastro Zoroato da Peretola, who without permission from Leonardo, and rather against his will, tried to fly, with the result that he fell down and broke his ribs. According to the manuscript, the aeroplane of Leonardo da Vinci had the form and appearance of a bat. The skeleton of the wing, like that of a hand, had five extremities with all the articulations movable at the joints. The five fingers were united together by a leather membrane and by strings of raw silk, with a lever and a prop to act as muscles. A movable cross-piece of timber and a plummet served to lift up the wings, which to the number of four were made in the shape of a cross. Each was 40 elbows long and 8 wide. As the wings were made to recede, the aeroplane progressed in the air; while as the wings were lowered the machine rose in the air. A long rudder, covered with feathers like the tail of a bird, directed the movements of the aeroplane.

Leonardo da Vinci in his manuscript gives further particulars how to start from the ground; but his study on the influence of the change of the centre of pressure in relation to the centre of gravity, and on the deformation and flexibility of the wings while flying, is especially interesting. Leonardo

studied also accurately the function and the movements of the tail and of the shoulder in aviation, and established the principle that the bird being heavier than air can support itself (*sostitensi*), and fly by making the fluid thicker where it passes through than where it does not fly; showing that the bird to be able to fly must make the air its point of prop. The manuscript of Leonardo ends with these words, which seem to contain an omen and a prophecy: "The great bird will make its first flight . . . filling the world with stupor—filling with his fame all the books, and eternal glory to the nest where he was born." The successes of the Wright Brothers, Zeppelin, Latham, and Blériot realize the prophecy, and the experiments made by Leonardo da Vinci.



Excavations in Roman Wales.*

BY PROFESSOR R. C. BOSANQUET, F.S.A.

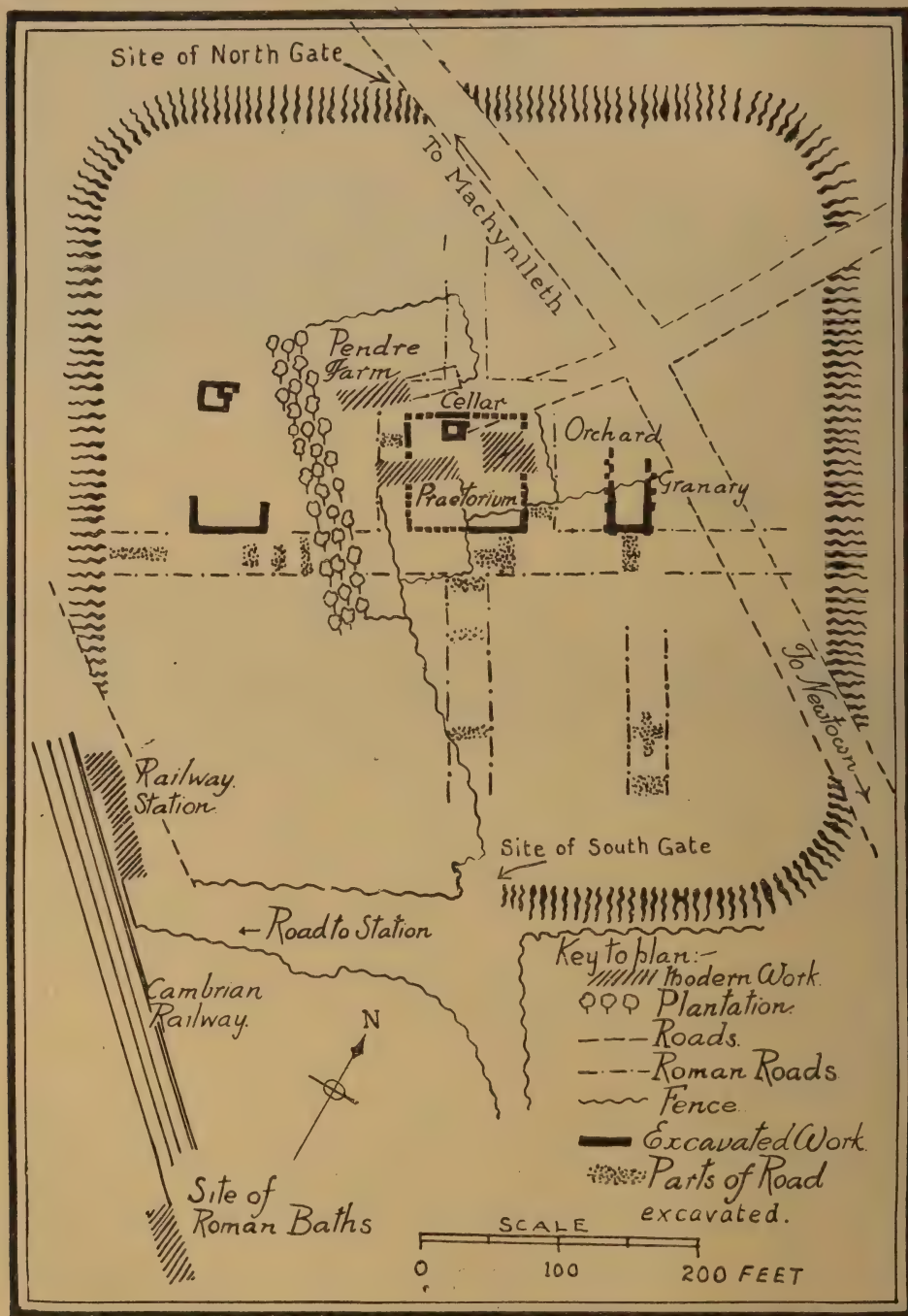
FOR some weeks passengers on the Cambrian Railway have had their curiosity aroused by strange un-agricultural diggings in the rich pasture-fields adjoining Caersws station, a mile beyond Moat Lane Junction, on the line to Machynlleth and Aberystwyth. Few of them knew that the railway station stands on the angle of a Roman fort, or that the name of Moat Lane points to one of the best-preserved mediæval earthworks in the kingdom. The Moat and the Caer are there for the same reason, because the fertile plain of Caersws, a meeting-place of many valleys and roads, is one of the strategic centres of Mid-Wales. The object of the excavations is to ascertain when the Romans first planted a garrison here and how long they maintained it, and in general to collect data for reconstructing the early history of Wales. They are being carried out by the Powysland Club, that fine old country archæological society which has its headquarters at Welsh-

pool, and by the Liverpool Committee for Excavation in Wales, formed a year and a half ago to co-operate with local societies in work of the kind. It is too early to draw historical conclusions from the work that has been begun; the following summary, like the rough sketch-plan, is provisional, and liable to modification by future discoveries.

Built on gently-rising ground beside the Severn, the fort enclosed within its huge clay ramparts about 8 acres—one and a half time the area of Roman Manchester, and more than twice that of Melandra. The dimensions cannot be given exactly, since on two sides the outer face has not yet been found, but will probably prove to be about 660 feet by 600 feet. As at Melandra, the clay rampart had a revetment of stone, and the question arises whether this formed part of the original fortification or was a later embellishment. The stone used was old red sandstone, which is not found locally, and was probably brought from a quarry near Welshpool, twenty miles away. Naturally the fort was used as a quarry by later builders; it must have furnished the quoins and arch-stones for several neighbouring churches. Only the scantiest traces of the facing remain in position outside the rampart, although the packing of red sandstone chip-pings behind it is well preserved. The rampart does not show the characteristic streaked marking of a turf-wall, and consists of almost unmixed clay founded on a pitching of river-cobbles. Only one angle has been examined; there was no sign of a stone tower, but two "post-holes" were found passing right through the clay bank into the subsoil, besides doubtful traces of a horizontal "sleeper," and these are thought to be part of the framing of a wooden angle-tower. Of the gates, those on north and south seem to have been obliterated by later roadways; that on the west has been located, but not yet cleared; that on the east will be accessible after hay harvest.

The roads within the fort, formed of river-gravel, are easily traced. One, doubtless the *via principalis*, runs through from west to east, the north of it is a range of stone buildings, three of which are shown on the plan; in its normal position at the centre of the fort is the Prætorium, a block measuring

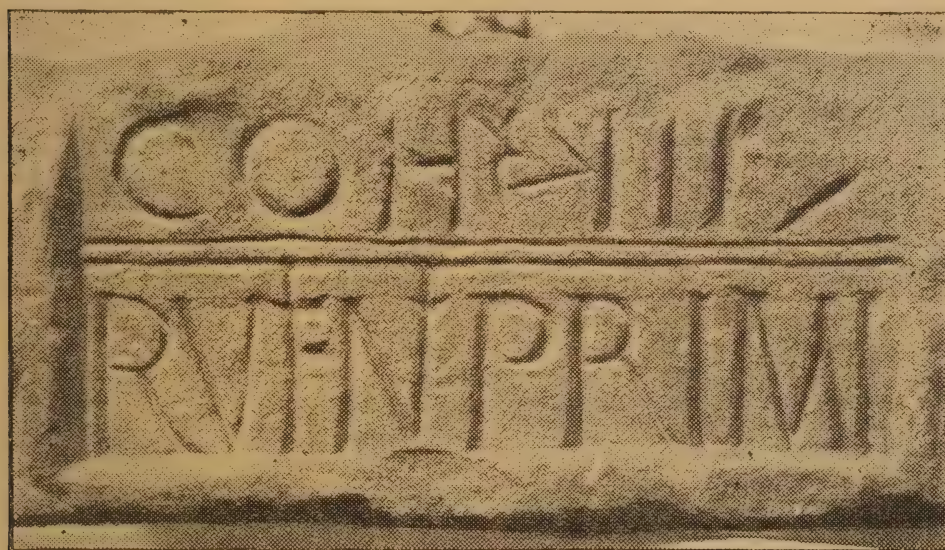
* We are kindly permitted to reproduce this article, with the illustrations, from the *Manchester Guardian*. Professor Bosanquet has been good enough to add a paragraph giving the latest results.—ED.



CAERSWS EXCAVATIONS: SKETCH PLAN.

100 Roman feet from back to front, which affords an opportunity for ingenious in-and-out digging, since it extends under the farmhouse and its gardens and outbuildings. The tenant of Pendre Farm, as well as the present owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., of Llandinam, and the future owners, the Montgomeryshire County Council, have given the excavators every facility. The back wall of the *Prætorium* has been traced across the farmyard, and within a few yards of the back door a deep cellar or walled pit has been opened out—undoubtedly the “strong-room” under the floor of the “Sanctuary of

series of box-shaped flue-tiles and of stone roofing slates. The other buildings are a typical storehouse and granary with external buttresses, like one which was recently explored by the Manchester Classical Association at Ribchester, and a block with a frontage of 55 feet, which lies west of the *Prætorium*. The latter promises to be rich in minor finds; the handle of a bronze strainer, of a type that occurs at Pompeii, and pieces of delicate pillar-moulded glass have been found in it. The Samian pottery found here and elsewhere in the fort includes several first-century pieces, but it would be premature at this



INSCRIBED STONE FOUND AT CAERLEON.

the Standards.” A few years ago a similar chamber was discovered by Professor Garstang at Brough in Derbyshire, and there are several examples in Northumberland. Large sums were deposited by Roman soldiers in a savings bank, of which the standard-bearer of each corps was the treasurer; there could be no safer place than a vault under the regimental chapel, which was always situated in the inner court of the headquarters building. Three moulded fragments may be parts of altars set up here in honour of the standards and of the Emperor. The cellar also yielded a fine

stage to discuss the date of the occupation. The work is being superintended by Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Mr. J. Eyre Evans, and Dr. E. D. Rees, with help from Liverpool and Aberystwyth students.

At Caerleon-on-Usk the Liverpool Committee is excavating for a second season in conjunction with the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Their programme was modest—to obtain particulars of the wall and ditch for comparison with those of the other great legionary fortress at Chester. This has been done with complete success, an angle-tower laid bare, and sections

cut through the earth rampart behind the fortress wall. But an experimental trench in the field between the fortress and the river has opened up a task of far greater extent and of the most profound interest. Scarcely 30 yards from the wall lies the grass-grown hollow known as King Arthur's Round Table; it was supposed to have served as an amphitheatre, but nothing suggested that the smooth banks enclosing it were anything but artificial mounds of earth. Here the excavators, Mr. Frank King and Mr. C. J. Fox, are bringing to light a miniature copy of the stately amphitheatres which were common in the southern provinces of the Empire. It was 274 feet in length and 226 feet in breadth. The outer wall, standing in places 6 and 7 feet high, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, strengthened within and without by buttresses. Two entrances have been found, and it is probable that there were more. One is 9 feet wide, and was vaulted with blocks of tufa; it led down to the arena, which measured in round figures 200 feet by 150 feet.

The photograph reproduced on p. 335 shows an inscribed stone which was built into the arena wall. It reads: "Coh[ortis] III > (centuria), Rufini Primi," and served to record the fact that this part of the building was erected by the company of Rufinius Primus, forming part of the Third Cohort. We may conclude that the amphitheatre was built by the Second Legion, which for several centuries formed the garrison of Caerleon, and may hope to find similar records built into other parts of it. Enough remains to-day to make it one of the most impressive Roman monuments in the country. It is a matter of national interest to secure its permanent preservation, for the expansion of the neighbouring town of Newport threatens sooner or later to engulf the quiet village of Caerleon. Public opinion in South Wales is already awake to the importance of the discovery, and the owner of the land, Sir Arthur Mackworth, is prepared not only to allow the excavations to continue, but to consider any reasonable proposal for the permanent safe-keeping of the amphitheatre.

A sum of about £500 will be required for the adequate continuance of the work on these two sites, and the Liverpool Committee

is addressing an appeal not only to the Welsh subscribers who have supported it in the past, but to all who are interested in national history and national monuments. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Welsh Excavation Committee, London City and Midland Bank, Castle Street, Liverpool.

During the weeks that have elapsed since the above was written, the excavation at Caersws has been continued, with interesting results. In the building west of the Prætorium two large hypocaust-rooms have been laid bare. The floor of one rested on pillars of square tiles, some of which bear a maker's stamp, C.I.C.F.; the floor of the other was supported by solid "islands" of masonry, divided by radiating flues. The east gate has been located, and the road traced through it. Sections cut outside the rampart show that the fort was encircled by three V-shaped ditches. Immediately beyond the ditches outside the south gate there seems to have been a considerable civil settlement, consisting of rude huts with clay floors, divided from one another by paved footpaths. As is often the case, this region has proved richer in pottery, particularly in fine Samian fragments, than the camp proper. A remarkably perfect boat-shaped basin, carved out of a log of oak, has been found at the bottom of a well. The lower part of the well was lined with a sort of basket, formed of hazel twigs woven round a series of stakes. At Caerleon a third entrance to the amphitheatre has been found, and a very fine strip of the buttressed outer wall has been laid bare on the south-west side. The work is suspended for the present, but will be resumed in the autumn. Further contributions to the fund, which is being raised for the complete excavation of the amphitheatre, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Welsh Excavation Committee at the above-stated address.



A Study of Early Map-views of London.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

“**P**OETIC” and “artistic” licence are a pair of comprehensive terms, comprising both suppression of the truth and suggestion of what is not, and either term is popularly employed in condonation of what may amount to exaggeration and falsity. However convenient to those who employ it, licence is none the less provocative of vexation and suspicion where exactitude is desirable.

As regards the early map-views of London, the originators, judged by their productions, whether as inventors, engravers, or publishers, must have been largely imbued with the artistic or poetic temperament. To produce a striking picture, the map-maker has not hesitated at times to sacrifice exactitude for effect, and to substitute the picturesque for the reality, a result which, doubtless serving the purpose for which it was published, does not equally serve the purposes of the present day.

The increasing attention which is being given to early map-views of London demands their systematic study, and suggests a review of cardinal considerations when their investigation is undertaken. The principal interest in the investigation of the old map-views turns upon their correct interpretation. Interpretation involves a reconstruction, as far as it is possible, of the scenes which were open to view at the time when the map was made, a process which often involves the decipherment of obscure details. Although decipherment and interpretation are of such a character that no definite rules can be laid down whereby infallible tests of fidelity to nature can be obtained, yet aids to interpretation and precautions to be adopted during the process may well be suggested or collected. But natural bent, particularly when combined with experience, is of more potency than rigid adherence to a system of rules, however well conceived. Although this may be the case, yet it is undeniable that assistance is to be derived from a knowledge of method adopted by others in assessing the

trustworthiness of a map-view, or in obtaining from a print the real information that it is capable of affording.

As subsidiary to elucidation of the many perplexing problems to which the study of early map-views of London gives rise, the more important points for consideration, and the questions which may be raised when endeavouring to call up faithful representations of the former aspect of London, will here be indicated. As a further aid to interpretation, a tentative classification or grouping of early map-views will be submitted. By a classification a better determination may be made as to which map-views are pioneer; which are mere variants upon existing views (the variations being by way of addition or substitution of features); which are honest compilations, but without actual personal knowledge; and which, in a greater or less degree, are erroneous as regards originator, publisher, date, or in respect of what purports to be represented. By the aid of classification it may also be possible to settle in many instances whether a particular map-view is a copy, or a copy of a copy, and also to decide the relationship which a copy bears to the original print.

As regards the term “map-view,” the expression is here used to mean those panoramic and pictorial representations of London which include, on the one hand, plans embellished with buildings and rural features shown in perspective or in isometric projection, and, on the other hand, those pictures in which the plan is hidden in a crowd of buildings depicted in rough perspective from an imaginative position of low altitude. In short, what is ordinarily understood by the term “bird’s-eye view”—whether plan or perspective is the more prominent—will approximate to what is here intended by the expression “map-view.” Occasionally, however, the shortened form “map” or “view” is employed. Only those map-views which antedate the eighteenth century are brought under review.

A study, then, of the early map-views of London, and the elucidation of their expression, appears to be a subject deserving of extensive and ample treatment. In the first part of this article some of the considerations which may arise in such a study are briefly

reviewed under various headings. Since so much information is to be derived from a classification of map-views, and as the subject of classification readily detaches itself from other topics, the second part of this article treats of the possible classification or grouping of the sixteenth and seventeenth century map-views of the city of London and immediate surroundings.

The headings under which the subject of Part I. are dealt with are as follows :

1. Originators or Surveyors.
2. Engravers or Reproducers.
3. Reissue of Old Plates.
4. Position Chosen for the Outlook.
5. Exactitude in Some Particulars, Impressionism in Others ; Style.
6. Permanence of Sites.
7. Conventional Expression.
8. Enclosure within Border-lines or Frames.
9. Date.
10. Shields of Arms ; Reference Tables ; Ancillary Pictures and Views, etc.

I. ORIGINATORS OR SURVEYORS.

Since the credibility of a map is so largely dependent upon the reputation of the individual to whom the information set down is attributed, it is desirable, in the first instance, in attempting to elucidate the early map-views of London, for the originator, inventor, plotter, or surveyor of the map selected to be accurately known. The map may or may not bear upon its face its originator, so that search may be necessary in other directions. If the map is illustrative of the book in which it occurs, the author of the book may be the originator of the map, or he may refer to the originator by name, or, for his purposes, he may merely adopt some map which is current, without allusion to the originator. If the name is thus absent, contemporaneous publications may afford a clue to authorship. Failing this, the name is to be sought for in much the same way as is the painter of a picture which does not bear its author's signature or cipher. In the case of a map, however, the difficulty is increased by the absence of the evidence which painting and pigment present.

Further, a painting is usually unique, and

points in a marked degree to individual effort, while a map, before reaching the public, often combines the idiosyncrasies of several individuals. Occasionally the original plan may be in existence, as in the case of the unfinished view of Wynegaerde, in which we may perceive a map in the making. When this occurs, the errors due to reproduction by engravers having varying degrees of executive skill are excluded.

As regards the map which accompanied the *Speculum Britanniae*, published in 1593, we may judge of its credibility by our knowledge of the author of the book, the surveyor Norden, whose career may be traced. We may also feel somewhat sure that no egregious error was committed by the engraver, Van den Keere ; otherwise the map would not have been employed by Norden.

It was doubtless a usual proceeding for an originator of a map-view to receive assistance in his work. For instance, at the present day in connection with the maps and pictures of war correspondents, we find embellishment and amplification at the hands of those who have little claim to be styled originators. In the modern map of a battle-field, or picture of an expeditionary force on the march, there is much before publication to be done to the original as first received. The artist "at the front" may indicate his wishes by the drawing of a single soldier, a horse, gun, tent, hill, or by a stroke of the pencil, as illustrative of a regiment, squadron, park, camp, and so on, supplementing his sketch by written words. The map, after receipt, is completed for publication by those sufficiently skilled to interpret and depict what is represented in the rough. The method of interpretation employed with a modern pictorial map-view of this character should no less be utilized when a bird's-eye view of the sixteenth or seventeenth century is under investigation.

At the outset, then, we are confronted with the question of authorship ; for, in general, if we should hesitate to pay credit to an author through what we know of him we might fairly look with suspicion upon his cartography. We have also to bear in mind the possibility of intelligent assistance by those to whom the originator may have imparted his instruction. Accordingly, when the interpretation of a map-view is entered upon, the

corrections that we may be prepared to make, owing to our acquaintance with the originator, must always be kept in view, and also the conditions under which the originator worked.

2. ENGRAVERS OR REPRODUCERS.

In the reproduction of a map where intelligence is requisite, considerations corresponding to those mentioned in regard to the originator apply. In addition, there is room for further error. A reproducer cannot well avoid construing what he sees before him, even when endeavouring to make a faithful copy. Variations from an original are therefore to be expected on this account. Where the original is defective in any way, and the engraver is left to work independently of advice, matter may appear for which there is little warrant. On the other hand, the engraver may have worked from personal knowledge as well as from his copy, in which case the resulting engraving may be preferable to the original print. If the original survey is faulty, it is fairly certain that, unless the engraver draws upon his personal acquaintance with a locality, the fault will reappear in an enhanced degree. We cannot, therefore, always be sure how much of a map which bears the engraver's name is due to the originator, or how much is due to the engraver. The possibility is always present of an engraver being more of an artist than a mere copier—far more an artist than a cartographer. To arrive, then, at a decision, from the point of view of the engraver alone, whether a map or portion of a map is fanciful or worthy of credence, to what extent it is reliable, and so on, there is to be remembered the condition of the copy and the engraver's liability to err in reproducing what is placed before him—both by an exaggeration of defects or abnormalities, and by suppression or undue limitation of what seems to him trivial.

3. REISSUE OF OLD PLATES.

There must also be taken into account the purchase or borrowings of old plates, and their reissue, with or without alteration. Although alterations may have been effected so as to bring the plates up to date, yet old inscriptions and attributions may yet remain, either by carelessness or by intention, with

the result of inconsistency appearing between parts of the face record.

Again, for embellishing title-pages of books old views were employed as they stood, the views themselves having little or no relation to the date of the publication of the book. Thus, in the case of that edition of *The English Pilot*, by John Sellers, which was published in 1678, the title-page gives an illustration of Elizabethan London. Consequently, the actual date of the issue of a map, as we have it, is not always a true guide to the date of the London that it represents.

Different editions may sometimes be detected by the state of the impression, the plate or block being worn by use. Further, the presence or absence of printed matter upon the back of a map, together with the character of the print, will serve occasionally to distinguish reissues of the same map.

4. THE POSITION CHOSEN FOR THE OUTLOOK.

Many map-views show the spectacle from an imaginary position, while in others the point of vantage is apparent. For example, the view in Braun's Atlas, 1572, is probably taken from the top of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, while Hollar's panorama of 1647, which was so extensively copied and made to subserve several purposes, is the view represented from the tower of Southwark Cathedral.

To the "bird's-eye" draftsman the fact that the position chosen from which to observe the city and its surroundings is purely imaginary is of little importance. If a good view, picturesque and fairly accurate, can be presented from a position which is inaccessible, the fictitious outlook detracts but little from the utility of the depiction.

When the outlook chosen is purely imaginary, it is but natural that many of the features presented are drawn from actual knowledge, and to this extent give credible information which otherwise might be lacking. It then becomes the business of the interpreter to distinguish between those features which reflect personal knowledge and those features which are conventionalized or are merely neutral so far as authentic and useful information is concerned, and from which

little information is obtainable. As an aid to this interpretation, a knowledge of Elizabethan and Stuart convention in cartography and symbology is desirable.

5. EXACTITUDE IN SOME PARTICULARS, IMPRESSIONISM IN OTHERS; STYLE.

Often is it the case that accurate notions concerning detail are more obtainable from old prints, pictures, and maps than from modern sources of the same nature. In the older illustrations the artist, when attempting to convey broad impression, was less successful than when illustrating detail. Particularly was this the case when he was acting not so much as a mere copyist as when delineating from personal knowledge. In modern illustration it is often the aim of an artist to portray the general impression received when viewing a panoramic scene rather than to depict in succession a series of centres of vision, each of which may be examined, as it were, microscopically. Hence, for faithful representation of detail the older class of illustration may be occasionally the more reliable, although, as previously mentioned, care is highly necessary in distinguishing what the artist has drawn of his own knowledge as opposed to neutral matter—conventionalized representations of houses, fences, trees, ditches, garden plots, and so on—which he has employed for linking his personally verified information with that derived from others. It may be hazarded that the more impressionism is absent, the more reliable is the picture. In the map-views—Ordnance plans are not in discussion—impressionism seems to be largely absent.

In a bird's-eye view there is the attempt to combine the detail of a large-scale map with the extensive view presented by a map on a small scale. A few buildings, important by reason of their size, use, or notoriety, are selected, and the intervening spaces filled in with symbolic representation of houses and their adjuncts. The scale of these selected buildings is then, as a rule, exaggerated, and, in common with modern maps, the width of thoroughfares and rivers is also enlarged. Subject to these considerations, the representation of the buildings may be usually considered as correct. Apart from the general look of the typical ordinary dwelling-house,

the intervening matter is of small value in imparting accurate knowledge of detail. Thus the population of the city is not likely to be calculated correctly by a counting of the separate houses set out upon a particular map. It is also clear that in certain instances the important buildings which have been selected are too few to permit of the usual filling-in of the vacant spaces by conventional representation without at the same time exposing the artifice adopted. The result has been that, rather than delay publication, unplotted or incompleted areas have appeared on the map as issued. In subsequent editions these vacant spaces may have been correctly filled in.

In many instances the style in which the more prominent buildings have been depicted suggests, by comparison with other views or maps of which the authorship is undoubted, the originator of the picture, or the school in which it was produced. Further, as in successive copyings styles tend to exaggeration, eccentricity in design may denote a copy, and render desirable a search for the original engraving. As a result of copying of copies, certain features may at length burlesque their originals, become mere grotesques, and occasionally in their survival appear as rudimentary. Deduction from style may also be the means of identifying an engraver or the date of reproduction. In some cases, also, the nationality of the production may be approximately determined. A reflection of the individual's manner of reproducing what is laid before him, together with the style of buildings to which he has long been accustomed, is certain to arise, as well as the originator's distinctive character in the transference to the plate of the shape of the objects under treatment.

6. PERMANENCE OF SITES.

The tendency to permanence in the matter of the sites of roads, tracks, and divisions of property due to natural or artificial causes is of importance when the interpretation of pictorial maps is entered upon. The many reasons to account for the permanency of sites need not here be recounted. In former times there were few occasions when, in the interest of the public, it became necessary to extirpate ancient trackways in favour of sym-

metric planning, and to substitute upon new foundations grandiose architecture for picturesque domesticity. Hence if, on an examination of our document, a road, watercourse, or prominent boundary there set down has no present counterpart, we may suspect the information, unless, indeed, we can satisfactorily account for its absence. Few changes of importance have taken place but have received the attention of chroniclers or pamphleteers, into whose pages we may dive for the recovery of topographical variation. In the majority of cases it is not difficult accurately to determine the present-day representative of the old thoroughfares, or to set out their former positions. In some instances the names of the streets are preserved unaltered, the houses themselves only having changed, with ground floors built up to the ever-rising level of the roads. Care, however, is necessary in identifying an old way with that bearing the same name. The objectionable practice still obtains of attaching an old name to a substituted thoroughfare. Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a recent notable offender. In other cases local maps or plans to scale will determine, when compared with modern plans, modern representatives with some degree of exactitude, and secure identifications which otherwise are illusive.

7. CONVENTIONAL EXPRESSION.

In any system employed for the transmission of information, symbolism in varying degree and extent is plainly discernible. To avoid tedious explanation and time-wasting verbiage, short cuts in the written expression of ideas are demanded. Symbols are often degraded representations of the objects to be shown, or, in the case of abstract ideas, of objects which may actually or arbitrarily be associated with them. So, too, in the case of maps, convention is observable everywhere, whereby space is economized, unimportant detail subdued, and labour in production lessened. In the Ordnance maps of to-day the meaning of the symbols employed are well known, but as we pass back our knowledge decreases, until many of the signs become to us almost meaningless, or, owing to our ignorance, appear to represent what was unintended by their originators.

Among symbols that may be noticed are those which represent ditches, bridges, water-stairs, fences, gates, and houses of all sorts, with their accessories, the representations of houses having no particular reference to the actual form or number of such houses.

Consequently before stating that a building, for example, is of a certain shape because it is thus pictorially represented, the possibility of its being set out conventionally must be remembered. On the other hand, it is possible for the shape to have been depicted from actual knowledge of its characteristics. In Braun and Hogenberg's Atlas of 1572 it can be seen that many features of cities and towns in different countries are portrayed on almost identical lines, such as to suggest their conventional, and not their actual, depiction.

8. ENCLOSURE WITHIN BORDER-LINES OR FRAMES.

The adaptation of a picture or map-view to the limits of its frame is even with us moderns an everyday practice. The railway maps below the luggage-racks in carriages, and exhibited in the lifts of "Tube" railways, are notorious in this respect. Startling variations in the proper directions of highways, in the scale of distances, and in the compression or expansion of a network of roads, are familiar. Known to be but advertisements, with all their incidental exaggeration and suppression, little harm is done. With ourselves, when examining a map for a special purpose, we usually know its origination, and make allowance accordingly. Contractions or expansions and deviations, due to the narrowed area for advertisement, are so ordinary as to cease to occasion remark. In early maps, even if we are aware of the necessary contemporary correctives, we cannot be sure that our selection of them for the purpose in hand will lead to the proper interpretation. In portraying the straggling row of river-side houses which united Westminster with the City, the premature bending of the river through a right angle, with the consequent shortening of the picture, was commonly practised. The twisting of roads or their straightening to bring them into the limits of the picture may, if other maps exist, be of small moment. If, however, the picture-frame cause important

edifices to be omitted, this loss is of importance.

9. DATE.

The settlement of date may involve a review of the whole of the considerations that can be brought to bear when interpreting a map. The date to be obtained may be that of the original survey of the engraving or of the publication, these dates rarely being closely proximate. The date of an edition which contains amended representations, such as of buildings and other features which have been re-erected, may also be open to question. When the respective dates are not obvious, as by appearing on the map itself, the dates when the authors who share in the production lived or flourished will provide the limits between which the map was originated. When a map accompanies a book, the book may be referred to for the desired information; but when no such information is forthcoming, the publication of the book or its registration at Stationers' Hall gives the date of the latest limit. The precaution, however, must be observed in special instances of determining whether the plates were present when the edition was issued, or whether they have been subsequently inserted, a practice which has often been observed.

The anonymous reissue of old maps has also to be kept in mind. Unless a map can be recognized as belonging to the date which appeared on the original plate and on the reissue, the date may be open to suspicion. Similarly, also, as regards any name which appears on the map. False attribution of authorship may sometimes be detected, or preconceptions confirmed by topographical considerations. It is also possible for a plate to have been excised from a genuine map, and to have been transferred to the map in question.

Account must also be taken of the appearance of buildings which were known to have been erected at a particular date. The earlier date is then obtainable. Sometimes, as we learn from other sources, a building was of a temporary character, and soon disappeared, or was taken down for rebuilding, or put to other uses. In these cases the later limit may be available. As with other

criteria, this method of obtaining a date is not infallible, since the cartographer may have anticipated events which never took place. Thus he may have replaced the spire on old St. Paul's, after its destruction in 1561, by reason of the intended restoration. In the ascription of a date, therefore, this possibility of anticipating must always be present.

When a building has received a new name at a known date, the new name on an impression affords valuable information as to the date of execution of the map. Thus the substitution of the name "Whitehall" for "York House" after Wolsey's downfall indicates that the edition was projected later than that date. Similarly, if the old name is present, the map was prepared before that date, copied from an old map at a later date, or an old plate re-used.

On this question of date the grouping of the map-views has a powerful bearing. If the particular map which is under consideration can be allotted, by reference to the grouping, to its original, the remoteness of the copy—if it be one—to its original may become apparent through other copies, and also the date of the copy be obtained. By reference to the original, additions, substitutions, or subtractions may be recognized, and by this internal evidence proximity to the date of reproduction may be obtained, a result which may not always accord with its face attribution.

10. SHIELDS OF ARMS; REFERENCE TABLES; ANCILLARY PICTURES AND VIEWS, ETC.

In many instances a shield of arms appears in some prominent position, as, for instance, the royal arms. This is a good indication when the edition was printed. Thus, as regards the so-called "Agas" map, there is impressed on the copy at the Guildhall the arms of James I. On the State barge, however, are to be seen the arms of Queen Elizabeth.

For a further example we may cite Saxton's set of maps of the counties of England and Wales, 1579, on which the shield of arms of Thomas Seckford, Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth, appears, Seckford being the promoter of Saxton's undertaking. When, however, the arms are those of some cor-

porate body, such as the City of London, which retains for long periods the same emblazonment, the date is not so readily obtainable, although even in this case the small differences which creep in from time to time may be detected.

Accompanying many maps are reference tables, the map itself bearing reference numerals or letters. By reason of these tables the genealogy of a map may be traced in certain instances. In successive copyings the wording may vary slightly, as also the spelling, but enough is ordinarily present to indicate its source and enable conclusions to be drawn. Ludicrous results occasionally arise from a succession of copyings, as when the representation of a building has all but atrophied, leaving the original reference intact. Many maps also bear upon their faces the names of the buildings represented. These constantly require checking, as a wrong name may easily be attached to a building of another character. The presence of a name, however, is of assistance in securing the identification of a structure otherwise obscure; but usually, when an edifice is of sufficient importance to bear a name, the edifice may be expected to have been delineated with some fidelity.

Conclusions may also be arrived at by reason of an adornment of the edge of the map with pictures and "sculptures." Although individual pictures may change, yet upon the whole similarities with an original adorned map-view may be discerned, and the map under examination referred to its proper source.

The water-marking of the paper upon which the map-view appears should also receive attention, as well as the structure or manufacture of the impression. From water-markings it may be possible to determine the earliest and latest dates that the impression is capable of bearing. For this investigation, as well as deductions as to the method of manufacture of the paper, and from it the limits of date, the expert knowledge of the paper manufacturer is requisite.

The dimensions of a map may also afford a clue as to authenticity; at any rate, they must not be neglected. By their aid a simple test may be ready to hand in determining whether a map-view which is under

discussion is an impression of the original map of the group or is a copy from an altered original.

(To be concluded.)



Old Middlesex.*



THE latest issue in the series of Memorials of the Counties of England deals with Old Middlesex in more senses than one. Like its predecessors, its chapters are chiefly of historical and antiquarian interest, and it includes within its scope the older Middlesex, the historic county, exclusive of London and Westminster, as it was before the Act of 1888 created a new-fangled county of London. The longest and most important paper is that by the Rev. Dr. Cox on "The Ancient Churches of Middlesex." The little county of Middlesex is so obscured by the overshadowing vastness of London, that it may perhaps come as a surprise to some folks to find descriptions of such a number of ancient village churches, still the centres of a good deal of genuinely rural, village life, as well as of much suburban activity. Dr. Cox gives first a summary and general account of the chief characteristics of Middlesex churches, and then a short description of those that retain ancient features, in alphabetical order. A vast amount of "restoration," much of it of a drastic, not to say destructive, kind was carried out in the churches of the county during the second half of the last century; but there are still not a few things of interest to be seen. Among these we may name the wooden towers, built up from the ground, at Greenford and Perivale, and much old timber-work elsewhere; a few old fonts, including Norman examples at Harrow, Hendon, and Willesden; many brasses; and many architectural details which Dr. Cox points out in his alphabetical account. Of some things the county has little to show. There are

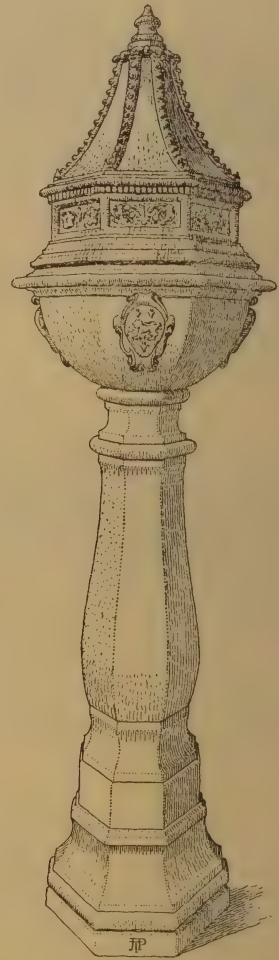
* *Memorials of Old Middlesex*. Edited by J. Tavenor-Perry. With many illustrations. London: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., 1909. Demy 8vo.; pp. xii, 301. Price 15s. net. The illustrative blocks are kindly lent by the publishers.

hardly any early monuments; few seats of pre-Reformation date; very few old church charts; little old glass; no pre-Reformation stone effigies; only two remains of old wall-paintings, and few remains of screenwork. Notwithstanding all this, Dr. Cox is able to

screens in Middlesex at the present day," says Mr. Vallance, "is that of snakes in Iceland. There are not any. That is to say, no rood-screen stands *in situ*, although remains are to be found at Cowley and Hayes. Parcloses survive at Harefield and South



FONT AT GREENFORD MAGNA CHURCH.



OLD FONT: STANMORE CHURCH.

show that the ecclesiologist will find much to interest him in the Middlesex churches.

The almost complete destruction of ancient screenwork renders Mr. Aymer Vallance's paper on "Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Middlesex" an exercise chiefly in identification and reconstruction. "The case of rood-

Mimms. This, excepting fragments in certain places, is practically all that the county can now show of the quantity of screenwork that it must once have possessed." There is thus no material for such a masterly section as Mr. Vallance has supplied to other volumes of this series on the screenwork of counties

rich in such relics of the past ; yet by a careful examination of both documentary and architectural evidences, he has been able to write a most interesting and suggestive chapter, indicating, in alphabetical order, the churches which once possessed screenwork,

The editor of the volume, Mr. Tavenor-Perry, whose name is pleasantly familiar to readers of the *Antiquary*, is responsible for the slight introductory historical sketch of "The County of Middlesex," for a most interesting and fresh paper on "The Story



CHELSEA CHURCH : INTERIOR.

and describing such fragments as remain, or such records of screen and rood and loft as have been preserved. The two chapters by Dr. Cox and Mr. Aymer Vallance account to a very large extent for the ecclesiology of the county.

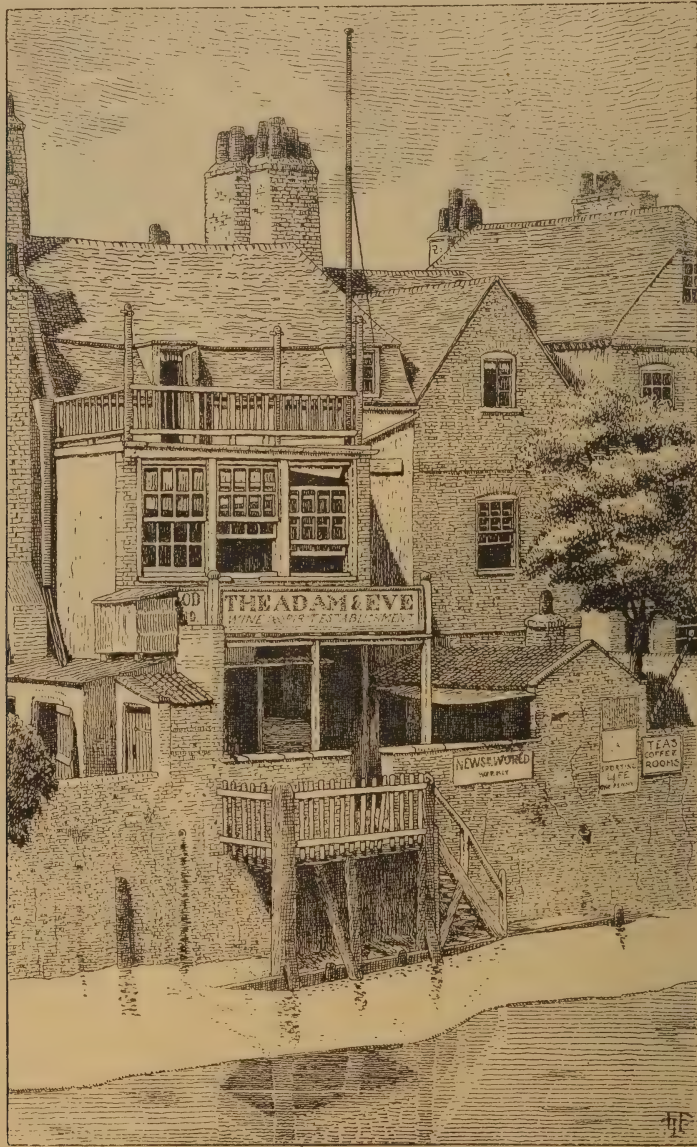
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of Chelsea," and a description of "The Pilgrimage of the Brent," a little stream which runs practically its whole course of about twenty-one miles within the confines of the county. This last chapter is thickly studded with illustrations from Mr. Tavenor-

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Perry's own sketches. And here we may remark that the volume, besides being adorned, like its predecessors, with many fine

by the editor. A few examples of these very admirable elucidations of the text we are kindly allowed to reproduce. The first



THE "ADAM AND EVE": CHELSEA.

photographic plates, has also an unusually large number of illustrations in the text, nearly all of which are from clever drawings

shows the remarkable font at Greenford Church (Holy Cross), which was presented by Francis Coston in 1638. In the nave of

the church is a curious monument to Bridget, wife of Simon Coston, 1637, who is shown in effigy with her husband and five children. The second illustration is of the old font of Stanmore Church, the work of Nicholas Stone, which was superseded, as Dr. Cox says quite unnecessarily, by a modern font given by Queen Adelaide. The octagonal bowl of the old font bears the arms of Wolstenholme and the date 1634. The oak cover, beautifully carved, is of the same date. The other two illustrations are both from Mr. Tavenor-Perry's excellent article on "The Story of Chelsea," in which he manages to avoid repeating familiar material, and touches sundry points which have often been neglected by the numerous pens which have dealt with this fascinating topic. Mr. Tavenor-Perry's drawings in this section are particularly charming. One of the two here reproduced shows the highly picturesque interior of Chelsea Old Church, with its hatchments and flags and monuments, which still looks much as it did (notwithstanding some changes and alterations) "when our Stuart ancestors, the elegant ladies from Cheyne Walk, the beauties of Paradise Row, and the wits and writers of Danvers Street and Lombard Street, foregathered within its walls." The other shows delightfully what the old river-fronts of Lombard Street and Duke Street looked like before the making of the Embankment improved them off the face of the earth.

We have left ourselves no space to refer in detail to other sections in this very pleasant volume, but they are neither few nor unimportant. In "Holland House" the Earl of Ilchester happily combines the architectural and the social history of the famous mansion. Mr. Phené Spiers gives an architectural history, admirably illustrated, of another famous old house—"Chiswick House." Mr. Warwick Draper conducts the reader for a pleasant ramble through the "Riverside Haunts of Poets and Painters," and chats cheerfully of associations with many well-known names from Pope and Thomson, Hogarth and Zoffany, to William Morris, and that engaging writer on natural history subjects, the late C. J. Cornish. Dr. Cox supplies good articles on "The Monastery and House of Syon" and "The Parks and Historic Houses"; and the other chapters

include "The Battlefields of Middlesex," by Mr. J. C. Wall; "Fulham Palace and the Bishops of London," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw; and "Harrow-on-the-Hill," by the Rev. W. Done Bushell. The volume, which is well indexed and in every way handsomely produced, is one of the best of the series to which it belongs.

G. L. A.



A Rare Roman Cinerary Urn from Lincoln.

BY T. SHEPPARD, F.S.A. (SCOT.).



REMARKABLY fine urn has recently been added to the collection at the Hull Museum, having been obtained from Lincoln together with a number of other interesting Roman remains. It is amongst a collection of Lincolnshire Roman antiquities formed by Mr. J. G. Hall, J.P., which has now been acquired for the Hull collection. It was found at Boutham. From the markings on the vase it is clear that the specimen is one of the most interesting of its kind that has been found in recent years. It is evidently one of those instances, a number of which are on view in the York, Colchester, and other museums, where an ordinary domestic vessel has been utilized for funeral purposes. Sometimes broken amphoræ, etc., were used as receptacles to contain cremated remains of the departed. In the present instance the vessel has apparently been a water-bottle of the ordinary light yellow ware, more perfect examples of which are in the Hull collection. The vase is, unfortunately, not perfect, but has evidently been one of a well-known type, with a narrow neck and a single handle, portions of which still exist. What remains is 6 inches in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width in the middle, and 2 inches wide at the base, and it contains the cremated human bones which were in it when the vase was first found. The most striking feature, however, in connection with the vessel, is the fact that scratched upon it on the outside is a Roman soldier holding a standard in his

left hand, standing between two palm-leaves. Unfortunately the upper portion of the sketch of the soldier is broken away; but there is no doubt as to its nature, and the standard is exactly similar to those represented on the Roman coins from South Ferriby and other places. From information kindly supplied by Mr. A. G. Wright, of the Colchester Museum, it is clear that this Lincoln vessel is of exceptional interest, as it is probably a locally made copy of a well-known type of Roman earthenware made in Gaul. In Dechelette's *Les Vases Ceramiques Ornées de la Gaule Romaine*, which is the standard work dealing with ornamented Roman vases, there is in Vol. II. a record of the discovery of some red ware vases with applied decoration in relief, which are so similar to the specimen from Lincoln that there can be little doubt that the Lincoln potter copied some such example. Fortunately the rare vessels found in Dechelette's work can be definitely dated, as with them coins were found—namely, those of Julia Domna (A.D. 173-217), Julia Mæsa (A.D. 225), and Septimus Severus (A.D. 193-211). It is considered that these ornamented red vases were made in the Gaulish style, and, as the Hull Museum possesses a large number of brooches and other objects of undoubted Gaulish origin which have been found in North Lincolnshire, it seems not unlikely that this interesting Lincoln vase has been copied from a Gaulish example, probably about the years A.D. 250-300.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE third part of *Book-Prices Current* for the present year has appeared with wonted punctuality. It covers the period from April 22 to May 26, and includes the record of eight sales. With the exception noted below, there is nothing very specially remarkable in the part; but among special classes or sets of books sold I notice an extensive collection of tracts

by Martin Luther, 109 in number, mostly printed at Wittenberg, each being sold separately; a long series of Americana sold by Messrs. Hodgson and Co. on April 29 and 30; and a fine collection of illuminated manuscripts on vellum (consisting almost entirely of fifteenth-century *Horæ*), disposed of at Sotheby's on May 6, when the sixty-seven lots fetched £8,056 10s.



The exception referred to above was a Caxton volume of extraordinary interest. This was a unique volume of five productions of Caxton's press, in the "original Caxton binding of oaken boards, leather, with panel and border-stamps of monstrous birds, etc., with mark of binder, one of Caxton's own binders (?), with two original clasp-catches (binding wormed and rather worn), all printed by William Caxton at Westminster, 1478-81." The contents were *The Mirrour of the Worlde*, 1481; *Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers*, 1478; *Cicero. Cato, on Old Age*, 1481; *Cicero de Amicitia*, 1481; and *Cordiale, Memorare Novissima*, 1479. This remarkable volume, in the state in which it was originally issued, was discovered in the library of a gentleman living in an old manor-house in the North by Messrs. Jones and Evans, booksellers, of Queen Street, E.C. It fetched £2,600.



Another Caxton sold at the same sale, the very rare *Ryal Booke*, 1487-8, was bought by Mr. Tregaskis for £300; but sixteen leaves were in facsimile and five mended. A miscellaneous sale at Sotheby's on May 11 to May 13 included a number of books, first editions chiefly, by modern American authors—Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, etc.—which do not often appear in English sale-rooms, but the prices realized were low. Part of Lord Dormer's library was sold at Sotheby's on May 20, and one lot appealed specially to lovers of fine bindings. Twelve lots, sold together as one lot, comprised twenty-one volumes bound in red, olive, and citron morocco by Clovis Eve, probably for Marguerite de Valois de Saint-Rémy. The lot fetched £390. A very different lot appeared in a sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on April 22 and 23. This was a copy of Bradshaw's *Railway Time Tables*, the first

issue, 10th Mo. 19th, 1839, in the original cloth. Mr. Quaritch secured it for £8 15s.

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Last month I referred to an illustrated description, issued as a sixpenny pamphlet by Mr. George Gregory, the Bath bookseller, of a *Collection of Documents* relating to Wells

this page one of the illustrations to the pamphlet, which are chiefly of these seals. It shows on the left the fine seal attached to a document on vellum, relating to cathedral property, dated Exeter, Feast of St. Barnabas, 1300; a mitred Bishop, seated, upholds church and keys beneath a canopy. The



and the district, dating from 1266 to 1664. After being on view at Glastonbury in June, the collection was again kindly lent by Mr. Gregory for free exhibition, with additions, at his great book store in Bath during the Pageant week, July 19 to 24. Many of the documents have the original seals attached, and I am kindly allowed to reproduce on

impression is in black wax. On the right of the illustration are shown three fine Exeter seals attached to the will (1296) of Henry de Berbilond, Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Peter at Exeter.

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Messrs. Chatto and Windus are about to publish a new historical novel by Mr.

Michael Barrington, two of whose "Retrospective Reviews" have appeared in recent issues of the *Antiquary*. It will be entitled *The Knight of the Golden Sword*, and is a story of social life in Restoration and Revolution times in England.

Dr. Frederic George Kenyon has been appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum, in succession to Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, retired. Mr. Kenyon entered the Museum in 1889, and has been Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts since 1898. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1903. His publications include editions of sundry classical texts, a *Catalogue of Greek Papyri in the British Museum*, 1893 (vol. i.) and 1898 (vol. ii.); *Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts*, 1895; *The Letters of E. B. Browning*, 1897; the *Palaeography of Greek Papyri*, 1899; *Robert Browning and Alfred Domett*, 1906, and various other books. Another important Museum appointment is that of Mr. Lawrence Binyon to the post of Assistant Keeper of the Print Department, on the retirement of Mr. F. M. O'Donoghue. Most students will agree that this is an admirable appointment.

The York Pageant has produced some interesting publications. These include the *Official Souvenir*, with coloured plates and other illustrations; *The Heraldic and Historic Official Guide*, which in its eighty pages contains special articles by Mr. T. P. Cooper, the Dean of York, Mr. E. Ridsdale Tate, and other authorities; and last, but not least, *The Book of the York Pageant*, issued at 25s. net, which contains special articles by, among others, Mr. L. N. Parker, Master of the Pageant, Dr. Solloway, Colonel Saltmarshe, and Mr. T. P. Cooper, who was responsible for the emblazoning of the twenty banners of the York Guilds which were used, and which are splendidly illustrated, with many other features of the historic show, in this *Book of the York Pageant*.

The *Athenæum* of July 24 contained the first part of an important study in Shakespearean family history by Mrs. Carmichael Stopes, entitled, "Shakespeare's Aunts and the

Snitterfield Property," Mrs. Stopes writes from first-hand study of the Stratford records. These were first used by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips. Some of them "were then in loose bundles; others bound in books, without any attention to order or date. He [Mr. Halliwell-Phillips] made a calendar of these, but only in the order he found them, and did not provide an index of any kind, so that any student who wishes to know what has been preserved must read through the whole bulky folio volume. Probably, on account of these difficulties, or through blind faith in his work, none of his successors—not even the industrious G. R. French—has followed him to his originals, or checked his inferences by facts." Mrs. Stopes is a student "who wishes to learn"; so she has gone back to the manuscripts themselves, and her resulting study will appeal to the many other students who are interested in the details of Shakespearean family history. The second part appeared in the *Athenæum* of August 14.

Innerpeffray Library, near Crieff, formed by Lord Madderty in 1603, which contains some rare old volumes, including the great Marquess of Montrose's Bible, bearing his signature, continues to be well patronized by visitors and others to the district. The librarian in her report on the year's work and the valuable books under her charge, states that several valuable contributions to the library have been made, including the *Book of Inchaffray*, presented by the editors, through Viscountess Strathallan, and nine works presented by Mrs. Haldane, of Cloan, in memory of her sister, Miss Burdon Sanderson, and other books.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXXIV. of the Birmingham Archæological Society's *Transactions* is an exceptionally good issue. Dom Bede Camm's able paper on "The Evolution of the English Rood Screen," illustrated

by several fine plates, would give it distinction; but there is also, under the title of "Cave Paintings of the Early Stone Age in France and Spain," an excellent account, by Mr. Walter Barrow, with many illustrations, of the remarkable drawings of animals by paleolithic man in the caves of the Dordogne, in the Spanish cave of Altamira, and in the Pyrenean cave of Marsoulas. A third paper, by Mr. W. H. Bidlake, also well illustrated, deals with "Romanesque and Gothic Doorways." An illustrated account of the Society's excursions in 1908, a paper on "The Churchwards' Accounts of the Parish of Northfield," by Mr. Frank S. Pearson, and a report by Mr. Edwin Smith on some remains of early masonry found in excavating for gravel on an ancient river-bank near the village of Broom, complete a very creditable volume.



The Viking Club, like an active volcano, is in constant eruption. We have before us its latest publications—viz., Nos. 14, 15, and 16 of its "Old-Lore Series," and vol. vi., part i., of the *Saga Book*. The last named, the contents of which are now limited to a report of proceedings and to the papers read before the Club, is a substantial part of 161 pages, containing several important papers. Noticeable especially are "Seafaring and Shipping during the Viking Ages," by Professor Alexander Bugge; "The Vikings in Spain," from Arabic (Moorish) and Spanish sources, by Dr. Jón Stefánsson; the second part of "The Last of the Icelandic Commonwealth," by Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon; and "A Ship-Burial in Brittany," illustrated, by Mr. P. du Chatellier and Mr. L. Le Pontois. Other papers are: "The Sites of Three Danish Camps, and an Anglian Burying Ground in East Anglia," by Mr. B. Lowerison; "The First Christian Martyr in Russia," by Mr. F. Marchant; "Brunanburh and Vinheið" in Ingulf's Chronicle and Egil's Saga, by the Rev. C. W. Whistler; and "Ragnar Lothbrók and his Sons," by Professor Allen Mawer. It will be observed that not only does the *Saga Book* offer an appetizing bill of fare, but that the Viking Club is doing some excellent archaeological work. The three numbers of the "Old-Lore Series" contain: (No. 15) vol. i., part vi., of *Orkney and Shetland Records*; (No. 16) vol. i., part ii., of *Caithness and Sutherland Records*; and (No. 14) vol. ii., part iii., of *Old-Lore Miscellany*, which, as a receptacle for notes and queries and much matter relating to northern regions of a very varied and interesting kind, serves a most useful purpose.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual gathering of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opened at Lincoln in fine weather on July 23 with a visit to Boston, where the members went over the parish church, which is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom. It has a magnificent tower, crowned by an octagonal lantern, and is an almost pure example of fourteenth-century work. Mr. G. S. W. Jebb, mayor of Boston and lay rector, acted as cicerone, his remarks being supplemented by Mr. Francis Bond. Afterwards the party went to Tattershall and saw the ancient church and

castle, Dr. Mansel Sympson acting as guide. In the evening Professor F. Haverfield gave a lecture on Roman Lincoln, illustrated with plans.

On Saturday, July 24, in the morning there was a formal reception of the Institute by the mayor at the Guildhall. After luncheon the Grey Friars and the City and County Museum contained therein were inspected. Then Dr. E. Mansel Sympson conducted the party to the Roman remains in Bailgate, thence to the Newport Arch, through Priorygate to the Chancery, the fine old fourteenth-century residence, which was viewed by permission of Sub-Dean Leeke. Pottergate and Exchequergate arches were observed on the way to the castle, where Mr. W. Scorer described the historic features of the wonderful erection. The Minster Yard was observed, and the visitors inspected Vicar's Court. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope spoke of the history of the buildings, and gave a description of the Bishop's Palace, which was next visited. The Lord Bishop personally extended a generous welcome, and entertained the party to afternoon tea, the thanks of the visitors being expressed by their President (Sir Henry H. Howorth). Last came a look at the Norman architecture of the Jews' Houses on the Strait and Steep Hill.

On Monday, July 26, the members went to Barton-on-Humber, where they were met by Mr. Robert Brown, author of *Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber*, who conducted them to St. Peter's Church, of which the party inspected the Saxon tower. The remainder of the building is good fourteenth-century work, with some fifteenth-century additions. St. Mary's Church, a fine example of the thirteenth-century architecture with the fifteenth-century clere-story, contains a good brass dated 1433. Both churches were described in an interesting way by Mr. Brown and the Rev. W. North-Cox, the rector of both churches, who were thanked by the president (Sir H. Howorth). In the afternoon Goxhill "Priory" and Thornton Abbey were visited. The former consists of remains of a two-storied house of possibly fourteenth-century date, with groined subvault and hall above, surrounded by a deep and wide moat, now partly filled up from the outside. In respect of its dimensions the place looks like an ancient priory chapel. Mr. Hope, however, opined that it was entirely a piece of domestic work. He agreed it must have been a sumptuous hall, but thought the date probably earlier than that stated.

Among the Thornton Abbey ruins Mr. Hope was quite at home, for here he has recently made excavations by permission of Lord Yarborough, and has thereby discovered the foundations of the Norman church. The whole place was practically rebuilt in the thirteenth century, having been founded in the previous century for a prior and twelve Augustinian or black canons. It was a wealthy establishment, too, the annual income having been equivalent to something like £15,000 of our money nowadays. There was a big church here—some 300 feet in length—but the remains are scanty. The great relic of all, however, is the magnificent gate-house and barbican, built after the grant of a licence to crenellate in 1382. This splendid piece of work is of red brick with stone facings, shown outside in turrets and the remains of images, and inside in beautiful vaulting.

The barbican is a curious feature, being partly a narrow passage and partly a bridge over a deep ditch that encircles the place. The evening meeting was devoted to a discussion of the architectural history of the Minster, expounded by Mr. John Bilson and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

The morning of Tuesday, July 27, was occupied by a visit to the country between Lincoln and Grantham. On arriving at Navenby Station, the party were conveyed in carriages to Somerton Castle, which was described by the Rev. A. F. Sutton. The castle was built in 1281 by Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham. It originally consisted of a quadrangle with four round towers at the corners, connected by curtain walls and surrounded by a remarkable set of ditches. The north-west tower has disappeared, but part of the north-east and south-west towers remain, and contain fine vaulting. During the years 1359-60 King John of France, with two chaplains and thirty attendants, was imprisoned here. The party afterwards drove to Navenby Church, which has a magnificent fourteenth-century chancel, on the north side of which is an Easter sepulchre. An interesting account of the building was given by the Rev. A. F. Sutton. Sir Henry Howorth thought that with the exception of the roof, which is quite out of character, no present-day archaeologist would wish to alter any feature of the interior, and he expressed himself specially impressed with the strength of the massive west wall. On the drive back to Lincoln the members had a view of the Bracebridge Church, with its unbuttressed Saxon tower. The afternoon was devoted to an examination of Lincoln's magnificent Minster, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. Francis Bond, Mr. J. Bilson, and Dr. Mansel Sympton all contributing to the enlightenment of the visitors. In the evening the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill gave an account of the recent excavations at Beauvale Charterhouse, Notts, with lantern illustrations.

On Wednesday, July 28, the members trained to Sleaford, and drove out to see the important circle of churches at Ewerby, Heckington, Helpringham, and Silk Willoughby, under the guidance of the Rev. A. F. Sutton. In the evening there was an inspection of the civic insignia, described by Colonel J. G. Williams, in St. Martin's Hall, Lincoln.

The next day, July 29, the members visited Grantham, Mr. A. H. Thompson acting as cicerone throughout the day. They inspected the church, and it was pointed out that the north aisle is a fine example of late thirteenth-century work. The tower is in four stages and, with the crocketed spire, is a fine example of early fourteenth-century work. Beneath the east end of the south aisle is a double-vaulted charnel house, with its original stone altar. Great Ponton Church, which has a fine west tower dated 1519, was next visited. This church was built by Anthony Ellys, a merchant of Calais Staple. The merchant's house opposite has stepped gables and good windows. The party also inspected Bassingthorpe Church, Bassingthorpe Manor House, built in 1568 by Thomas Coney, a Calais merchant, Boothby Pagnell Church, and Boothby Pagnell Manor House. This manor house is one of the surviving pieces of late twelfth-century domestic architecture. The upper rooms are approached by

external stairs. One of them contains a very fine original fireplace, with circular shaft. Sir Henry Howorth presided at the annual business meeting held in the evening, when Sir Edward Brabrook, the treasurer, presented accounts, showing that the Institute had a credit balance of £888, and was in a very healthy condition as regarded income and membership, Oxford was approved for next year's meeting.

Friday, July 30, was devoted to an important group of churches at Long Sutton, Gedney, Holbeach, Whaplode, Moulton, and Spalding. Long Sutton has a Norman nave, while the arcades are fine examples of twelfth-century work. The tower, standing on four arches, is also of the twelfth century. A remarkable octagonal building north of the chancel, with groined upper chamber, appears to have been the treasury. Spalding Church, founded in 1184, concluded the day's tour. Its plan is curious, being properly cruciform, with central tower, additional aisles and porches having been added in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. On the south-east is an early fifteenth-century chantry chapel.

The extra day, Saturday, July 31, was perhaps the most interesting. During the day the members went over the site of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Oswald at Bardney. Under the supervision of the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Laing, excavations have been in progress since the beginning of the year, and the result greatly interested the visitors. Recently the whole of the west part of the church has been laid bare, and many interesting pieces of early stonework have been brought to light. Among these are the tombstones of three early abbots, that of the twenty-seventh abbot, and of several others connected with the Abbey. The Vicar explained that it was easy to see that the church was vast and magnificent. The whole outline of a cruciform building with north and south transepts, each with two eastern chapels, had been trenching. A great deal of the presbytery has been dug out, and disclosed on the south side the bases of four very large Norman pillars. The part of the presbytery screened off contains the tombstones alluded to. A side chapel has also been discovered. This contains an altar base and broken slab, with five crosses, a floor piscina, and footing of the screen and pillars. Many of the stones are very good examples of Norman work, and a remarkable feature of some of the pieces is that the surfaces are as regular and clean as though they had been quite recently cut. A Saxon headstone, evidently from the summit of a narrow window, is amongst the discoveries, and there is a hideous-looking gargoyle taking the form of a man's head.



The second summer meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held on Tuesday, July 27, when the members visited the Tarrant Valley in shocking weather. The first stop was at Crawford Castle, or Spetisbury Rings, which is situated in full view and measurable distance of the British oppidum of Badbury Rings, and is defended by a singleagger made by throwing up the chalk from the outer ditch. When the railway was constructed, and the camp was cut through badly, some interesting graves were

found, in which were about eighty skeletons, some with their heads broken. It was pointed out that the position of the camp, situated on one side of the hill, and isolated from the rest by a rather deep foss, indicated that it belonged to the promontory-fort class of earthworks. From Crawford Castle the party drove over Crawford Bridge, passing the fragment of the Cross, to Tarrant Crawford Church, and the site and remains of the ancient abbey at Tarrant for Cistercian nuns. The church and remains were described by the rector, Rev. P. B. Wingate. The Rev. C. R. Baskett said that when he was a boy the basement of the abbey was discovered, as new and fresh looking as if the stones had just been carved. Unfortunately the late Mr. Drax dug them up, and carted the stone away to build his park wall! Coffins, too, were found, one containing the bones of a queen with a child at her feet, the head turned the opposite way. In his childhood days they used to come there to get encaustic tiles to stand flower-pots on. The hon. secretary inquired for the pre-Reformation brass of one of the chaplains of the abbey. It had been deposited at the British Museum. The late rector asked for it back. It was accordingly restored to its original position. The club saw it on the occasion of their last visit to the church, but now, alas! it was missing. Mr. Wingate answered that it had disappeared before his arrival. The other places visited were Tarrant Keynston, Tarrant Rushton, Tarrant Rawston, Tarrant Monkton, Tarrant Hinton, and Tarrant Gunville and Eastbury. At Rushton Church the venerable rector, the Rev. James Penny, said that Sir Frederick Treves, in his *Highways and Byways in Dorset*, justly spoke of the church of Tarrant Rushton as one of the most interesting in the county. It owes its existence to the simple fact that while it had been preserved and repaired, and in one or two instances ill-treated, it has escaped the hand of the restorer. He described the many interesting features of this remarkable church—the Romanesque chancel arch, the north transept with its Early English windows, and the rest of the church of the Decorated period, the three hagioscopes in excellent preservation, the mutilated lintel over the south door with what appears to be a lamb, a cross, a fish issuing from the mouth of a lamb, and two figures of men sitting. The party made a close inspection of the church, and much speculation was rife as to the real object of the two jars or vases in niches above the chancel arch, and supposed by some to have been placed there for enriching the voice of the preacher. Mr. Penny reminded the club how the ancient Greeks and Romans placed hollow vessels in their public buildings for this purpose. He also pointed out, in the west wall of the north transept, close to the long, low, lancet-headed window, a plain low door of the same date, which the older inhabitants of that remote village used, within living memory, to call “the lepers’ gate.” In corroboration of this there was documentary evidence, supported by the actual foundations, of the existence within a few yards of the west wall, and bordering on the running water of the Tarrant, of a leper hospital dedicated to St. Leonard. The hon. secretary expressed the opinion that what the rector suggested to be an

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Easter sepulchre, on the north side of the east wall of the church, was a niche for the statue of the patron saint.



On July 24 the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, by permission of the trustees, paid a visit to Morden College, Blackheath. They were received by the chaplain, the Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D., who had prepared for their information an account of the most ancient possession of the College—namely, the lordship or manor of Old Court, Greenwich. This estate of upwards of 200 acres of land is bounded on the north by the Thames, and occupies a considerable portion of Greenwich. Some think it the oldest of England’s charities—that is, of property put in trust for religious and charitable purposes, 1,000 years ago, by a document still in existence, and which has been administered by trustees from the time of Alfred the Great to that of the twentieth century. Beginning at A.D. 854, the lecturer told of King Ethelwulf, and his son, King Alfred the Great, signing documents at Wilton and in Winchester Cathedral, whereby they and other signatories gave a tenth of the produce of their lands, for ever, for religious purposes, constituting the Bishops of the Church as their trustees. After this, Ælfrida, daughter of Alfred the Great, in company with her two sons, on September 11, 918, signed a document, giving over to the Abbey of St. Peter’s, Ghent, for specifically religious purposes, her inherited lands of Lewisham, Greenwich, etc., and appointing the abbots and monks of Ghent as her trustees. After her death, nine or more Saxon Kings confirmed the gift of Ælfrida, and in some cases added thereto. King Edward III., about 1338, in time of war, took the property of alien monasteries, more or less into his own possession, and Old Court so remained until the time of Henry V., in 1414. Henry V., however, did not keep Old Court as his own, but transferred it as endowment for the Carthusian Priory he was building at Sheen, near what is now Richmond Park, and there the property of Ælfrida came into possession, as it were, of new trustees—the prior and monks of Sheen, until 1531—that is, for 116 years. At this time Henry VIII. was looking about for more land to add to his palace at Greenwich, and began to play the part of Ahab with Naboth—that is, by trying to cheat the Prior of Sheen out of his endowment, pretending that the prior’s title had been given by a Lancastrian usurper. Beaten, however, in a court of law the eighth Henry worried the prior into a so-called exchange, by giving him, as a solace, certain alien monasteries, and so Henry became possessed of Old Court Manor in 1531. Thus Ælfrida’s land, bestowed for exclusively religious purposes, and held in trust for 618 years, was taken out of clerical hands into those of an unscrupulous layman, who ignored his religious obligations, and put Old Court into the unjust possession of one of his favourites, Sir Richard Long, in 1536, for the rest of his life, rent free, and with rectorial tithes of hay and corn. The freehold of Old Court now remained in the hands of the Tudor and Stuart Kings and Queens for a period of 166 years, that is, until 1699, and leases were given to sundry Court favourites, some of them of highly doubtful character, who, though they ate the bread

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of the sanctuary, did little or nothing locally for the moral and religious well-being of the people. In the year named the manor of Old Court came into possession of Sir John Morden, who opened Morden College for decayed merchants, at Midsummer, 1700. The founder left his property in trust to seven merchants of the Turkey Company, and if that company failed to continue, the trustees were to be chosen from the East India Company, and if that company failed (as it did about 1864), then seven trustees were to be chosen from the Court of Aldermen of London. Of the Turkey Company about fifty-four trustees filled the office, and of the East India Company eighteen, whilst the Aldermanic trustees began with Sir Robert Fowler in 1884. He was followed by Sir Andrew Lusk, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Sir David Evans, and Sir Reginald Hanson, all now retired or deceased, the existing seven trustees being: Sir Henry Knight, Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Horatio D. Davies, Sir James T. Ritchie, Bart., Sir Walter Wilkin, and Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart. After the delivery of his paper Dr. Lansdell conducted the members to the College Cemetery and grounds, the library and dining-hall, and the proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Lansdell for his most interesting paper.

On Saturday, August 7, the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Broughton Hall and Elslack Camp. At the Hall Mrs. Tempest showed and explained some of the treasures of the library. Amongst the most notable of them are the Bollandist *Acta Sanctorum*, a complete set from 1543 to 1865—probably the only one in the North in a private collection—and the Court Rolls of the manors of Broughton, Burnsall, and Thorpe, charters dealing with Kirkstall, Waddington, and Craven generally. Miss Tempest's fine collection of Roman coins, and the finely written pedigree charts of the ancient family of Tempests of Bracewell, Broughton, Burnsall, and Bolling, the work of Mrs. Tempest, were also much admired. Before leaving, the president (Mr. S. E. Wilson), called upon Mr. Thomas Howard to propose a vote of thanks to the hosts, and this was seconded by Mr. John Sowden, and adopted, Major Tempest responding. Subsequently Broughton Church was visited, some of the members noting on the way the old bull ring upon the green at Elslack. The Norman doorway was inspected, and also the fourteenth-century images in the Tempest Chantry. Finally, Dr. Villy described the Roman remains of the Elslack Camps, with their eight gateways, outer fosses, and the evidences remaining of the excellent stonework at the north-west and north-east angles. Up to the present the excavators have had their reward not in so-called finds, but in the historical knowledge gained of the art of Roman camp construction. A subscription of three guineas towards the expenses of the excavation was voted by the society. Dr. J. H. Rowe acted as guide.

The second summer excursion of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE took place on Saturday, August 7, to Wrexham and Holt. At

the latter place, by the kindness of Mr. T. Arthur Acton, the members were enabled to inspect the remarkable series of Roman finds recently made in the course of excavations now being carried on, under Mr. Acton's supervision, and at his sole expense, in the Roman camp at Holt. These excavations have been going on for the past two years, and it will be many more years before they are completed, for it is at present quite impossible to obtain any definite idea as to the extent of the camp, as not one of its corners has yet been reached. An immense wall has, however, been discovered, extending in length for some 100 yards or more, and apparently 10 or 12 feet thick in some places. An extraordinary number of articles of Roman pottery have been unearthed during these excavations, some of them bearing the arms of the 20th Legion. Many of the articles found are in a marvellous state of preservation, some of them looking as if they had only just come from the potter's hands.

On August 7 some fifty members and friends of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB visited Wolstonbury Beacon, which, after Chantonbury Ring, is, perhaps, the most prominent peak of all the South Downs. Mr. Sturt described the ancient camp, dealing very fully with its past history, the numerous antiquities found there, its age, and particularly its peculiar construction. The fortification encircling the summit, he explained, consisted of an earthen rampart and ditch, which, as is general with pre-Roman hill-forts, followed the natural contours of the hill; consequently the shape of the camp was regulated by the shape of the hill, and in this case an oval earthwork resulted. But what rendered this camp unique in Sussex was the unusual method of construction; for whereas the ditch is exterior to the rampart in every other South Down hill-fort, in this case the ditch has everywhere been made within the parapet. This peculiarity had been observed by Mr. Clinch (*Victoria History of Sussex*), who suggested that that method was followed because of the "steepness of the sides" of the hill, it being much easier to throw the mould excavated from the ditch down the hill than up, a proceeding by which "a great economy of labour was effected." But, as showing that the ground about the entrenchment was everywhere very level, Mr. Sturt gave a practical demonstration that it would have been just as easy to make the rampart on one side as on the other.

Attention was next directed to the pits which stud the interior of the fort, and which have often been described as being the sites of prehistoric huts. This Mr. Sturt denied, rather attributing their formation to flint-diggers, who, although their work has now ceased, found the clayey soil capping the hill an abundant quarry for over a century. As early as 1765 had these operations been in progress, and on that occasion several human skeletons, accompanied by other sepulchral remains, were found. Since that time a large number of antiquities had been discovered by similar means, the more important being beautifully chipped flint axes, iron knives, spear-heads, Roman coins, broken iron swords, bronze axes, and bosses of shields. Reference was next made to the outlying entrenchment. This, consisting of a ram-

part and outer ditch, stretches completely across the neck of the hill about 300 yards from the southern part of the camp, thus affording effective protection to what would otherwise have been the weakest quarter in the occupiers' scheme of defence. Turning to the age of the camp, Mr. Sturt quoted Augustus Hare's opinion (*History of Sussex*), that it was "undeniably Roman," and Mr. Lucas's (*Highways and Byways in Sussex*), that "more than any of the Downs does Wolstonbury bring before one the Roman occupation of our county." That particular honour, said Mr. Sturt, was undoubtedly reserved for the Stane Street, on the Downs of Western Sussex. Wolstonbury Camp was most certainly not Roman, for not in the slightest degree did it conform to that people's unmistakable principle of castrametation. Neither could he assign it to the Saxon period. It was true that the name was of Saxon origin, meaning the burgh, byrig, or bury (fort) of Wulfston. But then there were many barrows on the Downs, and at least two other hill-forts, Cissbury and Hollingbury, all bearing appellations which could be traced to a similar source, while the works themselves were of proved prehistoric or British construction. At the very most Wolstonbury could only have been occupied temporarily by Saxon tribes, and they had left nothing more enduring than the name of the camp, and their burials within it. Summing up, Mr. Sturt referred to the conspicuousness of the hill, and its peculiar situation—a great green headland jutting out in the ocean of the Weald; to its admirable adaptability to become, with but little expenditure of human handiwork, a hill-fortress of exceptional strength and dominance; to the shape and general characteristics of the earthworks; all of which, he thought, pointed to but one conclusion—namely, that it might be assigned, with the very slightest possible chance of error, to those pre-Roman people, who, much used and more abused, were commonly known as the Ancient Britons.



Other gatherings have been the three days' meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 20-22 at Evesham; the two days' meeting on July 27 and 28 at Eynsford and Maidstone of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY; the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 28, when it was decided to move the library from the Castle to the Black Gate; and the excursions of the NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Bamburgh on July 27; of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Church Stretton and Stokesay Castle on July 17; of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to the Wold district around Malton, under the guidance of the Rev. E. M. Cole, on July 19; and of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the churches of Ingrave, East Horndon, Burstead and Laindon on July 31.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NELSON FAMILY.

By Thomas Nelson. With an Introduction by the Earl Nelson. Illustrated. King's Lynn: *Thew and Son*, 1908. Demy 4to, pp. 68, xxx, 11. Price 7s. 6d.

Many wild statements have been made from time to time in articles and newspaper correspondence, as Earl Nelson says in his appreciative Introduction, with regard to the history of his family. For the first time all who are interested in the descent of one of the greatest of Englishmen have offered them in this handsome quarto an authentic history thereof. Mr. Thomas Nelson has plainly spared no pains to ensure both accuracy and completeness. In the first part of his work he shows in detail the connection of the Norfolk Nelsons with the Lancashire family of the same name, tracing it from 1500 downwards. The second part is occupied principally with the descent of the Admiral's branch of the family. In both parts pedigrees of the main descents and of collaterals are given in full or in abstract. A mass of supporting evidence is adduced in the shape of extracts from wills and registers, and visitations, and memorial inscriptions. One of the most foolish mis-statements sometimes made with regard to the Admiral has been that his forbears were not armigerous, that he had no arms, and was not entitled to any until his rise to fame necessitated the grant. This idea is finally disposed of by Mr. Thomas Nelson's researches, which show that the right to bear arms can be traced back to the confirmation to a Lancashire Nelson, at the Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster in September, 1664, of the arms—Or, a cross paté, throughout sable, over all a bend gules—identical with those borne by the Admiral and his family descendants. Mr. Nelson also gives an illustration of a slab in East Dereham church which shows the arms of Donne impaling those of Sayer in chief and Nelson in base, which dates from some years, at least, before the name of Nelson had become famous. The compiler of the book before us has performed a laborious task very thoroughly, and has rendered a great service to national as well as to family history. The index is good, so far as it goes, but it seems a pity that it excludes those names which occur only in the tabular pedigrees. So many names appear in those pedigrees, so many families may well be glad and proud to trace even the slightest of connections with our sailor hero, that the fullest possible index would have been welcome.



THE ARTS CONNECTED WITH BUILDING. Edited by T. Raffles Davison, F.S.A. With 98 illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1909. 8vo., pp. xv, 224. Price 5s. net.

This well-produced book contains a series of lectures on craftsmanship and design which were delivered for

the Carpenters Company at their hall by Messrs. R. W. Schultz, C. F. A. Voysey, E. Guy Dawber, L. A. Turner, F. W. Troup, A. Romney Green, M. H. Baillie Scott, Charles Spooner, and J. Starkie Gardner. The Carpenters Company showed themselves possessed of a wide outlook and generously comprehensive spirit when they instituted the lectures here collected, which discuss the practical side of craftsmanship and the right use of materials in the spirit which seeks to hold before the craftsman a high ideal of attainment, and to stimulate him to aim thereat. There are thirteen lectures in all: three treat of "Reason in Building," two of "Ideas in Things," and the others of Woodwork; Influence of Material on Design in Woodwork; The Influence of Tools on Design; Ideals in Building, False and True; House and Church Furniture; Decorative Plasterwork; External Leadwork; and Decorative Ironwork. The list shows how extensive is the field touched upon, and how helpfully suggestive were the themes chosen. The lectures fulfil the promise of their titles. They should assuredly stimulate craftsmen to the production of well designed and well executed work, while, if the general public would only read them, they would learn how to discriminate and judge really good work from the point of view of both design and workmanship, and by the power of the purse would further influence production in the right direction. The book is freely and most usefully illustrated by examples of both old and modern work. The pleasant art linen binding deserves a word of praise. We miss a list of the illustrations and an index.

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ODD TIT-BITS FROM TICHBORNE OLD CHURCH-BOOKS. By Rev. E. J. Watson Williams. Illustrated. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 92. Price 2s. net.

This little book, well printed and nicely produced, is issued with the hope of making some addition to the Tichborne Church Restoration Fund. It is not intended for antiquaries so much as for the general reader who likes to have glimpses of the lives and ways of his forefathers. The chief source from which Mr. Williams has culled his "tit-bits" is an old parish account-book, which dates from 1698. As the massive, square, brick tower of the church was built in 1702-1704, the book gives some interesting details as to prices. In the earlier stages of the undertaking bricks, mortar, lime, nails, etc., were all entered as separate items—e.g., "Payd for 40,350 Bricks £24 4s. od."; "payd for 16 quarters of Lime, 10s. 8d." Making of faggots, fetching of scaffold poles, making a water-cart, carrying away of rubbish and the like, appear frequently. Intermixed with these building items are the details of ordinary church expenses, the churchwardens evidently putting down all payments just as and when made. It is tolerably clear that the churchwardens themselves did not do badly over the building operations. In subsequent chapters Mr. Williams gives a great variety of entries relating to the upkeep of the fabric of the church and to the maintenance of the services; others connected with bell-ringing on certain days and with the local prices of corn, which connect the secluded village with the wider life of the nation; and others of miscellaneous interest and import. Apparently Mr. Williams does

not clearly understand what a "brief" was. He speaks of "ecclesiastical fees" being paid for "briefs," and describes a brief as "a document which contains orders which the Sovereign wishes to have published in the churches of his realm"—hardly an accurate description of the licence to collect which was once so common a device for raising money. "Pentecost money"—which at Tichborne was always 10½d., though it does not appear in every year's account—also puzzles Mr. Williams. He says: "I do not know whether it was a charity or a fee." Pentecost money, or "Pentecostals," as they were often called, were, like the better-known Easter offerings, contributions or offerings made by parishioners to their priest, or by an inferior church to the mother church, at Whitsuntide. At Tichborne many payments were made for foxes' heads, for catching "wonts" (or moles), pole-cats (five for 1s. 10d. in 1769), and similar vermin. At the end of the eighteenth century sparrows were paid for at 3d. a dozen. Many other sides of parish life and history are illustrated in these pages. Mr. Williams has made his extracts with judgment, and has produced a most interesting and readable contribution to Hampshire local history.

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STAINED GLASS TOURS IN ENGLAND. By C. H. Sherrill. With 16 illustrations. London: *John Lane*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 254. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This handsome and well-printed book is a natural sequel to the author's *Stained Glass Tours in France*. As in that book, Mr. Sherrill arranges his journeyings by periods. After a brief Introduction, there are Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Renaissance tours. Itineraries showing distances in miles and a list of places complete the book. The idea is excellent, and is well carried out. The glass-loving reader—any lover, indeed, of our older architecture—will envy the author the experiences here set forth; for to see all the examples of old glass which are here chronicled Mr. Sherrill had to visit nearly every part of England and a great variety of ancient buildings, both sacred and secular. The book thus covers a wider field, and includes a good deal more than the title might suggest. The would-be "glass" tourist who cannot hope to follow all Mr. Sherrill's itineraries may note that in one district of England he may get a greater return than in any other. The district between Oxford and the Welsh border has a greater abundance of old stained glass than any other part of the country, and the tourist whose time is limited might do worse than explore that district thoroughly. He will find Mr. Sherrill a companionable and trustworthy guide. The book distinctly fills a gap. The illustrations—although, of course, they can hardly give a hint of the glories of light and colour of stained glass—are from excellent photographs, and show form and setting quite satisfactorily.

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THE ANCIENT GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Described by T. P. Cooper, and illustrated by E. Ridsdale Tate. Published by the Corporation of the City of York, 1909. 8vo., pp. 70. Paper covers. Price 3d.

On one or two occasions the *Antiquary* has had occasion to animadvert on the attitude of official York

towards the ancient historical remains in which the city is rich. It is therefore a special pleasure to welcome this charming guide-book, which is issued officially by the York Corporation. It is to be sold at the very low price of 3d. to visitors to the Guildhall, the purchase of the book giving admission to view the Hall, the City Council Chamber, etc. The present Guildhall dates from the fifteenth century, and has ever since been the centre of vigorous trading and corporate life. In 1483 when the hall was still unfinished, it was the scene of a pageant provided by the Corporation for the amusement of Richard III. In the reign of his successor, Henry VII., the roofing

freemen of the city, and also gives a short list of the various places of interest in York. The illustrations, which are abundant, are partly from photographs and partly from Mr. Ridsdale Tate's excellent drawings. One of the latter, showing the imposing interior of the Guildhall, we reproduce on this page. It will be observed that the Hall is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of octagonal pillars. These pillars are of oak and rest on moulded stone bases. Each column, nearly 6 feet in circumference, was hewn from a single tree, no doubt, as Mr. Cooper says, from the Forest of Galtres. Illustrations are given of some of the carved bosses and shields, bearing



YORK GUILDHALL: INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

was accomplished. Mr. Cooper has his York at his fingers' ends, and besides sketching the story of the early guilds of York and the various historical incidents connected with the Guildhall, he gives a good description of the ancient building, treating with especial detail the many fine windows, with their painted memorials of incidents in the city's history, which adorn the ancient hall. It was in the "Inner" or "Justice Room," by the way, now used as a committee room, that, in 1646, "£200,000 was paid to the Scots' Army in discharge of part of their claims; and the unfortunate King, Charles I., was handed over to a Committee of the Parliament." Mr. Cooper adds some particulars of the honorary

merchants' marks, with which the intersections of the ribs of the ceiling are abundantly ornamented. This handy and thoroughly well prepared and well illustrated guide-book should do something to increase the York people's pride in their city, and will certainly be found very useful, both as guide and souvenir, by visitors to the ancient Guildhall.

* * *

LEEDS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD: AN ILLUSTRATION OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By A. C. Price. Plan and many illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 328. Price 3s. 6d.

The author of this book describes it as avowedly an experiment. "It is not," he says, "a history of

Leeds, nor is it a history of England, but it is simply an attempt to emphasize and illustrate certain aspects of English history by bringing them into connection with the story of this neighbourhood." Mr. Price writes as a schoolmaster, and he has clearly grasped the right method of teaching history. The elder pupils for whom the book is intended are shown the connection between their town and the main lines of national development, especially on the social and economic side, and should, after studying it, have a better sense of historical perspective, and a better knowledge of tendencies and principles than usually results from work on manuals of history of the older type. Leeds is hardly the best town to have chosen for an experiment of this kind. There are other towns in which the greater abundance of records and of surviving memorials of the past would have afforded more material and more tangible evidence for the linking of the local with the national history at which the author of this book aims. Despite some drawbacks, however, Mr. Price has gone far to achieve his aim. It is clear that he has not stinted labour; and the pupils in the Leeds Grammar School, and, we trust, in many other schools, should be grateful for the new meaning and significance with which he has invested their familiar surroundings, and for the new glimpses of the story of their forefathers' lives and doings which this book must surely give them. It is well printed, illustrated, and indexed, and is prefaced by a carefully prepared chronological table.

* * *

DEVON CHURCH ANTIQUITIES (Vol. I.). By John Stabb. With 138 reproductions of photographs by the author. London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 152. Price 6s. net.

Last year Mr. Stabb issued a delightful volume on *Some Old Devon Churches*, which he hopes to follow by-and-by with a second. The present volume, and a second to follow, are intended to supplement the *Old Devon Churches*, especially by giving photographs of details of carving, and of many interesting subjects mentioned but not illustrated therein. The four volumes, when complete, will have every claim to be considered, as Mr. Stabb intends, "the most complete illustrated history of the old churches of Devonshire that has ever been published." No antiquary needs to be reminded of the ecclesiological riches of the western county—screens especially, and a world of other noble carved woodwork. Mr. Stabb's descriptions are adequate and to the point, but it is chiefly as a picture-book that the volume before us will be prized. The illustrations are all from photographs taken by the author. In such work the "man behind the camera" is a most important factor; and here he has given us a host of things which have probably never been illustrated, or certainly never so well illustrated, before. Here are pulpits and fonts, panel-paintings, panel-carvings and bench-ends galore, revealing carving difficult to beat, either for beauty of delicate elaboration, or for vigour or charm of design. Screen-work naturally bulks largely, but Mr. Stabb gives many out-of-the-way, or less regarded items. We may name a few. Here is the Courtenay Heart Stone, for example—a curious receptacle in Molland

Church for the hearts of a Courtenay and his wife, which has never been opened. On the same plate is shown an extraordinary bench-end at Monkleigh. There are three illustrations from Dunsford Church: (1) the Bishop's Chair, most elaborately carved, which stands in the chancel, but the early history of which appears to be unknown; (2) the fine Jacobean Fulford tomb, an object-lesson in costume, which Mr. Stabb describes; and (3) the old west gallery, which we are glad to see thus illustrated, for of such old galleries few are now left. Of Hacombe Chapel, which was the subject of a short paper in the July *Antiquary*, there are three illustrations. One shows the south door with the remains of the horseshoes placed there by the wager-winning Carewe, as described in Mr. Cartwright's article. The others show the founder's tomb, and the west door, interesting as possessing one of the old fastenings, consisting of a thick bar of wood sliding back in the thickness of the wall. Amongst the most satisfactory and useful of the photographs are those of paintings on the panels of screens. They are admirably done, and are reproduced on a sufficiently large scale. We thank Mr. Stabb for a delightful book, and trust that he will soon accomplish the remainder of his scheme. It may, perhaps, be useful to add that copies may be obtained direct from the author, Clanmarina, Torquay.

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CHANCERY CERTIFICATES FOR HERTFORDSHIRE. By the Rev. J. E. Brown. Hertford: *Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd.*, 1909. 8vo., pp. x, 55. Price 2s. net.

Mr. Brown in this well-printed book follows up his useful transcript of the Bedfordshire Chantry Certificates, issued last year, with a similar service for Hertfordshire, preceded by a brief introduction. The objects for which minor endowments were provided were chantries, brotherhoods, obits, and lights. In the Report of 1547, here transcribed and annotated, there are very many interesting details. In more than one case a churchwarden is noted as "desperate"—i.e., in a hopeless condition of poverty. At Amwell there is this note concerning one Robert Kente of Hoddesden: "Desperatus cum paupertate. Kentes house was burnt the laste yere who is a very pore man." A great many of the endowments were for lights, but the sums left varied greatly from 2d. to 10s. Some of the entries throw light on the goods of the gilds or brotherhoods. At St. Albans, as elsewhere, there was "A Gilde or Fraternite of All Sayntes otherwyse called the Charnell Brotherhedde . . . for the fyndinge of ij Chaplens for ever"—the forerunner of a modern Burial Club. We hope Mr. Brown may be encouraged to issue similar transcripts for other counties.

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Mr. Henry Frowde issues, price 1s. net, the *Visitors' Guide to Westminster Abbey*, by Mr. Francis Bond. This little book, strongly bound in linen boards, consists of the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth chapter of Mr. Bond's larger work on Westminster Abbey. It gives concisely and clearly all the information the ordinary visitor is likely to require, with accurate descriptions of the monuments and of the various parts of the fabric. It is illustrated by no

fewer than twelve plans, thirty-six photographs, and other illustrations. Cheap, well arranged, well printed, abundantly illustrated, and well indexed, this handy book, which is light and "pocketable," is the best possible companion for which a visitor to our noble Abbey can wish. It is an ideal guide.

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Among the pamphlets on our table is *The Ben Adam Manuscript*, by Mr. Henry J. Hillen, a paper reprinted from the *Lynn News*, which gives a copy of and discusses a transcript by Richard Taylor (author of *Index Monasticus, or the Abbeys and other Monasteries, etc., in the Diocese of Norwich*, 1821) of a doggerel work on King's Lynn, by a reputed Ben Adam. Whatever the age of the original manuscript, transcribed by Taylor, may have been, and we are inclined to doubt its antiquity, Mr. Hillen has made it a peg on which to hang much interesting matter relating to Lynn history and to the disputed question of Chaucer's birthplace. We have also before us a copy of the Rev. Dr. Astley's *Notes on the Ninth Iter of Antoninus, with special reference to the Sites of Sitomagus and Venta Icenorum, reconsidered in the light of the Tabula Peutingeriana*, from the transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society, in which the author vigorously controverts the opinions advanced by the late Dr. Raven, in his articles on the Antonine Itinerary in the *Antiquary* for 1903, finding the site of Sitomagus at Dunwich and that of Venta Icenorum at Norwich. Dr. Astley holds that Venta Icenorum, Ad Taum, and Sitomagus are to be found at Caistor, Tasburgh, and Thetford, and not, as Dr. Raven believed, at Norwich, Caistor, and Dunwich.

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The *Architectural Review*, August, contains a third article on "Lecce," by Mr. M. S. Briggs, illustrated by three clever drawings; and a second, liberally illustrated, paper on "Cambridge Colleges," by Mr. M. H. Macartney. In the *Essex Review*, July, Mr. V. de S. Fowke, under the title of "A Case of Witchcraft in the Sixties," tells an extraordinary story, well authenticated, of belief in witchcraft and practice of ordeal by water at Sible Hedingham in 1863. There are also good papers on "The Hermitage in the High Woods, Writtle," illustrated, by Mrs. Archibald Christy; "The Corsellis Legend," by Dr. Andrew Clark; "Some Extracts from the Diary of Susanna Day, a Quakeress, of Saffron Walden"; and an account of the Colchester Pageant. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* is distinguished by the continuation of Mr. C. E. Keyser's admirable "Architectural Account of the Churches of North Moreton and Brightwell," illustrated by thirteen fine photographic plates. The *East Anglian*, July, contains a "Strange Law Suit concerning a Bet" of 1603; "Suffolk Notes from the Calendar of French Rolls of the Reign of Henry VI. in the Public Record Office"; and much other documentary matter. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, July.



Correspondence.

CITY OF LONDON BRASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

BELOW I send you the correct reading of the shields at St. Olave, Hart Street, and elsewhere, referred to by Mr. Oliver in your issue of July:

ST. OLAVE, HART STREET.

1. Haddon's bearing is not a man's leg couped at the thigh, but a single hose. This is a canting coat, and denotes that he must have been a mercer by trade as well as by company. Though the former was actually his coat, the one in question is the covering of the period for the foot and leg, and the opening at the top shows where and how it was secured by points or laces to the underpart of the doublet. His hereditary coat doubtless suggested to him the canting but perfectly correct sign, which, suspended over the door of his shop, would indicate the particular kind of trade he followed, and the pun, possibly owing to a mistake on the part of the graver, has been perpetuated on his brass. It is of some interest to note that the shield is couchée. In the crest the leg is erect, and not embowed at the knee.

2. The lion as given on the shield of the Merchants of the Staple is not a lion of England, but merely a lion passant.

5. I. Five roundels in saltire and a chief [Byfield].

II. A chevron between three eagles' legs erect and erased à la quisse ermine [? Wortham].

III. Bendy of six, not barry of six.

There are no tinctures given on the brass save the ermine of the chevron and eagles' legs in II.

The names of the three daughters, at least as given on a brass scroll beneath them, are: brigitta anna, brigitta, not Margaret, Anne, and Rosa. All the scrolls, with the exception of one and part of another, are inscribed.

4. Schrader, not Schrarder. The lion's head is erased both on the shield and in the crest; the scroll beneath the shield is inscribed "Schrader," not Scharder.

The shield inscribed "von Wechtelt," not von Wecktelt, shows:—on a bend three roses, not cinquefoils. The crest is somewhat worn, and I cannot blazon it, but it would appear to be as given in Rietstap's *Armorial*, s.v. Vechelde: "Un éventail palé d'argent et de sinople, les deux barreaux extérieurs de sable, chaque angle sommé de trois plumes de coq de sable."

5. Andreas Riccard [ob. 6 Sept., 1672, Register]. In the crest the man's head is affrontée, and bears a turban. The arms are not tinctured. The small shield on the dexter side of Riccard impales not only a saltire, but three ermine spots in chief [Williams].

7. The plate commemorates, not "Katherine Hinde, daughter of Nicholas Best," but "Katherine, thirde daught' of Nicholas Bestn. ." [Bestney], etc.

In the arms the lion is rampant guardant, etc.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.

Cutting. Sable on a chevron between three plates, each charged with a martlet, as many mascles, all of the first.

Crest. My rubbing of the mouth of the animal is not quite clear, but it would not appear to be a goat simply, it is possibly an heraldic goat or antelope. Both in my rubbing and in the one in the British Museum, which is in the same condition, the animal appears to be armed with a tooth.

The other shield on the monument is:—Argent four staves ragulée in saltire, gules, a bordure sable bezantée.

Crest. The gauntlet is lying fessways, ppr., lined gules, holding erect the lower part of a spear of the second. Berblock.

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.

I. All that shows on the fragment of the upper half of the shield is:—A chevron engrailed, in chief two leopards' faces and a label of three points. [Wilford], impaling:

I. Barry of 6 per pale counterchanged. [Barrett of Aveley, Co. Essex.]

II. Three lions rampant. [Bellhouse.]

III. There is no sign of anything whatever.

IV. One barry per pale only shows, the shield being broken across just under the lower line.

It will be noticed that Mr. Oliver blazons the first quarter of the impalement as:—Per pale seven barrulets counterchanged, and his description, curiously enough, is word for word as given in the *Transactions* of the Monumental Brass Society. Unfortunately for him, a slip has been made in the reading of this particular quarter. That Mr. Oliver should ignore the evidence of the shield itself, when there can be no difficulty whatever in reading it, and betake himself to a printed version, utterly oblivious to the discrepancy between them, is a convincing proof of his ignorance of heraldry. I notice that in my list of corrections in your May issue I have omitted to point out that the shield of the Salters' Company in Evyngars' brass is per chevron reversed, etc., and not a chevron (reversed) between, etc.

2. Why Mr. Oliver includes this in an article on monumental brasses it is difficult to say, as it has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the subject. Both this and No. 3 are labelled in the Museum case as badges, but they are not in any way connected with heraldic badges. The one in question suggests something in the nature of a Mason's Lodge or Literary Society, and is charged as follows:—A bend cotised between six lions or lioncels rampant contournée [? Bohun]. The "orle of eagles displayed" is conspicuous by its absence. The spacing between the shield and the edge of the metal on which it is cut is charged with three representations of a kind of Chinese or Japanese monster, such as, in fact, would be so termed in English heraldry, and as much like an eagle displayed as a kangaroo is like a doormat. But for the lions or lioncels being contournée, the arms might almost with certainty be ascribed to Bohun.

3. What this is I can't say, but I believe that, like No. 2, it has nothing to do with monumental brasses.

J. G. BRADFORD.

MARRIAGE IN 1655.

TO THE EDITOR.

Can any of your readers explain the following entry in a seventeenth-century diary?

"February, 1655, the 20th being Tuesday, I was married to Abraham Downing, Serjeant Skinner, by Thomas Fuller at St. Bride's Church; and the 26th, being Shrove Monday, I was married again by Colonel Baxter at the Tower."

Why was this lady married twice to the same man? Was it necessary for ecclesiastical marriage to be followed by a civil ceremony in Cromwell's days?

C. D. P. NICHOLSON.

43, Vincent Square,
Westminster, S.W.
July 22, 1909.

"MASHERAH."

TO THE EDITOR.

I am somewhat amused by a curious misprint which occurs on p. 284 of the current (August) *Antiquary*. We are told of the High Place at Gezer and its "Masherah." This is evidently what textual critics call a "conflate reading," by which two words have run into one. The words intended are "Asherah" and "Matzebah," or one or other of these alone.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to explain that the "Matzebah" was the *standing stone*, and the "Asherah" the *upright wooden post*, one or both of which are found beside all Canaanite altars; derived from the primitive stone-and-tree worship of animistic times, they came at length to serve as the shrine and the symbol of the Divinity; the "Matzebah" representing Baal, and the "Asherah" representing his female consort and counterpart, Astarte. "Asherah" is the word wrongly translated "grove" in the A.V.

H. J. DUKINFELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,
July 30, 1909.

WINDMILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Ram may be right in saying (August *Antiquary*, p. 320) "a windmill always turns its back to the wind," but it must be in Utopia or Erewhon! I pass a windmill every day, and it always faces the wind. Compare *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, article "Windmills": "To bring the sails to face the wind, the structure was turned," etc. And: "A fan for automatically turning the mill face to the wind."

H. J. DUKINFELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,
August 3, 1909.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

AN inquest was held on August 18 at Yeovil Town Hall upon the recent find of a British gold torque, which weighed 5 ounces $7\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweights. The case is interesting as marking a change in practice by coroners in connection with inquests upon gold or silver that has been found. Hitherto a coroner has been in the habit of submitting to his jury the question whether a find is, or is not, treasure-trove. The point for which Dr. William Martin has been for some time contending appears at length to have been conceded: viz., that the submission of this question to the jury is not within the jurisdiction of the coroner (see *The Antiquary*, 1903, p. 232). The coroner at Yeovil is reported as saying that "The jury has not to decide whether the article which was found was treasure-trove or not. That would have to be decided by the statutory courts. What the find was, and who was the finder, was the object of their sitting there."

In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the torque was sold by Henry Cole, gardener, of Yeovil, who discovered it, to Mr. Gardner, late of Yeovil, who purchased it for £40 on behalf of the authorities of the Somerset Archaeological Society's Museum at Taunton. Mr. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Museum, when asked what the ornament was archaeologically, said it was considered to be a gold torque which had for some

purpose been twisted, possibly for portability. It was a well-known relic of the Bronze Age, which would mean something like 500 to 800 years before Christ. It would be interesting to the jury to know that it was of purely British manufacture, and the type had only been found in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and right in the north of France. But those in the north of France were supposed to be derived from Britain, which made it more interesting. At least twenty or thirty had been found in various parts of the British Isles, almost of the same character and make. He most certainly resisted any claim of ownership on behalf of any other person, not excepting the Crown.

The jury's verdict, which was unanimously arrived at, was as follows: "That a golden torque, ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age, was found about May 25, 1909, in Mr. Chapman's garden at Hindford Hill, Yeovil, owned by Messrs. Bird and Pippard. It was found on the earth, after digging, by Henry Cole, of Yeovil, gardener. The owner thereof cannot now be found. There is no evidence that it had ever been in ancient times hidden or otherwise concealed."

The writer of an article in the *Times* of August 21 gives the following description of the torque: "It is of a fairly well-known type, of the funicular four-flanged variety, with massive hook-terminals of the truncated-cone pattern. It is composite, and appears to have been made of three flat plates of gold about 1 millimetre thick, one band averaging 10 millimetres wide, the other two (5 millimetres wide) being set medially and at right angles to the broader plate, and attached by some resinous flux or solder. It was then twisted, probably without the application of heat, into the finished strand, which the ductility of the metal readily admitted of, the section of course being cruciform. The left-hand spirals seem to have been the general rule. Of this character are the two famous gold torques from Tara, County Meath. The East Anglian and some other examples differ in construction, and consist of two ribbons of gold folded along the middle to a right angle, and then

attached apex to apex before twisting. Baron von Hügel has shown that this method of construction was employed in the cases of the Grunty Fen (Cambs.) gold torque, or armilla, exhibited in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; the Boyton (Suffolk) specimen in the British Museum, and the gold torques from Ashill (Norfolk) and Bittering Common (Norfolk). Some Irish examples of gold appear to have been moulded in imitation of the composite make."



In an account of the recent renewed excavations at Maumbury Rings, the *Dorset County Chronicle* of September 9 says: "So far the excavations have been carried on in two sections. The first section has been for the examination of the western side of the northern entrance; and there features have been found corresponding with some of those found on the eastern side last autumn, notably an enigmatical heap of rough slabs and pieces of stone; a large square posthole of a depth of about a yard, cut out in the solid chalk; a curious groove in the projecting end of the chalk bank, doubtless a hollowed path giving access to the cavea, or part of the amphitheatre reserved for the spectators; and the row of postholes continuing along the side of the arena. The second section consisted of trial holes dug from the central picket in a straight line to the south end, and a cutting through this high bank, which some have thought to be, not a portion of the original earthwork, but a throw-up, possibly to serve as a gun platform during the Civil War, when Maumbury was used as a fort and garrisoned on behalf of the Parliament to resist the advance of the Earl of Carnarvon from Weymouth. In the cutting of this trench two pieces of red-deer antler were found on Friday. In the course of the work the men have found a number of small sherds of black pottery and red Samian ware and flint flakes, a nice bronze fibula of the common penannular type, part of a small bronze vinaigrette, a carnelian bead, a piece of jasper, a coin of Constantine, and a rusty iron nail, 7 inches long, found in one of the postholes. Antiquaries from near and far have visited the Rings, and watched with deep interest the progress of the work.

Among the visitors on Friday was Dr. Guille-mard, of Cambridge, who has taken part in the excavations in Cyprus on the site of the ancient city of Paphos. . . .



"To go a little more into detail about the work, it has been suggested that the two small piles of slabs of Purbeck limestone uncovered in the course of the cutting at the N.N.E. entrance are the remains of two pedestals which, possibly, were used to support figures of Nike, or Victory, holding a wreath, and of the messenger-god, Hermes among the Greeks, Mercury among the Romans, winged and holding a wreath and palm branch (and perhaps having golden sandals with wings at the ankles). An illustration of such figures on pedestals may be seen in Gell's *Pompeii*.

"Through the gradual slope at Maumbury, from the arena up to the S.S.W. bank, a long cutting, 7 feet wide, is being driven, and solid chalk has been struck at a much higher level than was anticipated. Along the eastern side a well-defined ridge of solid chalk has been uncovered. The strata of the successive deposits of chalk rubble and mould are well marked. The upper deposits have already revealed a quantity of modern and mediæval sherds, and a portion of a rusty knife, probably of seventeenth-century date, with an ornamental bone handle. At lower depths the relics are of a somewhat mixed character, including a large quantity of flint flakes, some Romano-British pottery, and the finely-patinated bronze penannular brooch of a pattern previously found in the Romano-British villages excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, and similar to those to be seen in the Dorset County Museum, having been found at Longbredy, Charlton Marshall, and Somerleigh Court, Dorchester.



"On the long axis of the arena two cuttings, 10 feet by 4 feet, have been made to prove the existence of the chalk floor, which is found to maintain the same level from the N.N.E. entrance to the S.S.W. limit of the arena, and to be strewn, like the sections exposed last year, with a fine granular substance like small shingle. The word 'arena,' still used by the Spaniards to-day to describe the area of their bull-fights, is, as everybody

knows, the Latin for 'sand,' and the name was applied to the middle area of an amphitheatre because it was generally strewn with sand, or some convenient substitute for sand, to serve probably a twofold purpose: first, by filling up little interstices and unevennesses to secure a smooth and level a floor as possible, and to prevent the combatants from slipping, especially when blood was spilt upon the floor of the arena. Now, in the absence of sand at Dorchester, this fine shingle, possibly taken from the river bed, seems to have been used instead, and this is one out of a number of threads of evidence to the use of Maumbury Rings as an amphitheatre.

"Our readers may remember that what so much pleased Mr. Thomas Hardy last year, and confirmed his conviction that Maumbury was a Roman amphitheatre, was the sight of the level solid chalk floor of the arena, skirted under the podium by the row of sharply-defined square postholes, into which, no doubt, were sunk the upright posts supporting the dividing barrier. This year's digging has revealed a new feature, a kind of deep groove alongside the row of postholes on the arena side. May we venture to suggest an explanation? In Roman amphitheatres the arena was usually separated from the podium and cavea, or spectators' part, by a smooth, substantial wall, which could not be climbed by wild beasts, and this wall, for the sake of further security, was surrounded by a railing or fence. Now, may not the groove have been the foundation of such a wall, and the postholes have marked the site of the additional fence or railing?"

During the course of operations in connection with the demolition of property in the vicinity of the Scottish National Museum, a stretch of about 300 yards of the old city wall of Edinburgh has been uncovered. Steps have been taken for its preservation.

The Hackney Borough Council, at their meeting on September 9, accepted a valuable collection of antiquarian relics possessed by the late Mr. J. E. Greenhill, formerly principal of Vermont College, Clapton, and secured for the borough by Alderman Miller and a local committee. The collection,

which it is proposed to house at the Town Hall or Public Library, comprises about 1,000 specimens of flint and bronze implements, ancient pottery, bone spear-heads, etc. In describing the relics, Alderman Miller said they had been unearthed chiefly in Lea Valley, and showed that this neighbourhood was once part of a tropical country, where rhinoceroses, elephants, and other mammoths prowled about, amongst the objects discovered being teeth of these animals and of sharks. He believed the collection would prove of great educational value to the inhabitants of the borough, and it was presented with a view of providing a museum for Hackney, and perpetuating the memory of its former owner, who was greatly esteemed in the borough.

Referring to the note on cast-iron firebacks, by the Rev. C. V. Goddard, in the *Antiquary* for January last, p. 1, Mr. H. J. Hillen,



CAST-IRON FIREBACK IN KING'S LYNN MUSEUM.

who kindly sends us the photograph here reproduced, writes: "I have seen a somewhat similar design to the first of those

mentioned by the Rev. C. V. Goddard upon a copper token about the size of a halfpenny. On one side there was the lion rampant, surrounded by a wattle, or rather hurdle-fence; on the other the word 'Hollandia,' with a date which I have forgotten. The accompanying photo, kindly taken by Mr. G. F. Pratt, shows the design (23 by 32 inches) on a cast-iron fireback (33 by 45 inches) which was removed from an old house to the King's Lynn Museum.

"Before Dud Dudley began smelting iron with pit-coal (1619), wood and charcoal were employed in England, although large quantities of coal were then sent to the Low Countries to be used in their smithies. When our supply of wood diminished, articles in iron and steel were increasingly imported. The designs upon the stove-backs are apparently emblematical of events which happened in the Netherlands. The lion may symbolize the alliance between England and Holland; the lion scanning certain documents, the conduct of Queen Elizabeth when she demanded the payment of former outstanding loans; the hat, that of Cardinal Andrew of Austria, which he deposited at the altar of the Virgin after the taking of Halle; and the subject illustrated, the Peace of Nimeguen. Victories and other notable events were, as with the Romans, perpetuated, 'according to custom,' by striking medals in gold, silver, and copper (Grattan's *The Netherlands*, 1830, p. 197), and possibly by decorating fire-backs with artistic, historical designs."



Recent explorations on Mount Auxois, in the Department of Semur, France, have resulted in a most unusual series of finds of a character not only novel from an antiquarian, but an artistic, standpoint. They include two bronze chaldrons, gilt both on their exterior and interior, and bearing a simple and primitive ornamentation. Further, eight silvered vases of varied shape and design, of which one has a fish chiselled round its centre. They are supposed to have been used in the worship of some local deity. They were accompanied by some Gallic coins, but Roman ones were absent—an unusual fact—and it is therefore believed that they are the product of the Alesian

bronze industry of which Pliny speaks. Their interest lies not only through their connection with a religious cult, but as evidence of a Gaulish art existing prior to the Roman Conquest.



The *Yorkshire Daily Post* of August 23 remarks: "With that glorious uncertainty which seems to characterize their ways, the waters of the Humber estuary have recently changed their course, and at one point on the north Lincolnshire shore have washed away an accumulation of silt which had not previously been disturbed for a quarter of a century. At low-water mark, and resting upon the old bank, a working-man antiquary recently found a well-made vase of typical Roman grey-ware. It was unusually globular in shape, and amongst the mud inside were six silver coins and a silver ring. The coins are remarkable for their excellent state of preservation, five of them being in mint condition. All except one (Valens), which is 1 inch in diameter, are of the usual size of Roman silver coins—viz., about as large as a sixpenny-piece. These have been examined by Mr. C. W. Fennell, and are referable to Valens (A.D. 328-378), Valentinian (A.D. 321-375), Julianus II. (331-363), Constantius II. (317-361), and Gratianus (359-383). The ring is also as good as new, and is of solid silver. It has a solid square bezel, upon which is inscribed a crude representation of the dove and olive branch, indicating Christian influence. It is interesting to note that in 1843, at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, three very similar silver rings were found in a vase of coins. Upon one of these a bird is inscribed which so much resembles the specimen recently found as to suggest that they were both made by the same workman.

"The Lincolnshire discovery is of particular value on account of some of the objects being dated, as in this way other specimens of a similar character can be chronologically arranged. The vase and its contents probably represent part of a hoard hidden away in the fifth century—possibly when the Romans evacuated this part of the country—never to be again seen until washed out by the waters of the Humber. The specimens are now in the Hull Museum."

In a paper read before the Anthropological section of the British Association at Winnipeg, Miss A. C. Breton said that Chichen Itza, in Yucatan, was as yet the principal place in the region of Mexico and Central America where representatives of armed warriors were found. There was a remarkable development in the later history of the buildings there of painted sculptures and wall-paintings, mostly of battle scenes and gatherings of armed chiefs. The stone walls of the ruined lower hall of the Temple of the Tigers were covered with sculptured rows of chiefs, who carried a variety of weapons. Of the sixty-four personages left, half a dozen had ground or polished stone implements, others held formidable harpoons (two of them double), or lances adorned with feathers, whilst the majority had from three to five spears and an atlatl (throwing-stick). These were of different shapes. One figure had armlets, with projecting rounded stones. Some had kilts, sporrans, leggings, and sandals. Eleven personages had tail appendages. There were protective sleeves in a series of puffs, breastplates, helmets, and feather head-dresses, necklaces of stone beads, masks, ear and nose ornaments in variety. Small round back-shields, always painted green, and fastened on by a broad red belt, might have been of bronze attached to leather, as a bronze disc had been found. Round or oblong shields were carried by two thongs, one held in the left hand, the other slipped over the arm. The two upper chambers of the same building had reliefs on the door-jambs of sixteen warriors, life-size. They carried a sort of boomerang, in addition to spears and atlatls. In the outer chamber was a great stone table, or altar, supported by fifteen caryatid figures. Upon its surface was a relief of a standing chief, holding out his atlatl over a kneeling enemy, who offers a weapon. The walls of both chambers were covered with painted battle scenes, in which several hundred figures were still visible. They carried spears, atlatls, round or oblong shields, and a kind of boomerang which was used by the natives in Australia about eighty years ago. It was intended for striking rather than throwing. On one wall the method of attacking high places by means of long-notched tree-trunks as ladders and scaffold towers was shown. The building at

the north end of the great Ball Court was evidently very ancient, and its sculptured walls had chiefs with spears and atlatls. The temple on the great pyramid called the Castillo also had warriors on its doorposts and pillars, with boomerangs, spears, and atlatls, and so had a building in the great Square of Columns. In an upper chamber of the palace of the Monjes were paintings in which were men with spears and atlatls, and also spears with lighted grass attached, thrown against high-roofed buildings. A survey of all that had so far been discovered at Chichen gave a vivid idea of primitive battle array.



At the meeting of the Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society on October 6, Mr. Aleck Abrahams will give his second lecture on "Some Literary Celebrities of Islington." He will deal with the life of William Upcott.



We should like to draw special attention to the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Builder* of September 11: "In our issue of September 26 last year we gave a description, with one or two sketches, of the remains of the ancient rood-screen in St. Buryan's Church, Cornwall, which must have been, when complete, one of the most remarkable pieces of work of the kind in the country. On revisiting the church this year, we found that the lower panels of the screen, which used to stand in front of the chancel, and the portion of the elaborately carved cornice which we had found fixed on the south side of the chancel, had disappeared. From the vague explanation of the church attendant we gathered that they had been sent away to form models for, we presume, a complete restoration of the screen. This is spirited, but, at the same time, rather alarming. It is a question whether the old fragments would not be more interesting and valuable left just as they were, instead of being incorporated (as we presume is the intention) with modern imitations of the old work. At all events, we hope the ancient work is not to be tampered with, or endeavours made to 'restore' what is left of the colouring on it. The authorities of the church would do well to reassure us on that point." Perhaps some Cornish reader of the *Antiquary* may be able to throw light upon this matter.

Another discovery of Roman remains, in the form of mosaic pavement, has been made at Cirencester, in the paddock of the Cirencester Brewery Company (formerly the park of Ashcroft House), lying between the parallel streets of Cricklade and Sheep Street on one side, and Castle Street and Ashcroft Road on the other. Early in September, workmen were engaged excavating for the putting in of a drain, when, at the depth of 4 feet, they came upon the edge of a piece of tessellated pavement, and, following its surface, they have succeeded in laying bare a surface some 10 feet by 7 feet, which includes perfect symmetrical, ornamental, and floral designs, in fine colours. The main features are a broad plait and bell-shaped flowers in alternate rows. The tesserae appear to have suffered from fire, and are, therefore, somewhat easily removed. Near by, at the depth of about 20 inches, a smaller pattern of less colour has been unearthed. It is hoped to remove the larger specimen intact to Mrs. Wilfred Cripps' museum of Roman remains, and the work will be undertaken by Mr. F. W. Taylor, architect, of Cirencester and Cheltenham.

The *Athenæum* of August 28 says that some rather interesting discoveries have recently been made in Zeeland, details of which have just been made public. At Dalvik, in Svarfadardale, some cairns were found containing fourteen graves of men and women, besides a number of horses and dogs, the heads of the horses being cut off and placed underneath the carcass. Among the objects discovered were various ornaments and utensils, and some bone counters in the shape of nuts, one being much larger than the rest. Everything seems to point towards the place having been a family tomb in the tenth century.

In the new volume of *Archæologia*, Dr. Oscar Montelius has a study of the chronology of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland. His wide Continental experience brought to bear upon the subject has inclined him to divide it into five periods—the Copper Age, when the alloy with tin was unknown, or very rare, dating from the middle of the third or beginning of the second millennium, B.C. ;

a second period between the second millennium and the seventeenth century, B.C. ; a third onwards to the end of the fifteenth ; a fourth to the middle of the twelfth ; and a fifth from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the ninth, B.C. He considers that the Iron Age began in this country about 800 years B.C. A very large array of illustrations of weapons, implements, ornaments such as collars, bracelets and rings, drinking-cups, tools, etc., accompany his remarks. The plough has turned up many of these, gravel and sand pits have yielded others, cairns have concealed some, graves have kept hidden many more.

An interesting discovery has been made by the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham in a field at Holcombe, Somersetshire, known as "The Giants' Ground." Opening up a barrow, he unearthed many remains, including human skeletons, the bones of red deer, flint flakes, fossils, etc. The site of the chief finds was underneath what must have been three large and ancient sepulchral stones. Lord Hylton, of Ammerdown Park, who visited the field whilst the excavations were in progress, is the owner of the land, and the site is on the farm of Mr. Walter J. Candy, of Charlton Farm.

We are glad to know, from a descriptive article on "Toledo" in the *Builder* of September 4, that the reports in the daily papers of a threatened collapse of the vaulting of the central portion of Toledo Cathedral are exaggerated and unfounded. For the present the great structure appears to be safe. The article is embellished by two large illustrations, one of the exterior of the cathedral, and the other of the Puerta del Sol.

The Venice correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on September 4, says: "Comendatore Boni, who has been working in Rome during the whole of August, writes me that he has now restored to its original level one of the footpaths beneath the Arch of Constantine by removing some 2 feet of earth which had accumulated in the course of ages. The Arch has thus regained its original proportions. The whole of the base is visible, and the polygonal pavement of the

road between it and the *Meta Sudans* has been laid bare. The rest of the Arch will be similarly treated. During these excavations the subterranean exits of the *Meta Sudans* have been discovered, and it is declared by the municipal authorities that, if necessary, this famous fountain, to which Seneca alludes, could once more be made to flow.

"The Cathedral of Pienza and the walls of that city—which was the creation of Pius II., the most literary of all the Popes, the famous Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini—are in considerable danger. The recent earthquake in Tuscany has brought down a large piece of the town wall, and has opened fresh cracks in the fabric of the cathedral, which was in a somewhat parlous condition even before that shock. The Government has been addressed on the subject, and will doubtless do what it can to preserve this valuable memorial of perhaps the most remarkable of those who have sat in the chair of St. Peter."

The valuable collection of tools and weapons of primitive man gathered by the late Mr. W. H. Lloyd, of St. Margarets, has been placed on exhibition at the Free Library, Richmond, Surrey. It was opened to the public on September 1. The collection embraces a large variety of implements of the Palæolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Ages. An interesting descriptive article appeared in the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* of August 21. The writer remarked that the collection is particularly rich in specimens of the Neolithic Age; these have five cases to themselves, and comprise by far the greater part of the exhibit. Most of the specimens were found in the Thames Valley.

At Aquileia, an ancient Roman city destroyed by Attila in A.D. 452, there has been discovered, says the Trieste correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "an ancient mosaic, larger by far than any ever found before. It covers an area of more than 4,000 square yards, and is much greater than the immense mosaics found in the imperial baths in Rome. Professor Maionica says that it dates from the time of Constantine the Great, and shows, in a most instructive manner, the influence Byzantine art exercised

upon the Roman. The smaller part of this mosaic already laid bare is under the floor of the vestibule of the cathedral, and is about 45 yards long and 36 yards wide. The larger portion runs along the south and west sides of the church, and has a length of over 70 yards, with a width of 40 yards. The portion now uncovered depicts hunting and fishing scenes. Professor Swoboda, Rector of the Vienna University, has inspected the mosaic, and made a report upon it to the Ministry of Education. A Commission has been appointed to consider how this valuable find can best be preserved."

The Royal Commission appointed to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments in England, specifying those which seem most worthy of preservation, are proceeding apace with the first branch of their inquiry. The county of Hertford has been selected by Lord Burghclere and his colleagues as a typical one. Every parish and village has been visited. The monuments will be described as of "national," or "county," or "local" importance, and after due verification by the local authorities, the report will be ready about three or four months hence. Some of the monuments will be portrayed in thumb-nail photographs. Each county will be treated in a similar manner, and the records will in due course be placed in the British Museum.

One of the first results of the excavation of Old Sarum, which has been commenced recently, has been to open out the original entrance to the Castle, which occupied the inner and higher of the two rings constituting the earthwork. The gateway appears to have been flanked by projecting bastions, which, unfortunately, have been stripped of their facing stones. On each side of the gate passage, which was 11 feet 6 inches wide, was a guard chamber. That on the south side has been opened out. It had a fireplace on the side opposite the door, and retains parts of its barrelled vault. To preserve this the vault has been built up with rough masonry. Both the side walls and the western or inner face of the gate-house retain the lower courses of the ashlar facings. On the west side of the Castle area

a great length of the concrete revetment of the original chalk embankment has been laid open, one section being faced for a considerable height with the ashlar. Parallel with this another wall has been disclosed. This discovery is being followed up, and will doubtless lead to interesting results. It is known that one of the towers on the enclosing wall contained a postern and a bridge to the outer bailey, and one of the latest discoveries seems to be connected with this.



What is believed to be the site of an ancient British village has been discovered on a hitherto unexplored piece of land on a commanding hill to the north of the railway at Pokesdown, Bournemouth. The property, which for many years has lain covered with brambles, furze, heath, and other rough growth, has recently been cleared for building purposes, and the positions of two ancient barrows are clearly revealed. The smaller barrow contained a considerable quantity of burnt flint and bone-dust, and, on a road being cut through the larger barrow, many urns of great antiquity were unearthed, a few of them in a perfect state of preservation. They were what is known as sun-dried, and belong to the period before the Bronze or Iron Age, being probably about 3,000 years old. Worked flints, small rough arrow-points, and other objects, were also discovered, but there was no trace of bronze or iron work anywhere.



The excavations at Peshawar, conducted by Dr. D. B. Spooner, Superintendent of the Frontier Circle of the Indian Archæological Survey, have had extraordinarily interesting results. We learn from a statement in the *Times* of Tuesday, August 17, that Dr. Spooner has discovered what are almost certainly some of the bones of Gautama Buddha. The excavations originated in the suggestion of the French archæologist, M. Foucher, a few years ago. It has long been held established that on the death of Gautama his body was burned, and the relics were distributed among several claimants. Tumuli were erected over them in various places. Among the monuments mentioned by Hieun Tsang and other Chinese pilgrims, by far the most important was the great pagoda of the Kushan Emperor,

Kanishka; but all traces of this shrine were lost after the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni. Fortunately, Hieun Tsang was always careful in recording the exact positions of the holy places he mentioned, and by a brilliant piecing together of evidence M. Foucher concluded that the lost pagoda was under two mounds in the fields east of Peshawar City. After about a year and a half of work Dr. Spooner has found the pagoda. Inside it is a relic-chamber, containing, among other things, a reliquary of rock crystal. The contents of this reliquary are three fragments of bone. When one remembers the peculiar devotion excited by the so-called tooth of Gautama at Kandy, one cannot be wrong in supposing that Dr. Spooner's discovery will excite a profound emotion among the Buddhists in the Indian Empire, most of whom are natives of Burma and Ceylon.



A stone implement recently found near Anderton Farm, Bere Alston, Devonshire, has been certified by the authorities at the British Museum to be an axe-hammer of the later Neolithic period. It is a fine example, and shows signs of having been used.



A strong appeal has been addressed to the Irish County Councils on behalf of the ancient monuments of the country by Dr. Robert Cochrane, President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. He asks them to assume the custody of the ruins, whether these are of county or national importance. The need for urgent action is undeniable. There is a danger that not all the new proprietors will appreciate the interest and importance of the old structures that may pass into their possession. Recently the Estates Commissioners offered to the Limerick County Council the custody of two old castles—Lisnacullia and Ballyallinan—and it is believed that the Council will at once undertake the charge, if they have not already done so.



Authority in this matter is conferred on the Councils by the Local Government Act. Dr. Cochrane takes a reasonable view of the responsibility of the popular bodies. He realizes that in many counties the present burden of the rates forbids any expenditure

on the work of preserving the ancient structures. "I would therefore suggest," he writes, "that the County Councils should be entrusted with the custody of the very numerous remains with which the country is studded, embracing earthworks, pillar-stones, cromlechs, and such other objects as would necessitate little or no expenditure of money, which would only require to be left alone and preserved from the destruction with which such objects are daily threatened, and where irreparable injury could be done in a few days, and before any central authority at a distance could intervene. The mere fact of their being invested in a local body, and under local supervision, would act as a deterrent." Among the structures classed as of national importance are the monastic buildings, larger churches, round towers, some of the high crosses, Ogham stones, and the more important castles and fortified houses.



It is reported that great caves, larger than the far-famed caverns of Kentucky, with chasms and vaulted chambers in which an office building could be stowed away, and surrounded by ancient and mysterious ruins never before visited by white men, have just been discovered by Professor Edgar L. Hewitt, the archæologist, in the north-eastern part of Arizona. Several natural bridges between hills in the vicinity were so large as to make the rock bridges of Utah and Virginia puny by comparison. The ruins contain relics, household articles, and remains of a race of which the archæologists have been in ignorance.



The *Architect* of September 3 had a good article, with a number of illustrations, on "Nicholas Stone's Work at Oxford," while the issue of September 10 had a sketch and plan of Lanercost Priory, Cumberland, the former showing admirably the simply designed but well proportioned west front. Other recent newspaper articles of antiquarian interest have been an account of some local examples of "Mediæval Church Furniture" in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, August 14; a pleasant description of a day's tramp "Over Bewcastle Waste on the Roman Road" in

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the *Scotsman*, August 21; accounts of the excavations at Charterhouse-on-Mendip and at Maumbury Rings in the *Times* of August 24 and September 7 respectively; "Disappearing Relics of London before the Fire" in the *Daily Telegraph*, September 1; and a very interesting and encouraging account of "The Eighth Season's Work of the British School of Rome" in the *Morning Post*, September 2.



We have received from the Bristol Art Gallery and Museum of Antiquities a copy of an illustrated *Catalogue of the Bowles Collection of Tokens, Coins, Medals, etc.*, compiled by the superintendent, Mr. Richard Quick, and issued at the price of 6d. Mr. Harold Bowles, who made the collection, died only last February, so the museum authorities have prepared and issued this useful catalogue with praiseworthy despatch. The coins and medals here catalogued number 1,983 in all, and range in date from 1507 to 1900. The local tokens are numerous—there are, for instance, 134 Bristol farthing tokens, dated from 1507 to 1811—but the collection includes examples from all over the country, including a few from Scotland and Ireland. Each item is carefully described, a brief list of numismatic works consulted is prefixed, and there are two plates of excellent reproductions. The catalogue will be useful to collectors in general, as well as to visitors to the museum galleries.



Traditions of Dwarf Races in Ireland and in Switzerland.

BY ELIZABETH ANDREWS.



IN the traditions alike of Switzerland and of Ireland we hear of a dwarfish people, dwellers in mountain caves or in artificial souterrains, who are gifted with magical powers. The quaint figure of the Swiss dwarf with his peaked cap has been made familiar to us by the carvings of the peasantry, and in Antrim and Donegal the Irish fairy is said to wear a

3 A

peaked cap plaited from rushes. With rushes he also makes a covering for his feet.*

Closely allied to the fairy is the Grogach, with his large head and soft body, who appears to have no bones as he comes tumbling down the hills. These Grogachs I heard of in North-East Antrim, and in them, as in the fairies, the supernatural characteristics preponderate. I was told that both were full of magic, and had come from Egypt.

We have, however, two other small races who are usually regarded by the peasantry as strictly human, the Pechts and the Danes.† Two traditions regarding Danes exist: sometimes we hear of tall Danes, doubtless the medieval sea-rovers; sometimes of small Danes, the builders of many of the raths and souterrains. I may give as an example Ballycairn Fort, which stands on high ground overlooking the Bann, about a mile north of Coleraine. It is said to have been built by the Danes—short, stout, sandy-haired men—who, having no wheelbarrows, carried the earth in their aprons of skin. This certainly points to a very primitive race. As far as is known, there is no cave or souterrain in this fort, but there appears to be a belief that the fairies inhabited it. I was told that in “long-ago times” the farmers used to threaten their boys that if they did not do right the fairies would come out of this fort and carry them off.

While the Danes are the great builders throughout Ireland, some of the raths and souterrains, especially those in North-East Antrim, are said to have been made by the Pechts. Last summer I visited one of these, the cave of Finn McCoul. It is a souterrain situated in Glenshesk, about three miles from Ballycastle. The ground above it is perfectly flat, no fort or any inequality to mark the spot; indeed, the farmer who kindly opened it for me had at first a difficulty in knowing in what part of the field to dig, as the entrance had been covered. On my second visit, however, I found he had discovered the spot. Entering a narrow passage, I crept through an opening from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high,

and found myself in a narrow chamber 8 or 9 feet long and little over 4 feet in height. The roof was formed of large flat slabs, which I was told were whinstone (basalt). At the opposite end of this chamber there was another narrow opening, leading, I presume, to a passage. I did not, however, venture farther, but I understand this artificial cave extends for about 20 perches underground, and has several chambers.

I was told that this cave was the hiding-place of Finn McCoul. His garden was pointed out to me on rising ground at some little distance, and I was also informed that about fifty years ago his castle stood on the hill; but nothing now remains of it, the stones having been used when roads were made.

The following story was related to me on the spot: A Scotch giant came over to fight Finn McCoul, but was conquered and slain. To celebrate this victory Finn invited the Grey Man of the Path to a feast; but as hares and rabbits would have been too small to furnish a repast for this giant, Finn took his dog and went out to hunt red deer. They were unsuccessful, and in anger he slew his dog Brown,* which afterwards caused him much sorrow.

In the Grey Man of the Path we have, doubtless, a purely mythical character, an impersonation of the mists which gather round Benmore,† while Finn McCoul, or McCumail, is one of Ireland's greatest traditional heroes. According to a well-known legend, he was a giant, and united Scotland and Ireland by a stupendous mole, of which the cave at Staffa and the Giant's Causeway are the two remaining fragments. In Glenshesk he is only a tall man, between 7 and 8 feet in height. Sometimes he is said to have been chief of the Pechts; sometimes he is spoken of as their master, and it is said they worked as slaves to him and the Fians.

According to tradition, the Pechts were very numerous, and must have carried the heavy slabs for the roof of Finn McCoul's cave a distance of several miles. Although

* May it not be that Cinderella's glass shoe was really green, and derived its name from the Irish word *glas*, denoting that colour, which is familiar to us in many place-names?

† See my paper, “Ulster Fairies, Danes, and Pechts,” in the *Antiquary* for August, 1906.

* This is, no doubt, a corruption of Bran.

† The Grey Man's Path is a fissure on the face of Benmore or Fairhead, by which a good climber can ascend the cliff.

usually looked on as strictly human, supernatural characteristics are sometimes attributed to them—they have been described to me as “speerits” who could creep through keyholes. Like the Swiss “Servan,” both they and the Grogachs have been known to thresh corn or do other work for the farmers.

I was told of one man who always laid out at night the bundles of corn he expected the Grogach to thresh, and each morning the appointed task was accomplished. One night he forgot to lay the corn on the floor of the barn, and threw his flail on the top of the stack. The poor Grogach imagined that he was to thresh the whole, and set to work manfully; but the task was beyond his strength, and in the morning he was found dead. The farmer and his wife buried him, and mourned deeply the loss of their small friend.

Clough-na-murry Fort is said to be a “gentle”* place, yet an old man living near it told me he did not believe in the Grogachs; he thought it was the Danes who had worked for the farmers. He said these Danes were a persevering people, and that when they were in distress they would thresh corn for the farmers, if food were left out for them. Others say that the Danes were too proud to work.

One does not hear much of Brownies in Ulster; but I have been told they were hairy people who did not require clothes, but would thresh or cut down a field of corn for a farmer. On one occasion, out of gratitude for the work done, some porridge was left for them on plates round the fire. They ate it, but went away crying sadly:

I got my mate an’ my wages,
An’ they want nae mair o’ me.

Although, according to some, the Grogachs gladly accept food, others say that they and the Pechts are offended if it is offered to them, and leave to return no more.

I have not often heard of clothes being offered to the Pechts or Grogachs, but the Rev. John G. Campbell relates a story of a Brownie in Shetland who ground grain in a hand-quern at night. He was once rewarded for his labours by a cloak and hood left for him at the mill. These disappeared in the

morning, and with them the Brownie, who never came back.*

A similar tale is told of a Swiss dwarf. At Ems, in Canton Valais, a miller engaged the services of a “Gottwerg,” and the little man worked early and late, sometimes rising in the night to see that all was in order. The mill produced twice as much as formerly, and at the end of the year the dwarf was rewarded by a garment made of the best wool. He put it on, jumped for joy, and crying out, “Now I am a handsome man, I have no more need to grind rye,” he disappeared, and was not seen again.†

In these tales from Ireland, Scotland, and Switzerland, may there not be a reminiscence of a conquered race of small stature, but considerable strength, who worked either as slaves or for some small gift? No doubt they were badly fed, and their clothing would be of the scantiest.

Like the Danes and the Pechts, the fairies live underground. There is a widespread story of a fairy woman who begs a cottager not to throw water out at the door-step, as it falls down her chimney. The request is invariably granted.

Some of these “wee folk” dwell in palaces under the sea. I heard a story at Ballyliffan, in Co. Donegal, of men being out in a boat which was nearly capsized by a heavy sea raised by a fairy. At last one sailor cried out to throw a nail against the advancing wave; this was done, and the nail hit the fairy. That night a woman, skilled in healing, received a message calling upon her to go to the courts below the sea. She consented, extracted the nail, and cured the fairy woman, but was careful not to eat any food offered to her. This fairy is said to have promised a man a pot of gold if he would marry her, but he refused.

An old man at Culdaff told me another tale of the sea. A fishing-boat was nearly overwhelmed, when a fairy-boat was seen riding on the top of a great wave, and a voice from it cried: “Do not harm that boat; an old friend of mine is in it.” The voice belonged to a man who was supposed

* *Superstitions of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, p. 188.

† Dr. J. Jegerlehner, *Was die Sennen erzählen, Märchen und Sagen aus dem Wallis*, pp. 102, 103.

* A place inhabited by fairies, or “gentlefolk.”

to be dead; but he had been carried off by the fairies, and would not allow them to injure his old friend.

If the Irish fairy has power over the waves, the Swiss dwarf can divert the course of the devastating landslip. I was told by an elderly man in the Bernese Oberland of the destruction of Burglauen, a village near Grindelwald. All the cottages were overwhelmed by a landslip except one poor hut, which had given shelter to a dwarf, who was seen, seated on a stone, directing the moving mass away from the abode of his friends. A similar story is told of the destruction of Niederdorf, in the Simmenthal.* One Sunday evening a feeble little man clad in rags came to the village; he knocked at several houses, praying the inmates to give him, for the love of God, a night's shelter. Everywhere he was refused—one hard-hearted woman telling him to go and break stones—until he came to a poor basket-maker and his wife, who gave him the best they had, and when he left he promised that God would reward them. A week later the village was destroyed by a terrible landslip, but here also the dwarf saved the dwelling of those who had befriended him.

In this story and in many others the Swiss dwarf appears as a good Christian, but sometimes a rude and terrible form of paganism is attributed to him. In the tale of the "Gotwergini im Lötschental"† these dwarfs are accused of devouring children, and are said to have buried an old woman alive. She was apparently one of themselves. When they were laying her in the pit she wept bitterly, and begged that she might go free, saying she could still cook; but the dwarfs showed no pity: placing some bread and wine beside her, they covered in the grave. Is this an instance of the primitive barbarism of killing those no longer able to work, which is said still to exist among the Todas of India, and of which traces have been found in the customs of Scandinavia and other countries?‡

* See "Der Untergang des Niederdorfs" in *Sagen und Sagensgeschichten aus dem Simmenthal*, vol. ii., pp. 31-44, by D. Gempeler.

† See *Am Herdfeuer der Sennen, Neue Märchen und Sagen aus dem Wallis*, pp. 26-31, by Dr. J. Jegerlehner.

‡ See *Folk-lore as an Historical Science*, by George L. Gomme, pp. 67-75.

The Irish fairy never appears as a Christian. He is regarded by the peasant as a fallen angel, and no Church holds out to him the hope of salvation. I was told in Inishowen that a priest walking between Clonmany and Ballyliffan was surrounded by the "wee folk," who asked anxiously if they could be saved. He threw his book towards them, bade them catch it, and he would give them an answer; but at the sight of the breviary they scattered and fled.

The Protestant Bible and Hymnbook are equally dreaded by them, and are used as a spell against their influence. I was told in the North of Antrim of a woman who was nearly carried off by the fairies because her friends had omitted to leave these books beside her. Luckily her husband, who was sleeping by the fire, awoke in time to save her. A pair of scissors, a darning-needle, or any piece of iron would have been efficacious as a charm, so would the husband's trousers, if thrown across the bed.

While, as we have seen, the fairies are endowed with many supernatural qualities, they have much in common with ordinary mortals; there are fairy men, fairy women, and fairy children. I have more than once heard of a fairy's funeral; they intermarry with mortals, and I have been told that those who bear the name of Ferris are descended from fairies. I presume Ferris is a corruption of Fir Sidhe. Fairies are never associated with churchyards, nor are they usually looked on as the spirits of the departed. The banshee may, indeed, partake to some extent of a ghostly character. Lady Wilde speaks of her as the "spirit of death—the most weird and awful of all the fairy powers," and adds, "but only certain families of historic lineage or persons gifted with music and song are attended by this spirit."*

It has often been stated that the banshee is an appanage of the great, but this is not the belief of the peasantry of Ulster: many families in humble life have a banshee attached to them. When in a curragh on Lough Sessiagh, in Co. Donegal, the neighbouring hill of Ben Olla was pointed out to me, and I was also shown a small cottage in which a girl named Olla had lived. She was

* *Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland*, vol. i., p. 259.

carried off by the fairies, and her wailing was heard before the death of her mother, and again before the death of several members of her family. A farmer, or even a labourer, may have a banshee attached to his family—a little white creature was the description given to me by a woman who said she had seen one; others say that banshees are like birds.

To leave these weird apparitions, it will be seen that the ordinary fairy, the Grogach, the Pecht, and the Dane all inhabit underground dwellings, although the fairy and Grogach are regarded more in the light of supernatural beings. To cut down a fairy or a "Skiough" bush is to court misfortune, sometimes to attempt an impossible task. In Glenshesk some men attempted to cut down a Skiough bush, but the hatchet broke; after several failures they gave up, and the bush still flourishes. Another bush was transplanted, but returned during the night.

To the Danes and Pechts the building of all the raths and souterrains is ascribed, and in North-East Antrim the Pechts are said to have been so numerous that, when making a fort, they could stand in a long line, and hand the earth from one to another, no one moving a step. A similar story is told of the Scotch Pechts by the Rev. Andrew Small in his *Antiquities of Fife* (1823).^{*} Speaking of the Round Tower of Abernethy, "The story goes," he says, "that it was built by the Pechts . . . and that while the work was going on they stood in a row all the way from the Lomond Hill to the building, handing the stones from one to another. . . . That it has been built of freestone from the Lomond Hill is clear to a demonstration, as the grist or nature of the stone points out the very spot where it has been taken from, namely, a little west, and up from the ancient wood of Drumdiell, about a mile straight south from Meralsford." According to popular tradition in Scotland, these Pechts or Picts were great builders, and many of the edifices ascribed to them belong to a comparatively late period. Mr. MacRitchie suggests that in the erection of some of these the Picts may have been employed as serfs or slaves.[†]

^{*} It is quoted by Mr. David MacRitchie in *Testimony of Tradition*, p. 67.

[†] *Testimony of Tradition*, p. 68.

He believes the Pechts to be the Picts of history. Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, on the other hand, has suggested that they are an earlier dwarf race, the Pets or Peti, who have been confused by the peasantry with the Picts.* This is a matter I must leave to others to decide; but I may remark in passing that in an ancient poem on the Cruithnians, preserved in the book of Lecan, we have a suggestion that these Cruithnians or Picts were a smaller race than their enemies, the Tuath Fidga. We are told how

God vouchsafed unto them, in munificence,
For their faithfulness—for their reward—
To protect them from the poisoned arms
Of the repulsive horrid giants.[†]

Then follows an account of the cure discovered by the Cruithnian Druid—how he milked thrice fifty cows into one pit, and bathing in this pit appears to have healed the warriors and preserved them from harm.

In an article on "The Fairy Mythology of Europe in its Relation to Early History"[‡] Mr. A. S. Herbert identifies the early dwarf race with Palæolithic men, and states that from such skeletons as have been unearthed "it is believed that they were a people of Mongolian or Turanian origin, short, squat, yellow-skinned, and swarthy."

Professor J. Kollmann, of Basle, speaking of dwarf races, describes "the flat, broad face, with a flat, broad, low nose and large nose roots."[§]

Compare these statements with the description given by Harris in the eighteenth century of the native inhabitants of the northern and eastern coasts of Ireland. "They are," he says, "of a squat sett Stature, have short, broad Faces, thick Lips, hollow Eyes, and Noses cocked up, and seem to be

^{*} See "The Picts and Pets" in the *Antiquary* for May, 1906, p. 172.

[†] *The Irish Version of the Historia Britonum of Nennius*, edited, with a translation and notes, by James H. Todd, D.D., F.T.C. (Dublin, 1848). The verse quoted is given at p. lxix.

[‡] See the *Nineteenth Century*, February, 1908.

[§] See "Ein dolichocephaler Schädel aus dem Dachsenbüel und die Bedeutung der kleinen Menschenrassen für das Abstammungsproblem der Grossen." His words are: "In dem platten, breiten Gesicht sitzt dann eine platte, breite, niedrige Nase, mit breiter Nasenwürzel." He is speaking of the characteristics of the present dwarf races found throughout the world, and quotes the authority of Hagen.

a distinct people from the Western Irish, by whom they are called Clan-galls—*i.e.*, the offspring of the Galls. The curious may carry these observations further. Doubtless a long intercourse and various mixtures of the natives have much worn out these distinctions, of which I think there are yet visible remains.”*

We have, indeed, had in Ireland from very early times a mingling of various races, but in the North we are in the home of the Irish Picts or Cruithnians, and possibly this description of Harris may indicate that some of the inhabitants in his day bore marks of a dwarfish ancestry. In my former paper I drew attention to a statement in an old Irish manuscript† that the Luchorpan or wee-bodies, the Fomores and others, were of the race of Ham. Keating also speaks of the Fomorians being sea-rovers of the race of Cam (Ham), who fared from Africa,‡ and states that among the articles of tribute exacted by them from the race of Neimhidh were two-thirds of the children. Unless these were all slaughtered, we have here an intermingling of races, and in the same way it would be quite possible that Finn McCoul might be a tall man, and yet the leader of the small Pechts. The capture of women and children has been a common practice among savage races, and this I believe to be the origin of many fairy-tales, rather than any reference to the abode of the dead. Throughout the *Colloquy of the Ancients*, Finn and the Fianna frequently enter the green sidh—the mound where the Tuatha de Danann dwell, and from which the fairies derive their name “fir-sidh.” Sometimes they fight as allies of the inmates; frequently they intermarry with them.§ Throughout this colloquy the dwellers in the sidh possess many magical powers, but they hardly appear as gods of the ancient Irish, and the verse in

* Sir James Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland*, translated, revised, and improved, with many material additions, by Walter Harris, Esq., vol. ii., chap. ii., p. 17 (Dublin, 1764). The above is taken from one of the additional notes by Harris.

† Quoted by Mr. Standish H. O'Grady in *Silva Gadelica* (translation and notes), pp. 563, 564.

‡ Keating's *History of Ireland*, book i., chap. viii.

§ See Cael's "Wooing of Credhe" in *The Colloquy of the Ancients. Silva Gadelica*, by Standish H. O'Grady, volume with translation and notes, pp. 119, 120.

Fiacc's hymn referring to the worship of the Sidis is not among the stanzas regarded as genuine by Professor Bury.*

We see that both in Ireland and Switzerland there are many legends of dwarf races who inhabit underground dwellings. In Switzerland their skeletons have been found. Those discovered by Dr. Nuesch at Schweizersbild, near Schaffhausen, have been minutely described by Dr. J. Kollmann, Professor of Anatomy at Basle.† This burial-place dates from the early neolithic period; in it are found skeletons belonging to men of ordinary height, and in close proximity the graves of dwarfs.

The neighbourhood of Schaffhausen appears to be rich in the remains of early man; several skeletons have been found in the cave of Dachsenbüel, two of them of small men, "such as in Africa would be accounted pygmies."‡ Professor Kollmann mentions several other places in Switzerland where skeletons of dwarfs have been found, as also in the Grotte des Enfants on the Bay of Genoa. He also speaks of dwarf races existing at the present day in Sicily, Sardinia, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands, besides the well-known Veddas of Ceylon, the Andaman Islanders, and the African pygmies. He believes that these small people represent the oldest form of human beings, and that from them the taller races have been evolved.

How long did these primitive people continue to exist in Ireland and in Switzerland? It would be difficult to say. Tradition ascribes to them a strong physique, but even if they could hold their own with the taller races in the neolithic period, it must have been hard for them to contend with those who used weapons of bronze or iron, and, as we have seen, iron is specially obnoxious to the fairies. The people, however, who built the large number of souterrains dotted over Antrim and Down could not be easily exterminated. Many of them may have been enslaved or gradually absorbed in the rest of

* See *Life of St. Patrick*, p. 264.

† See *Der Mensch, Separat-Abzug aus den Denkschriften der Schweiz Naturforschenden Gesellschaft*, Band xxxv, 1896.

‡ See the paper already referred to, "Ein dolichokephaler Schädel," etc. Professor J. Kollmann's words are: "Die man in Africa wohl zu den Pygmäen zählen wurde."

the population ; others would take refuge in retired spots, such as are still spoken of as "gentle" or haunted by fairies. If I might hazard a conjecture, I should say that both in Ireland and in Switzerland dwarf races had survived far into Christian times, perhaps to a comparatively recent period. The Irish fairy may possibly represent those who refused to accept the teaching of St. Patrick and St. Columbkil, while St. Gall and other Irish monks may have numbered Swiss dwarfs among their converts. Be this as it may, we have certainly in Ulster the tradition of two dwarf races, the small Danes and the Pechts, who are undoubtedly human. We are shown their handiwork, and, primitive as are their underground dwellings, the builders of the souterrains had advanced far beyond the stage when man could only find shelter in the caves provided for him by Nature. How many centuries did he take to learn the lesson? It is a far-reaching question, but here fairy-tales and popular legends are silent. They keep no count of time, although they may bring to us whispers from long-past ages.



The Romano-British Buildings at Stroud, near Petersfield, Hants.*

BY A. MORAY WILLIAMS, B.A.

THE excavation made during 1907 and 1908 at Stroud, near Petersfield, in Hampshire, may be said to be not without value in its results. If it has failed in its first promise of adding another ornate "villa" to the list of those discovered in this country, it at the same time contributes to our understanding of the "villa" system. In other words, its importance lies in the negative evidence which it affords. The chief advance made during the last half-century in the study of this period's history has been, firstly, the differentiation

between military and civilian occupation ; and, secondly, and more recently, the further analysis of both. Britain has now been divided by the excavator and his interpreters into the area of the military and that of the non-military element, the former belonging mostly to the Wall and to the many stations on the northward roads, the latter more nearly to the peaceful southlands and the country towns. The study of both is steadily advancing, and if that of the non-military aspect of Romano-British life has not been marked by the same coherence and success that has attended the investigation of the province's imperial history the reason is not far to seek. The student of Romano-British military life is a student of Roman history, of known institutions adapted to the conditions of an outlying province, and he has both documentary and epigraphic evidence to supplement the further revelations of the spade. The student of civilian life, on the other hand, is not only groping in the darkness of an unrecorded piece of Celtic history, but at the same time he has been, in what we may call the "pre-Callevan" days, working upon the legacy of misconception, which left the woad-stained Briton in the woods, and called each building that was definitely not a fort or camp the country "villa" of some Roman officer or Roman gentleman-at-large.

Happily, with the rapid advance in the last fifty years of scientific excavation and its record some rays of light are beginning to appear. The pages of the Victoria County History and of the Silchester Reports are now the student's guide, and he may realize as evidence keeps coming in that his is no longer a work of isolated interest, but a contribution to a coherent attempt to add an early chapter to the social history of this island.

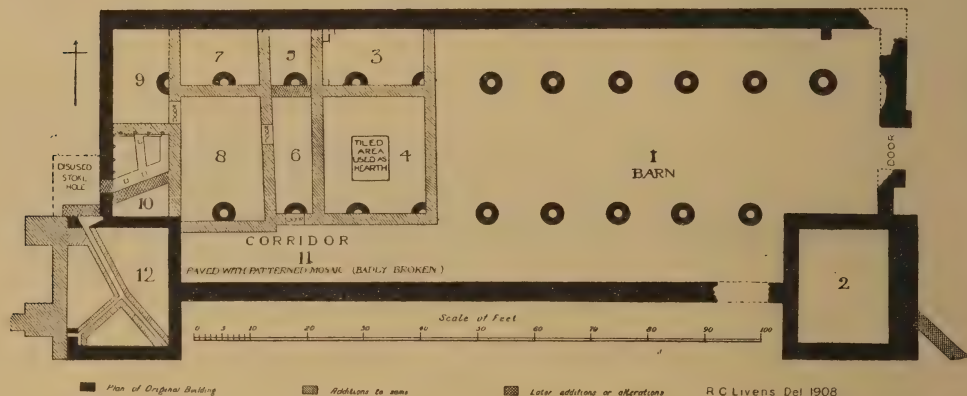
Thus, owing to increasing evidence, the age of indisputable theory is being superseded by the age of comparative fact. Analysis and comparison are now possible, and are already disproving the assumptions of the past. For a while the function of archæology in this department of Romano-British research must probably continue to be negative. The supremacy of the "Roman Villa" as such has successfully been challenged ; the in-

* The illustrations accompanying this paper are reproduced by kind permission of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute.

dustrious farmer, the fuller, and the potter, are now allowed the comforts of a home as well, and the Pompeian house is no longer the erroneous standard of reference for the Romano-British plan. Silchester led the way by showing a consistent use of "corridor" or "courtyard" plan, and many rural houses bear this out. Many do not, and a third type is admitted, which has been described (inadequately but for temporary convenience until a truer label is forthcoming) as the "farmhouse" type. This term, which is generic for those houses which apparently do not conform, is a misleading one, but it serves as a makeshift description, and will, it

these houses some relation to the Romanization of the native Celt? Probably the evidence for any definite assumption as yet is insufficient, but it is because I feel that it is at any rate sufficient for a start, and that the attempt, if not exaggerated, at least can do no harm, that I am confining the present survey of these Petersfield buildings to this one point of view. The detailed record of the excavation has appeared elsewhere,* and it will suffice if here I merely repeat the evidence by which I sought to justify the suggestions made in that report, the sum of which was that this Petersfield establishment originated in an earlier building of a definite

ROMANO-BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT AT STROUD NEAR PETERSFIELD HANTS
NORTH RESIDENTIAL BLOCK



is to be hoped, soon be no longer suitable, for the "farmhouse" instances themselves provide a wideness of divergency, which, though in itself no obstacle to the name, invites, however, additional analysis.

We must start with a resolute determination not to multiply our types beyond necessity—a determination which, when we collect the plans, at once severely limits us. In what way, then, can we find a satisfactory minimum? The answer is, I humbly suggest, that in no way are we likely to find a satisfactory minimum, and that if we concentrate our efforts on any such attempt we shall get into a groove again. Should we not rather change our point of view, and, by following Professor Haverfield's authority more boldly, see if we cannot find in the ground-plans of

plan, which may not only be actually or virtually traced in numerous "farmhouse" dwellings of the Romano-British period, but which may perhaps account also for the corridor itself. The analogies that I quote are, I admit, too few to be convincing, but I venture to collect them in the hope that others will be found, and that the attempt to investigate the rural life of Roman Britain in its relation to the native Celt will thereby soon be justified.

In the first place, we have the authority of Julius Caesar for the fact that a common type of domestic architecture prevailed in Britain and in Gaul, and further that of Tacitus, who tells us that within forty years of the Claudian

* *Archaeological Journal*, second series, vol. xvi., No. 1, pp. 33-52.

invasion the work of Romanization had so far begun as to in some measure influence the native architects (for thus, I suppose, we may interpret that eulogistic reference to Agricola's work). In the second place, we have the later evidence of the spade: for the ground-plans of rural residences of this period are still being constantly recovered, together with some scanty gleanings of their domestic history. From this latter (and more particularly from the coins) we may infer that these dwellings, so often termed without discrimination "Roman villas," were not in

perhaps a wholly agricultural people, with whom a more equal fusion of Celtic with Roman tradition was eventually produced.

The result is that this district furnishes more houses of the so-called "farmhouse" type—houses, that is, which show an unconventional plan, large establishments like those at Petersfield, Clanville, Thruxton, Brading, and perhaps Bramdean, and smaller houses such as the buildings found at Carisbrooke, Castlefield, Redenham, Holbury, and West Meon. If, then, in these unconventional houses we can find some common



NORTH ROW OF PILLAR BASES IN ROOM I.

(Block lent by the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute.)

common development until this island had been concerned with Rome for nearly a hundred and fifty years, or until nearly a century after the building of the Wall. From the former—*i.e.*, the plans—we may trace a varying degree of Roman influence. The general inference, therefore, is that the Roman found in the South of Britain different types of Celt, the rapidity of whose Romanization was in proportion to his antecedents; and the Celt of the Middle-South represented a later migration from a more enlightened continental stock, the chief among whom—the Belgæ—dwelt in these Hampshire parts,

architectural trait, we are bound to consider the possibility of interpreting it, and, as I have said, the evidence already available seems to me to be sufficient to warrant at any rate the suggestion that in these strange buildings we may trace an evolution from a perhaps purely Celtic prototype.

The Petersfield establishment consists of three groups of building, surrounding on three sides a large open space whose enclosure is completed by a wall pierced in the centre by a main entrance gate. So far the arrangement is conventional of the "courtyard" type; but only so far. There

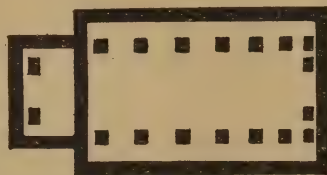


FIG. 1. CASTLEFIELD, HANTS.

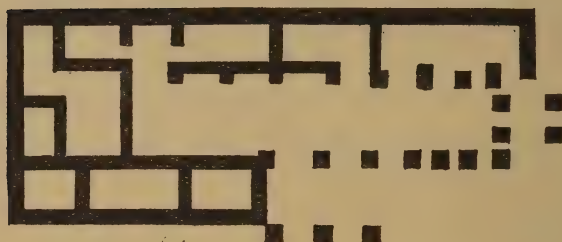


FIG. 2. BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.



FIG. 3. CLANVILLE, HANTS.

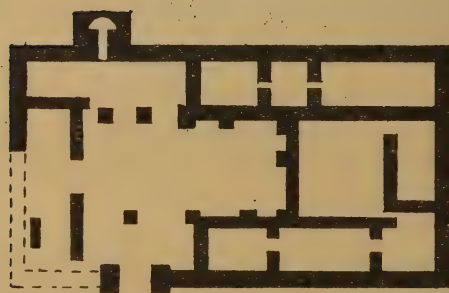


FIG. 4. CARISBROOKE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPROXIMATE
SCALE 0 100 OF FEET

(Block lent by the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute.)

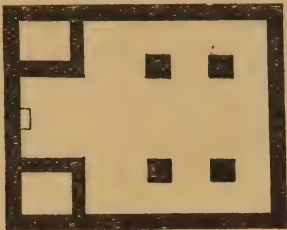


FIG. 5. HOLBURY, HANTS.

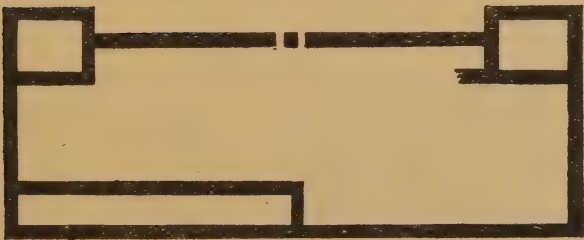


FIG. 6. REDENHAM, HANTS.

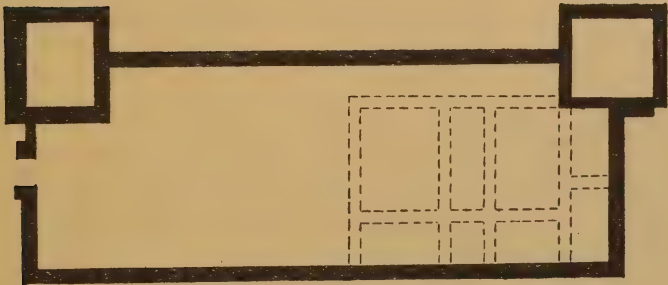


FIG. 7. PETERSFIELD, HANTS.



FIG. 8. MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, NOTTS.

APPROXIMATE SCALE 0 100. OF FEET

(Block lent by the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute.)

are no quite narrow corridors giving access to the court. One wing is composed entirely of bath-houses on a scale much out of proportion to the meagre foundations of the living wing itself. The third block consists of two massively walled enclosures, which probably were thatched, and an octagonal building whose purpose is obscure. The bath-houses and the octagon are probably of later date than the rest, though all are incorporated in the general "courtyard" scheme. But it is with the central block of living rooms that we are here concerned. This shows two dates. At first it was one large building, measuring some 150 feet by 50 feet, divided by two parallel rows of probably wooden pillars (placed in sandstone base foundations) into a nave and two aisles, while the two corners on its inner wall were cut off by balancing wing-chambers which abutted on the court. At some later date one half of this building was modified, a small group of more definite living rooms being introduced with a minimum of structural alteration (see plan). To these rooms the usual fittings of a late third-century Romano-British residence were applied.

Here, then, is yet another instance of those rude columned areas which so often occur in the rural homesteads of Roman Britain, and more particularly of this Hampshire region. They have been found both in their primitive plan—as at Thruxton,* Castlefield,† West Dean,‡ and Holbury,§ and also in a form modified by later structural alterations, as in the present instance, and at Clanville,§ Carisbrooke,|| Brading,¶ and Mansfield Woodhouse.**

The important point, then, is that in a structure of the Castlefield type (Fig. 1) we have, as Professor Haverfield points out, the germ of these later composite buildings (Figs. 2 to 4), and it will be noticed that the breadth of the later corridor is determined by that of the earlier aisle. In some, as at Clanville and Carisbrooke, the pillared part

works out in the later building into the rough semblance of an internal peristyle; in others no such ingenious adaptation seems to have been attempted. But in nearly all we find a distinctive remodelling on Romano-British lines. The question, then, that thrusts itself upon us is, How far were the earlier pillared buildings Romano-British too? And the answer to this question must necessarily for the present be left vague. It may be that in an agricultural district they represent store-buildings, such as Tacitus informs us existed in the time of Agricola's command, and round which in course of time a residence might well be built. But, again, large barns were no Roman accession to British agriculture, for Pytheas, a Greek trader who visited the coasts of Britain in the fourth century B.C., says that the corn was collected in sheaves and threshed in *large buildings*. From the fact that nearly all so far discovered have been converted into buildings of an undoubted residential type, it is tempting to infer that they were residential too; but in the question of Celtic prototypes to Romano-British domestic architecture theorization is premature in the present paucity of even conjectural instances. There is another point, however, to which the plan of this Petersfield building calls attention, and that is that the two flanking wing-rooms are no casual feature, but one which occurs in at least three other of these "farmhouse" instances—Holbury, Redenham, and Mansfield Woodhouse (Figs. 5 to 8), and possibly in a fourth at Frilford* in Berkshire. And in this connection it is significant that Professor Haverfield mentions the occurrence of "similar wing-rooms in some of the rude farmhouses of Roman Germany and northern Gaul."

That is the sum, then, of the contribution which this establishment makes so far to the elucidation of Romano-British domestic history. It merely adds another instance to those that Professor Haverfield has already pointed out. I have dwelt upon it at this length with the idea of emphasizing without exaggerating its importance. The especial feature of the pillar-bases is one which, by reason of their supersession and consequent concealment, may well have escaped the

* *Proceedings Arch. Inst., Salisbury*, pp. 241, 242.

† *Vict. Co. Hist., Hants*, vol. i., p. 302.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. i., pp. 311-313.

§ *Archæologia*, vol. lvi., pp. 2-6.

|| *Vict. Co. Hist., Hants*, vol. i., p. 316.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. i., pp. 311-313.

** *Archæologia*, vol. viii., p. 364.

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. liv., p. 342.

notice of explorers in the past. It is just these isolated and unattractive buildings that get neglected. A pillared house like that at Thruxton is left unplanned, while the picture pavements of Bramdean lend what may well be a meretricious value to a house which has never really been explored. To what further extent this Petersfield establishment contributes to archæology can only be decided when its excavation is proved to be complete. This has not yet been done.



The Pryor's Bank, Fulham.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



WRITER in the *Art Journal* for 1865, in an article entitled "Rival Museums," attacked, in no measured terms, the great and, as he considered, excessive price which was being given for the acquisition of objects of artistic and historical value to be placed in the museum which was being provided for the use of students of science and art in the "Brompton Boilers"; and many of his criticisms were undoubtedly just, and his proposal for their removal to the British Museum seemed to many, at the time, to be reasonable. It is fortunate, however, for the present generation that his suggestions were, to a great extent, unheeded, and that the acquisitions continued to grow in number and value, although many had to be relegated to dark corners and out-of-the-way places for want of adequate space in which to display them. But the re-arrangement of the magnificent collection in what is known to-day as the Victoria and Albert Museum, made possible by the great addition to the building recently opened by His Majesty the King, has brought to view once more a vast number of beautiful objects of artistic and archæological value which, although they had never escaped the watchful care of their curators, had been, so far as the general public is concerned, long forgotten and long lost in the confusion and gloom of overcrowding. They were much like the Irishman's proverbial teapot, which he had

not lost since he knew where it was—at the bottom of the sea.

But with the re-emergence of so much of the collection into public view, properly labelled and properly described, comes the revelation that the past history of a large proportion of the objects is entirely lost—the place whence they came, the artist or the school which produced them, and the names of their owners or of those who may at one time or another have been associated with them, are clean forgotten—and all the information obtainable in reference to them is confined to a label compounded of fact and theory such as the following, which may serve as an example: "Reliquary, bronze, in the form of a basilica, German, twelfth century, bought Bernal collection, £4 10s. 0d." Where was this made, on the Maas or on the Rhine? What church was despoiled of it? Was it sacrificed to priestly cupidity, or stolen by raiding soldiers? Who first gathered it into his collection? To these questions there is no answer; yet it is possible to trace the subject of this label back again a little way in its wanderings to the time when it formed part of that extraordinary collection, gathered together by Messrs. Baylis and Whitmore in their gimcrack Gothic mansion, known as "The Pryor's Bank."

In the early part of the last century there stood along the Fulham bank of the Thames above Putney Bridge a strange group of houses, of which now no vestiges remain, occupied at one time or another by some equally curious, if not remarkable, people, whose stories are retailed in Faulkner's *Account of Fulham*. Of these houses perhaps the most singular was Craven Cottage, which owed some of its peculiarities to the Lady Craven who afterwards became the Margravine of Anspach, and many others to Walsh Porter, who succeeded her in the tenancy. Between them they managed to include beneath the thatched roofs of this *Ferme Ornée* an Egyptian hall, the decorations of which were copied from the plates of Denon's *Voyage dans la Basse Egypte*; a chapel built (or painted) in imitation of Henry VII.'s at Westminster, lighted with three stained-glass windows, the spoil of continental churches; and a divan in imitation of a Persian chieftain's tent, lighted by

"a false moon," which, we are told, produced a most pleasing effect.

It was while Walsh Porter was residing in this house that he acquired a neighbouring property lying between Fulham Church and the river, then known as Vine Cottage, and proceeded to transmogrify it by a number of fantastic alterations—filling in the windows with stained glass, converting the entrance hall into a robber's cave, making of one of the bedrooms a lion's den, and transforming the dining-room into a travesty of Tintern Abbey. But he soon tired of his artistic efforts and parted with the property, which in 1834 came into the possession of Messrs. Baylis and Whitmore, who, inspired no doubt by the *genius loci*, proceeded further to develop the grotesque ideas of the founder, and perhaps out-Heroded Herod. They entirely remodelled the old cottage, and converted it, by the aid of Roman cement, into a pseudo-Gothic villa after the style of Strawberry Hill, and gave it that semi-ecclesiastical character, so fashionable at that period, of which we can still see an example in Berrymead Priory at Acton. They then finished and furnished the interior with a collection of objects gathered from everywhere, and changed its name from Vine Cottage to the more appropriate one of "The Pryor's Bank."

Of this collection several accounts survive, the most important being the one given by Croker in his *Walk from London to Fulham*; but it had been already dispersed when he wrote his book, and he speaks of many of the things merely from memory. It is, however, to his reminiscences that we owe the clue to the story of the migration of the special object referred to on the label which we have quoted, of which he gives an illustration, calling it a pix, and protesting, as it seems somewhat absurdly, that it is *not* an inkstand. But under some such a description it seems to have been known when in the Baylis and Whitmore collection, as when in 1841 the effects of Pryor's Bank were disposed of, by an auctioneer with the appropriate name of Deacon, it appears thus in the catalogue, "Lot 502. A Gothic brass inkstand." At that sale or subsequently it was purchased by Mr. Ralph Bernal, and is described in the catalogue of his sale, "Lot 1699. An

inkstand in copper gilt, the cover in the form of a basilica."

But although this object is the only one in the museum that can now be directly traced back to Pryor's Bank, the opening out of the collections may enable us to discover others, the loss of which is much to be regretted, particularly among the woodwork and furniture. We have some assistance in the quest not only in the illustrations Croker gives in his volume, but in those to be found in the catalogues of the Pryor's Bank and Bernal sales, and in an article on the subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1842. Among the objects to be sought for is a beautiful oak chimney-piece from Weston Hall, Warwickshire, figured in Plate III. of Shaw's *Specimens of Elizabethan Architecture*, which was sold as Lot 491 for £25 4s. od.; besides which there was paneling from Old Winchester House, London, the backs of the stalls of Magdalen College, Oxford, a part of which went to Hatfield House, as well as a great deal of traceried work from Canterbury, York, and St. Mary's, Coventry. As the catalogue informed us that Mr. Baylis provided "a joiner to detach" the fixed furniture from the walls, it is to be hoped that this woodwork survived its second migration. Among the furniture may be mentioned a carved elbow chair decorated with the arms of the Electors of Saxony, dated 1620 by the *Builder*, whose editor at the time was George Godwin, himself a great chair collector; a Florentine cabinet, decorated in *pietra dura*; six carved oak chairs from Leeds Castle, and fourteen gilt Venetian chairs from the Gradenigo Palace; and last, but not the least remarkable, a pair of "pendants from the chancel of the church of Stratford-on-Avon, which have been removed from their original station immediately over the tomb of Shakespeare," inverted, and used as footstools. There was a life-size statue in oak of the Emperor Rudolph II. from Aachen; a group of bacchanals carved in ivory, standing 12 inches high, "a genuine and noble specimen of Fiamingo's work"; a number of knives and forks with ivory handles carved by Cellini from the Vatican, which the catalogue, somewhat enigmatically, informs us "the present Pope (Gregory XVI.) employed an agent to purchase"; and an

altar-cloth of crimson satin embroidered in gold thread from St. Lambert, the cathedral church of Liège, destroyed in the French Revolution.

Mr. Baylis, after selling off his collection in 1841, repented him of his hasty action, and forthwith began to collect again. Indeed, he bought in some of the objects offered at the first sale, and this second collection was only dispersed in 1854; but from all accounts it was very inferior in value and interest to the first one. This second sale, however, no doubt included an ancient charter horn, belonging originally to the Pickard family, made from a Highland buffalo-horn, which, duly inscribed, was presented to Messrs. Baylis and Whitmore on the occasion of a masque acted at Pryor's Bank in 1843, over the performance of which Theodore Hook presided. Should this be discovered among the South Kensington treasures it will easily be identified by the inscription:

While Thames doth flow, or wine is drank,
pay-hæl to all at Pryor's Bank.
ðjunc-hæl.



The Hôtel de Biron, Paris.

BY JOHN HEBB.

THE Hôtel de Biron, Rue de Varennes, Paris, formerly the Convent of the Sacred Heart, is in the market, and the suggestion has been made that it should be purchased by the State or the Municipal Council of Paris as a temporary residence for distinguished visitors during their stay in Paris, the former residence of Dr. Evans, the famous American dentist, which was rented in 1900 by the Council for that purpose, being found insufficient.

The Hôtel de Biron was completed in 1731, from the designs of the elder Gabriel, architect to the King, assisted by M. Aubert, for a certain Sieur Peyrenc, otherwise Moras. The building occupied three years in erection, and as far back as 1752 Blondel pointed out defects of construction which, in his opinion, would lead to its ruin. It has,

however, remained intact to the present day.

The original owner of the house, M. Peyrenc de Moras, was the son of one Perrin, a barber, from a village of Languedoc, who came to Paris about the year 1700, and entered the service of a provision merchant, or contractor, François Fargès, whose daughter he married. Abraham Perrin assumed the name of Peyrenc, and having speculated successfully under the system of Law, purchased an estate with the title of de Moras, and became a Privy Councillor (*Conseiller du Roi*). On a portion of the building land belonging to the Invalides at the extremity of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, the newly enriched parvenu resolved to erect the most sumptuous hôtel in all Paris, which was completed in 1731; but a year after he had taken possession he died of apoplexy, leaving an estate valued at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs, an income of 600,000 livres (£24,000), besides 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 livres invested in various securities. He also left a widow (née Fargès) and three children under age. The eldest son became *Ministre de la Marine*, and died in 1771. The second son has no history; the daughter had a history of the most romantic character.

Anne-Marie de Moras, at the age of eight, was placed in the Convent of Cherche-Midi, where she remained until she was eleven, when she was married to the Count de la Mothe-Houdancourt, who died shortly afterwards. The widow married a cousin of her late husband, a M. de Courbon, on November 1, 1737, much against the wish of her mother and her uncles, who coveted her inheritance and filled all Paris with their lamentations.

The Hôtel had a more peaceful existence during the occupation of the good Duchess du Maine, who reared poultry and rabbits at liberty in the park, and had her bed placed in the grand vestibule in order to have a view of the chapel, which was under the arch of the grand staircase. On the death of the Duchess the building reverted to the Moras family, and was sold on May 7, 1753, for 500,000 livres (£20,000) to the Duc de Biron, who resided there for thirty-five years, from 1753 to 1788. On the death of the

Duc de Biron the house passed into the hands of the Duc de Charost, and in consequence of a lawsuit among his heirs, the Hôtel escaped confiscation at the Revolution. In 1792, 443 Swiss were lodged here, and in 1797 the building was let for balls, fêtes, illuminations, etc., to a contractor, who became bankrupt.

In 1799 the Duc de Bethune-Charost died here after an illness of twelve months. In 1811 the Russian Ambassador, Prince Kourakin, rented the Hôtel Biron, at an annual rental of 25,000 francs, but left in 1812, at the time of the campaign in Russia. In 1820 the heirs of Marshal de Biron sold this illustrious house to Madam Barat, the founder of the Order of the Sacred Heart, for the sum of 365,000 francs (£14,600), only one half of which was actually paid. From that date until July 10, 1904, when the congregation was dissolved by ministerial decree, the female children of most of the nobility of France received their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.



The Letter "M" in Mason-Marks.

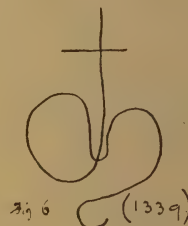
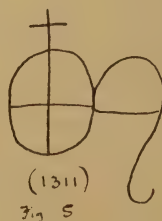
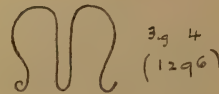
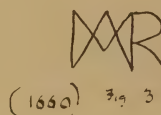
BY HAROLD BAYLEY.

HERE is no essential connection between stones or buildings and the mason-marks to which your correspondent, the Rev. J. B. McGovern refers (see *ante*, p. 280).

These same signs (in infinite variety) were adopted as armorial bearings and trade-marks. They were used also as seals and as water-marks in paper, and great numbers are to be seen carved on the tombstones in Dutch churches. In most, if not in all, cases they expressed a text from the Bible or some mystic motto; in other words, they are religious symbols.

The letter "M" had three meanings. It stood for the Virgin Mary; for *Mare*, the Sea, whence was born the Spirit of Truth; and for *Millenarium*, that Millennium of Righteousness which was so vivid a dream among the mystics of the Middle Ages. The con-

nection between Mary and *Mare* seems always to have been understood. One of the coloured windows in the Mary Chapel at the Parish Church at Calais represents a six-rayed star poised over the sea-waves, and inscribed, "*Stella Matutina*." The lower part of the arms of the parish of Marylebone is technically described as "a barry wavy of six." It is an heraldic representation of the sea.



Over the altar of the Virgin in the Church of St. Gudule, Brussels, is the cipher shown in Fig. 3. It will be observed that, progressing forward and then backward, it reads AV(E)*MARIA. My authority for the statement that the capital with a V-shaped crosspiece (a symbol occurring frequently among mason-marks) may be read AVE is a work published in Rome in 1757, p. 20 (*Gemma antiquæ Litteratæ aliæquæ Rariores. Francisci Ficoronii*).

The figure 4 that surmounts so many old marks was an emblem of the Deity, that Divine nature in which the mystics hoped to become partakers. Whether a reversed 4 had the same meaning I cannot say.

The facsimiles of ancient water-marks herewith will show how intimately blended were the ideas of the millennium (symbolized by the globe surmounted by a cross), and *Mare*

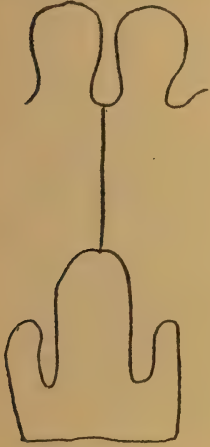


Fig. 7 (1377)



Fig. 8 (1410)



Fig. 9



Fig. 10 (1446)

"that sea of peace where thou shalt never have any fear of being separated from God." The three-lobed objects in Figs. 7 to 10 are the signs of the Three Mounts—i.e., the "Montsalvats" of noble thinking, from whence one attained (according to the fancy of the emblem designer) salvation, represented by an "S," or by the Cross, or by "M." Figs. 2 and 6 are varieties of Solomon's knots, twisted

into the Trefoil of the Deity and the M. Note in Figs. 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10 the recurrence of M and S. The six-rayed star seen in your correspondent's example and in Fig. 2 is probably the *Stella Matutina*, which I have dealt with elsewhere.*

The purpose of the emblem-maker was always that his designs should act as mental tonics. The application of those numerous M marks was, I doubt not, expressed in Scheffler's couplet:

I must become Queen Mary, and birth to
God must give
If I in blessedness for evermore would live.



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeacons of Leicester.

By A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeacons.

(Continued from p. 228.)

Market Bosworth.



OSDEM (sic) Tho. Paske et Willmum Bowler 8 Julii 1662 citati præconisati comparuerunt interrogati certificaverunt super pellicium provisum et oblatum Curato magistro Abrahamo Spence Rectori quem asseruerunt indutum superpellicio preces publicas matutinas quam vespertinas ultima dominica instanti legisse juxta librum predictum: hæc responsa verbo tenus facta Dominus accepit et dimisit salvis feodis.

Hinckley. Thomam Normanton Chirur- gum. In ædibus Mariæ Luffenham parochia Sancti Martini Leic: 2nd Sept. 1662 comparuit Thomas Normanton et exhibuit testimoniale unde Dominus ad ejus petitionem licentiavit et concessit ad practicandam partem chirurgicam in Archinatu Leic: et presertim in turma Decurionis sive Capitanei Thomæ Merry infra locum Leic: predictum.

* *A New Light on the Renaissance.* Dent.

Hinckley. Johannem Woodland et Franciscum Tompson, vide librum assignationum ubi monuit Tompson ad providendum librum precum et superpellicium.

Appleby. Negotium sedis Georgii Moore In ædibus Mri Thomæ Browne ad insigne angeli infra parochiam Sancti Martini Leic : 5 Aug. 1662 coram venerabili Edwardo Lake, &c., comparuit personaliter dictus G. Moore et exhibuit certificatorium et petiit ad effectum prout &c. Unde Dominus ad erigendam sedem in ecclesia cujus pars orientalis ad parietem capellæ vocatæ "ye Knaves Chappell" contigua fiat &c. assignavit et confirmavit licentiam.

Bagworth. Thomam Harrington generosum medicum licentiavit Dominus ad practicandam partem therapeuticam medicinæ prestitis juramentis de agnoscenda regia suprema potestate &c.*

Ibstocke. In ædibus Magistri Alexandri Coates ad insigne Leonis albi infra parochiam Sancti Martini Leic : undecimo die Augusti 1662 coram Magistro Johanne Angel clerico venerabilis Edwardi Lake Baronetti Rev : Dni Robti Lincoln episcopi &c. Surrogato.

Venblis Phillippus Satterthwaite, S.T.P., dominico die decimo die Augusti instan : in ecclesia parochiali de Ibstocke rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Ibstocke exhibuit testimoniale de libro precum publicarum et in Capellis de Hucklecotte et Donnington membris rectoriæ juxta actum Parl : 14 Car 2^{ndi} per se prefatum rectorem palam et publice lecto et perfectio manibus nonnullorum parochianorum suorum signatum et subscriptum et obtulit se promptum ad probandam veritatem omnium et singulorum in dicto testimoniali &c. Unde Dominus admisit &c.

Market Bosworth. Decimo sexto Augusti 1662 comparuit personaliter Abrahamus Spence rector ecclesiæ de Market Bosworth et allegavit impedimentum lectionis et declarationis libri precum publicarum per se juxta actum Parl : fiendarum fuisse et esse ex eo quod dictus liber haberi non potuit &c. quare petiit hæc allegata admitti offerens se promptum ad satisfaciendum actum

Parliamenti quamprimum librum in eadem mencionatum receperit &c.

Excuse accepted, though it is obviously inconsistent with the Churchwardens' statement on the previous 8 July.

Appleby. Will : Frisby et Georgius Moore gardiani. We the Churchwardens of Appleby doe certifie that our p'ish Church hath been repaired latlie & what is yett wanting we are intended to have sett in order speedilie & wee doe promise for the time to come to be faithfull in presenting according to the booke of artickells delivered to our Minister.

With respect to Barwell, Barlestone, Congerstone, Earl Shilton, Fenny Drayton, Ibstock, Norton Juxta Twycrosse, Newbold Verdon, Peckleton, Ratcliffe Culey, Shepey, Sibston & Thornton, presentments were made that "they want a surplice &c. a book of Canons" & the like, also at Congerstone bells out of repair floors & seates & a silver flagon wanted, at Ibstock also a font wanting & at Newbold Verdon a cover for the font.

Dadlington. This is to certifie them whom it may concerne that there is severall small parcells of land in the Lordshipe of Dadlington that hath belonged to the Church as there are severall liveing men can testifie in their ages for 40 or 50 yeares and 'tis likely for many hundreds of years that hath been set & let by the Churchwardens for sometimes twenty shillings a yeare sometimes lesse sometimes foure nobles a yeare according to the season of the yeare that now is taken away by means of a late enclosure by some tenn of the freeholders to the prejudice of the Church and a wrong to most of the inhabitants who waight in hopes of a remedy witness our hands this 3^d day of August 1662 William Sides Churchwarden Micaell Cox his marke Robert Goozey his marke Ja Goozey George Everard (seven other names).

Hucklecotte cum Donnington. Our Chappel have the workmen about them now also o' font is a repairing.

Markefeld. John Tarrin Robert Harrison present the Church font & other things wanting for repairing & p'viding whereof wee humbly desire convenient time.

Nelston. Thomas Burne gardiani novi præsentant that they want a surplice a book of canons a font & a cushion.

* A subscription book is preserved for this period in the Leicester Archdeaconry Registry, from which a list of the *medici chirurgi et pharmacopole* could be compiled.

Normanton parochiæ de Nelston. Laurentius Farmer et Johes Farmer gardiani novi præsentant our Church by the former unhappy times was somewhat defaced but we have been & are about ye repaire of it wth what speed we can & y^t we for the future will observe what is required of us in the Articles.

Twicrosse. Samuel Ward, Richard Farmer, Thomas Geffery, Peter Hinkes, Thomas Orton, John Ludford presented as Quakers & refusers to come to Church & y^t ye children of these psons are for many yeares past unbaptised.

Robert Walplate presented for y^t many of his children are yet unbaptised 15 Octobris 1662 citatus præconisatus comparuit et fassus est duos non esse publice baptizatos Unde Dominus monuit ad præsentandos duos liberos baptizandos juxta librum precum publicarum & ad certificandum.

Twicrosse. Richard Farmer presented for not paying his Church leavies.

Shakerston cum Upton. John Tebbet et Samuel Brown gardiani novi present that some things is out of repaire but we shall repaire them shortly.

[15^d.] 28 Jan. 1662 comparuerunt et certificaverunt omnia provisa præter campanas factaque fide Dominus salvis feodis dimisit quoad provisa: habent ad reparandas campanas et certificandum in px annunc:

Thomas Chamberlin for not comeing to Church.

Shakerston cum Odston. John Perry presented for not comeing to Church.

The following letter pinned to the book:

MR. EVERARD (Apparitor for the Deanery),

My love remembred to you I understand that you have sumond John Parry & Thomas Chamberlin to the Court I would entreate you when they doe appeare to stand my friend soe far as to procure them to be examined upon their oathes who they were that threw down the fonte & brake the Church and Chancell windoes & plucked up the quarries in the Chancell & brake many of them & the freeston & burned the railes for they were all of our own parish if you doe procure this done I shall take it as a favour from you & studie to requite if it ly

in my power. Thus not to trouble you further at present

I remaine

Your loving friend

WILLIAM HALL.*

Thorneton. Nicholaus Grundy, Thomas Simpkin, Thomas Paine, Johannes Holmes, Anthonius Newbury Sequestratores præsentant the Vicaridge house is out of repaire which was brought to decay by ye said Sequestrators of the said Vicaridge who received the tithes & p^rfittes of the same by virtue of their said sequestration.

17 7bris. Paine viis[†] in prox; citati præconisati comparuerunt reliqui quatuor et dictus Grundy objectis respondendo (saith) yt he reced some pte of ye tithes of ye said Vicarage to ye value of 3^{li} or 4^{li} or thereabouts as seq^{or} wch he paid to John Perkins then Vicar in ano 1656 et dictus Holmes respondendo fassus est y^t in the same yeare 1656 he this respondent being sequestrator of Bagworth rec^d the full tithes of Bagworth in ye said p^rish which he paid to ye said Perkins as in ye said Perkins receipt thereof

* It appears that, in spite of the Act of Indemnity, ecclesiastical judges endeavoured in some instances to compel offenders to make good damage which they had done to churches or their ornaments. The following is an extract from the Liber ex officio of the commissary of the Archdeacon of Leicester for the years 1661-1663:

"Quorndon. Francis Harris presented for breaking or causing to be broke up the font belonging to y^e chappell of Quorndon 17 april 1662 comparuit et objectis respondet y^t he this respondent did see y^e font taken downe by order of the power that then was as he believeth a dozen yeares ago or more it may be y^t this respondent then might be forwarde enough to do something therein but what he now remembreth not yet hath he converted nothing thereof to his owne use but left y^e same in y^e chappell to y^e use of y^e chappell articuiate & further saith y^t he looketh for y^e benefit of y^e statute in y^t case provided from them that molest him this respondent. Unde Dominus assignavit ad audiendam voluntatem in prox. 17 Septembris 1662 comparuit et interrogatus an fons baptismalis de novo erectus fuit respondet se nescire unde Dominus monuit ad erigi faciendum in loco ubi &c et ad certificandum in prox." Ultimately on the 14th September, 1663, he was excommunicated for non-compliance with the order of the Court.

† When the Apparitor of the Rural Deanery was unable to effect personal service of the citation, the citation was served "viis et modis," according to the technical term, by being affixed to the Church door and to the door of the dwelling-house of the person cited.

under his hand doth appeare & some tithes this respondent received when they had no vicar w^{ch} ye commissioners appointed to be paid to M^r Wanley of Leic^r their Collector or Receiver & some other tithes this respondent gathered wth M^r Dakyn sometime curate there et dictus Simpkin respondendo fassus est y^t he sometimes went wth ye said Dakin to all ye three townes of the p^rish of Thornewton when ye said Dakin gathered ye tithes of ye said townes et dictus Newbury respondendo negavit 18 Septembris 1662 comparuerunt dictus Grundy Simpkin Holmes et Newbury et fecerunt fidem vicarie mansum in ruinis non fuisse per se vel ipsorum aliquos unde Dnus Edwardus Lake dimisit ab officio nisi quis se fecerit partem.

Bagworth. Thomas Smith, Thomas Kinton, gardiani novi præsésentant they want a surplisse a booke of Comon Prayer & a font & the windowes being out of repaire & some other things which they intend to get speedily done.

14 Sept 1663 comparuerunt et explanando billam dicunt that those some other things were only that the Church wants whiting & the King's Armes sett up which we are now doing unde Dominus dimisit.

Witherley. Richus Farmer gardianus novus præsésentat : we have no Comon Prayer booke of ye last Edition we have no surplisse nor ecclesiasticall Habit but will p^rvide them with all convenient speed.

[15^d] 28 Januarii 1662 citatus præconisatus comparuit respondet omnia provisa facta fide salvo quoad habitum ecclesiasticum respondet se nescire sed per ministrum suum scriptum esse Dominus Vic. Gen : salvis feodis dimisit.

Sibbesdon. Edwardum Noel Rectorem ibm pro non prestando salario Willelmo Barton clerico curato sub se curam animarum ibidem deservienti 10 8^{bris} 1662 Comparuit et animo evitandi lites subduxit denunciationem et pro subducta haberi voluit et petiit sine feodis Unde Dnus pro subducta pronunciavit prout petitur.

Vicaria perpetua de Hinkley. In ædibus Mariæ Luffenham parochia Sci Martini Leic secundo die Septembris 1662 M^r Johes Angel &c. omnes et singulas decimas ad dictam vicariam jam per cessionem Thomæ Leadbetter [emanavit sequestratio] ultime

Incumbentis ibm vacantem spectantes durante vacatione crescentes in usum proximi Incumbentis juxta statutum sequestrandas fore decrevit et sequestrationem œconomis modernis committendam fore.

Nailston. 9^o die Sept 1662 comparuit personaliter Richus Werge* clericus Rector ecclesiæ de Nailston et sponte exhibuit testimoniale de libro precum publicarum juxta actum Parliamenti 14 Car II per eum 17 Augusti in ecclesia de Nailston et capellis de Normanton palam et publice lecto tam in matutinis quam in vespertinis et de consensu et assensu suo per ipsum declarato tunc et ibm et de certificatorio Dni Epi unacum subscriptione ipsius in eadem contenta et de licentia concionandi per Dominum Episcopum eidem concessa et parochianis tunc et ibidem extensa et ulterius de dicto certificatorio et declaratione in ecclesia predicta 7 die Sept per ipsum lectis juxta Actum Parliamenti manibus parochianorum inibi specificatorum signatis et attestatis hæcque in perpetuam memoriam rei registrari fieri petiit Unde Dominus sic decrevit.

Rectoria ecclesiæ parochialis Fenny Drayton. 4 8^{bris} 1662 sequestration issued as in case of Hincley for receipt of profits of rectory vacant "per non subscriptionem Nathanielis Stephens ultimi Incumbentis."

16 May 1664. M^r Thos Fowler Rcor ibidem solvit feodum sequestrationis per Johannem Everard apparitorem.

Market Bosworth, Osbaston. Thos Paske unus gardianorum desires the favo^r of this Hon^{ble} Court y^t they may grant out an order for to cite M^r W^m. Lawrenson of Osbaston to serve as a sidesman to assist ye Churchwardens of Bosworth or otherwise to show reason to the contrarie 15 Octobris 1662 comparuit et respondet se matri famulum nec aliquas terras arasse in proprium usum et nullo modo obligatum ad deservendum in quocumque officio Unde Dominus facta fide dimisit nisi quis se fecerit partem.†

* Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles II., 1661-1662 :

Nov^r 30 1661. Warrant for corroboration of presentation of Richard Werge to rectory of Nelson (Nailstone).

Dec^r 5 1661. Presentation of Richard Werge to rectory of Nelson (p. 169).

† It would seem that at Great Sheehey the occu-

Earle Shilton Franciscum Skefse (?) presented for sitting wth his hatt on in sermon time.

[15^d] 24 Jan^{rii} ad stylum ang: 1662 comparuit et fassus est Dominus monuit ad reformandum et certificandum.

[4^d] 28 Jan^{rii} Rich. Churchman ædituus introduxit certificatorium de reformatione dicti Skefse unde Dominus salvis feodis dimisit.

Market Bosworth Seq^o Rectoriæ pendente lite. In ædibus &c. vicesimo-sexto die Augusti 1662 comparuit Willmus Roberts de Sutton Cheney parochiæ de Market Bosworth et Thomas Gardner de Barton parochiæ predictæ generosus in propriis personis allegaverunt litem sive actionem in Curia de Banco Regis inter venerabilem Willelmum Gery* clericum S.T.P. partem agentem ex una et Abrahamum Spence art bacc. partem ream ex altera in judicio pependisse et adhuc pendere indecisum et ex causis justis &c. petierunt omnes et singulas decimas pendente lite crescentes ei Rectori qui in eadem lite jus obtinuerit tradendas sequestrandas fore decrevit et sequestrationem Beaumont Dixie de Market Bosworth eisdemque Willelmo Roberts et

Gardner sub sigillo commisit in præsentia dci Dcoris Gery.

On the 28th August the Judge ordered the revocation of the sequestration and citation of Dr. Gery and Abraham Spence to appear on the next Court day to show cause why the sequestration should not issue on the 31st August. The case was argued at some length, Savile, the proctor for Abraham Spence, claiming that his client had been duly instituted and inducted and the benefice was full, and Noell, proctor for Dr. Gery, opposing the revocation and declaring that his client had also been canonically instituted and inducted, and that Abraham Spence had at any rate never either personally or by a curate officiated in the Chapelries.

On the 4th September, 1662, Richard Sanders, William Baker, John Nutt, and six other parishioners appeared and asked for the revocation of the sequestration to be made void, and the sequestration confirmed on behalfe of the Sequestrators and themselves and the whole parish, and the judge directed Abraham Spence to be cited to appear on the 7th, and show cause to the contrary.

On the 7th September proctors on both sides argued the case at length, and Savile exhibited a document purporting to be signed, as he claimed, by the principal inhabitants: Wolstan Dixie, Thomas Dixie, Robert Daniel, and John Harman, and Noell exhibited a document signed by some parishioners which had been deposited in the Registry, and afterwards Thomas Chaney, gen., Richus Sanders, gen., and Edward Wilson, yeoman, and other parishioners to the number of 100 "presentes petierunt sequestracoem Beaumont Dixie, Willmo Roberts et Thomæ Gardner continuari et litteras revocatorias pro nullis haberi Savile excipiente contra personas parochianorum tenentium Beaumont Dixie et nonnullas eorundem nullas decimas omnino solvisse aut solvere &c. ulterius allegavit non constare huic judicio quod fuerit aut sit ulla lis nunc pendens &c. Noell inficiante et allegante litem pendere &c. referendo se ad acta curiæ hujus unde Dominus super petitionem parochianorum ad petitionem præfatorum Beaumont Dixie &c. pro nuntiavit litteras revocatorias sequestrationis pro nullis haberi et sequestrationem continuari &c. in

pants of certain houses served in turn the office of Churchwarden.

"Great Sheepy, Newhouse Grange. Thomas Tookey of Newhouse Grange, Greate Sheepy. To the wor^l. Dcor Lake commissarie for the Arch-deaconrie of Leic: These are to certifie that Thomas Tookey of Newhouse Grange who holds a house in Little Sheepy in the p^{ish} of Great Sheepie who by his house is to serve as Churchwarden and hath been desired to serve but refuseth so to doe whereby our Church of Great Sheepie is growne much to decaye & many other dueties belonging to a churchwarden are much neglected 26 Novembris 1662 comparuit et objectis articulis respondet y^t there is another house wherein Widow Owens dwelleth w^{ch} is to serve y^e office of Churchwarden before this respondent's house." Judgment was reserved, probably in order to inquire as to the existence of the custom, and it does not appear how the case ended. [Extract from the Liber ex-officio of the Archdeacon's Commissary for the years 1661-1663.]

* Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles II., 1661-1662:

(P. 59.) Aug^t 6 1661. Petition of W^m Gery D.D. to the King for presentation to rectory of Market Bosworth with note of Gilbert Bishop of London in his favour.

(P. 62.) Aug^t 12 1661. Presentation of Dr Gery to the rectory of Market Bosworth.

præsentia Savile dissentis protestantis de nullitate et de appellando infra tempus de jure indultum."

Savile obtained an inhibition pending appeal, a copy of which is as follows:

To the Register of the Archdeaconry of Leicester I inhibit you by virtue of this p'cesse herewth served unto you that you attempt not or cause to be attempted or done anything to the prejudyce of Mr. Abraham Spence Clerke or of his cause of appeale & I cite you to appeare before the Right Hon^{ble} Giles Sweit Dr of Lawes Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury &c. in the parish Court of St. Mary Le Bow London the 8th day after the serving hereof &c.

Fifty-four parishioners in this Deanery presented for not coming to Church, and about fifteen for not having their children baptized.

Guthlaxton.

Lutterworth. Richardum Wightman alterum œconomorum ibidem: 18 Januarii 1662 comparuit et dominus commissarius monuit ad providendum superpellicium quo curatus indutus deserviat juxta librum precum publicarum citra dominicam et ad certificandum in prox.

South Kilworth. Sequestration issued in consequence of death of Job Gray incumbent.

Lutterworth. License for a seat to John Clapham gen: in a place which is described as bounded on the North "monumento lapideo in pariete ecclie cuiusdam e Fieldingorum familia structo."

Narborough. Sequestration issued in consequence of "desertionem Matthæi Clarke clerici ultimi ibidem incumbentis."

Blaby. Sequestration issued in consequence of "desertionem Thomæ Bosse clerici ultimi Incumbentis ibm."

In visitatione primaria Domini Roberti Lincoln Epi pro decanatu de Guthlakeston die veneris primo die Augusti 1662 in capella de Market Harborough. Coram eodem reverendo Patre præsentibus eisdem Notariis. Detecta Seq^r.

Ailston Abraham Slater, Johannes Towneshend gardiani novi præsentant: our Church & Churchyard all ornaments & utensils we are repairing & providing with all convenient

speed & for criminals as yet we know of none presentable.

As to Arnesbie, Ashby Magna, Ashby Parva, Bruntingthorpe, Bitteswell, Catthorpe, Claybrooke, Countesthorpe, Cosby, Dunton, Frolesworth, Gilmorton, Glenfield, Kirby Muxloe, Leire, Misterton, Narborough, North Kilworth, Oadby, Peatling Magna, South Kilworth, Sapcoat, Shawell, Sharnford, Shearsbie there were presentments that Surplice & other things were wanting & at Glenfield there was no font.

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



OF the two volumes recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, one continues the calendar of the letters and papers of general interest contained in the collections of the Earl of Egmont from the beginning of the reign of Charles II. to the end of that of Anne. There is an excellent description of Charles II.'s death, and another of the execution of the Duke of Monmouth, who placed his head on the block without taking Communion rather than admit that he had done wrong in deserting his wife for Lady Harriet Wentworth, and died (according to this story) with the praise of the latter on his lips. The volume includes a mass of correspondence of the Percevals. East Anglian topographers will note a long letter written by Peter le Neve, the Norfolk seventeenth-century antiquary, to Sir John Perceval, fifth baronet, who became first Earl of Egmont, in which are given copious hints and descriptions relative to a proposed tour through East Anglia by the baronet in the first year of the eighteenth century, when Dutch William was on the throne of England. Le Neve's comments are often quaint and amusing, as well as informing. Southwold and its bay being reached in the suggested itinerary, Le Neve describes it as "famous for the fight between

the English and Dutch in the late reign of King Charles II., of which fight the present French King said that no nation but the English would endure beating three days together." From Lowestoft to Yarmouth was a very pleasant road on the beach by the seaside, past Carton or Hopton lights, "in which a smith works all night, the fire of whose forge is a guide to the ships under sail." Bidding adieu to Suffolk, Le Neve conveys his correspondent to Yarmouth, and slyly says: "Yarmouth capons are here eaten in perfection (*scil.*, a red herring)." The connection of the Falstaffs and Pastons with Caister is recalled, and of Flegg it is written: "The earth here easily yields to the labour of the husbandman, for which they have a proverb: that they plough their ground without man or horse—viz., a mare or two, with a boy."

There is also a caustic account of a short journey in Scotland by Sir John Perceval, who swears that the hairs in the butter at his inn were so numerous that he asked the landlady to serve hairs and butter upon separate plates, "that I might mix them as pleased myself." A recipe for sore eyes, given Sir John by his mother, is as follows: "Gather a quantity of wood-lice, keep them in a glass bottle with a little earth, take seven of them alive and wash them in clean water from the earth, then pound them and strain them into a small draught of beer; so take it, fasting, for your morning's draught."

A valuable reference book is promised for early publication by Messrs. MacLehose, of Glasgow. This is a catalogue, by Professor Sanford Terry, with subject index, of the publications of Scottish historical and kindred clubs and societies, including the Record volumes, and covering the period from 1780 to 1908. Another interesting announcement is that Messrs. Methuen's series of "The Antiquary's Books" will include a volume by Rotha M. Clay on "The Mediæval Hospitals of England."

The Johnson bicentenary has been duly celebrated at Lichfield. On Wednesday, September 15, the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Corporation received Lord Rosebery at the

birthplace, and proceeded to the exhibition at the Art School, which he opened. Subsequently he received the freedom of the city, and was entertained at luncheon in St. James's Hall. Visits were paid to places of interest associated with Johnson. On the following day an address was given by Mr. J. Sargeant, M.A., of Westminster School, and a member of the Johnson Club, and in the evening there was a performance of *She Stoops to Conquer* by local amateurs. On the Friday Mr. Sidney Lee lectured at the Guildhall on "Johnson, Garrick, and Shakespeare." On the Saturday there was a demonstration by the citizens, and the children were presented with medals. In the evening the Johnson supper was held, the chief speaker being Mr. W. Pett Ridge. The celebrations concluded on the Sunday, when the Rev. D. Maclean, of Pembroke College, Oxford, preached at St. Mary's Church, where Johnson was baptized. In the afternoon the Mayor and members of the Council attended in civic state a special service at the Cathedral, when Canon Beeching was the preacher. The "Johnson" anthem, specially composed by Mr. Arthur B. Plant, was sung by the choir.

"The number of American students who have been working during the summer in London libraries and archives is admittedly smaller than in former years," says the *Athenæum* of August 28, "but there was a considerable gathering on the occasion of the dinner given last week to Mr. Hubert Hall, who was presented with a testimonial signed by more than fifty History Professors and teachers in the United States. Amongst those who are sailing immediately, or shortly, from England are Professors Gross, Andrews, and Haskins; but Professor Osgood, who is continuing his important work on the American Colonies in the seventeenth century, will remain in London during the winter."

Many most interesting recollections of bygone days—of older social conditions, ways of life and thought—and much valuable documentary matter might be saved from oblivion if local facilities for record and preservation were available. In most small towns and villages there are old inhabitants whose talk

of their early days, and of life as they then knew it, badly needs a Boswell. These remarks are suggested by a little pamphlet which I have just received. This is No. 1, dated August, 1909, of an "Occasional Magazine," issued by the newly-formed Milford-on-Sea Record Society. Milford-on-Sea is a village, beginning to develop into a watering-place, in the south-west corner of Hampshire. The Record Society consists of barely two dozen members; but in this little pamphlet they have already done good work. There are recollections connected with the church and with the village, containing just those little personal and topographical details which, once lost, are so uncommonly difficult to recover. But I would suggest to the writer that instead of saying, "According to a recent statement, there is in the Parish Church chest documentary evidence that" this or that happened, he should examine the evidence, and thus give first-hand information, and not hearsay. The pamphlet also contains notes of a presidential address, and notes on the origin of "Milford," and the Domesday records. The Society, of which Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., is honorary secretary, is "formed for the purposes of research and record in relation to matters of local interest, both ancient and modern; and when from time to time it has gathered material for interesting and useful publication, it proposes to repeat what it now attempts in this Pamphlet No. 1." I wish village organizations of this kind could be formed elsewhere; they might supplement most usefully the work of the county archaeological societies.



For some time past Miss Charlotte Fell Smith has been engaged in transcribing from the State Papers preserved in the Record Office all the original documents containing reference to Friends. This work has resulted in the discovery of many matters of interest which will prove of great value to students of early Quaker history. Among these may be noted (1) the suggestion, made to the Government in 1656, that several Friends, who are named, should be appointed Justices of the Peace in the place of other persons, also named, who were accounted unworthy of

appointment; (2) numerous appeals from Friends suffering imprisonment; (3) correspondence intercepted in the post; (4) returns from gaol-keepers of prisoners at various dates; (5) experiences of Friends in the navy; a convinced master-gunner and other seamen; (6) reports of the travelling preachers in many counties, the reception they met with, etc.; (7) interviews with Cromwell and his Ministers; and (8) minutes of the Council of State respecting Friends.

The Friends's Historical Society are about to print, as Journal Supplement, No. 8—*Extracts from State Papers*—a first series of these Papers, from 1654, a year in which occurs the first reference to Friends, to 1658, the year of Oliver Cromwell's death. The number will be a pamphlet of about 100 pages, and will be issued at the subscription price of 3s.



The new number of the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Vol. III., No. 1, is quite a polyglot issue. It contains a short notice, in French, of the late veteran Professor Michael-Jan de Goeje, by Docteur A. Kluyver; the first part of "Gli Zingari nel Modenese," in Italian, by the Cavaliere A. G. Spinelli, tracing local gypsy history from the fifteenth century; a collection of references to gypsies extracted from various German books; and a further instalment of Welsh Gypsy Folk-Tales, contributed, with English translations, by Dr. John Sampson. There are also several good articles in English. Under the title of "Christmas Eve and After," Mr. T. W. Thompson records much directly communicated gypsy folk-lore—some of it, however, not specifically gypsy. Mr. Thompson seems to have heard for the first time from the gypsy girl Vensa of how "all the cows, and horses, and Christians as well, goes down on to their knees on Christmas Eve"; but the notion that the cattle thus kneel at that season is very old, and was once a general rural belief. Professor Leo Wiener sends an able paper on "Gypsies as Fortune-tellers and as Blacksmiths"; Mr. A. T. Sinclair an erudite discussion of "The Word 'Rom'"; and Mr. E. O. Winstedt a paper on "The Gypsies of Modon and the 'Wyne of Romeney,'" with a good plate of a drawing of Modon in the Morea, showing a gypsy settlement in the background, reproduced

from Breydenbach's *Peregrinatio*, Mainz, 1486.

Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., announce for early publication *England's Riviera*, being a topographical and antiquarian account of Land's End, Cornwall, and the neighbouring spots of beauty and interest, by Mr. J. Harris Stone, M.A. The book, which promises to be both useful and interesting, will contain more than a hundred illustrations from the author's own photographs, and a map of the district.

The announcements of the Oxford University Press include volumes on *Armour and Weapons*, by C. ffoulkes, with a preface by Lord Dillon, and *Bushman Paintings*, drawn by Mr. H. Tongue and D. Bleek, with a preface by H. Balfour.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part (Vol. vi., No. 3) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society is as interesting as its predecessors. Among the larger papers are contributions on "Friends in the American Revolution," containing some new incidents; the third part of the "Journal of Esther Palmer," detailing travels in Maryland and Virginia in 1705; "The Quakers in Greystoke Parish, Cumberland"; "George Fox's Knowledge of Hebrew," which is really a note on early Quaker bibliography; and "Sheriff Court Decrees against Barclays of Ury." The shorter articles and miscellaneous notes all help to throw additional light on the earlier history of the Society of Friends.

The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for April—June contains, *inter alia*, "The Graves of the Milesians in Co. Kerry," by Miss C. L. Adams; a valuable and careful account by Mr. C. Cremen of "Some Prehistoric Remains around Donoughmore"—a somewhat neglected district lying from eight to fifteen miles W.N.W. from Cork—with several illustrations, including a fine plate of the Shrine of St. Lachtin's Hand (giving back and front views), now preserved in the National Museum, Dublin; "A Recent Visit to the Caves of Carrigacrump and Cloyne," by Mr. R. W. Evans; and continuations of "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of his Diocese, 1699-1702," edited by Mr. T. A.

VOL. V.

Lunham, and of Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Septs."

One of the most interesting papers in the new part of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of the Antiquaries of Ireland is "Irish and Scottish Castles and Keeps Contrasted," by Mr. J. S. Fleming. The illustrations bring out graphically the typical differences. Somewhat fresh ground is broken by Dr. Grattan Flood in "Dublin Harpsichord and Pianoforte Makers of the Eighteenth Century." The archæological articles include the second part of "Ring-Forts in the Barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare, and their Legends," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; two papers on Ogham inscriptions; and "Ancient Stone Monuments near Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal," by Captain Boyle Somerville. Among the other contents is "Notes on the Crosses and Carved Doorways at Lorrha, in North Tipperary," by Mr. Henry S. Crawford.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE sixty-third annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION opened at Chester on August 17. In the morning the members visited the old Collegiate Church of St. John's and its famous ruins, also the recently discovered Roman wall on the site of the National Telephone Company's new offices, and the Chester Cathedral. A vote of thanks on behalf of archæologists in general was passed to the Company for their public spirit in altering the plans of their building in order to preserve the Roman wall. In the afternoon an excursion was made past Rowton Heath, the site of the battle in 1645, to Beeston Castle and Bunbury Church. The castle played an important part in the Civil War, and was held in turn by both sides. Bunbury Church is famous for an alabaster altar-tomb of Sir Hugh Calverley, a leader of the formidable "Companions," who fought in the time of the Black Prince.

In the evening the annual meeting was held at the Town Hall, Chester, and Sir Henry Howorth was installed as President, giving an address on "Unconventional Views of Primitive Man." Afterwards Canon Rupert Morris read a valuable paper on the charters of the City of Chester, which were exhibited by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation.

The next day, August 18, the members explored the Sandbach district, but the rain of the early part of the day somewhat marred the outing. The party left Chester at a quarter to nine o'clock, and on arriving at Sandbach they inspected the celebrated crosses, which are ranked among the finest monuments of antiquity in the kingdom. The church and Old Hall, the latter of which probably occupies the site of the ancient mansion of the Sandbaches, were then visited. Brereton Hall and Marton Hall and chapel were next inspected, and the party then proceeded to Congleton, whence they drove to Astbury Church. Afterwards they viewed Moreton Hall, which is considered to be the finest specimen of a timbered house in Cheshire.

Thursday, August 19, was occupied by a carriage excursion to Aldford, Holt, Farndon, Shochlach,

Malpas, Bruera, and Saughton. It was pointed out that the question has been raised whether Caerleon is the Roman name for Holt or Chester. A considerable quantity of Roman remains has been found in the immediate neighbourhood, chiefly in Hill Field, near Holt Bridge. They include hypocaust pilæ, mortaria, Samian ware tiles, inscribed Leg. XXVV, coins of Antoninus, Constantinus, etc., all evidence of a Roman station, whether a regular camp or not. Holt continued Welsh in customs, tenure, and in the names of its inhabitants long after it was formed into an Anglo-Norman lordship; but it was founded as an English town, for English burgesses only, who were to be free from subjection to Welsh customs.—At the evening meeting the annual report was submitted, in which mention was made of the dangerous condition of the ancient fortifications at Penmaenmaur through the continual encroachment of quarrying.—Friday, August 20, was devoted to exploring Chester and Wirral as far as Bromborough; while on Saturday, the 21st, the Association concluded its meeting by paying a visit to Eaton Hall and its beautiful grounds and gardens.

The annual summer excursion of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on September 2, when a tour of a considerable portion of North-west Norfolk was made, and several historic spots visited. At Coxford Priory Dr. Astley spoke on the history of the establishment. After luncheon, at East Rudham, a pleasing presentation of a handsome Charles II. silver cup and salver was made to Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, the retiring honorary secretary. East Rudham church was described by Dr. Astley. Other places visited were Raynham Park, where some time was spent in viewing the interior of some of the principal apartments, the tapestry, and pictures, which include several very fine Romneys; Toftrees Church, with a fine font, probably Norman; and the Elizabethan manor-house of Toftrees Hall.

At a meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on August 25, Professor Haverfield gave some interesting notes on a manuscript relating to Corbridge and on some Roman antiquities found there. After pointing out that Corbridge had now justified its claim to be considered the most important Roman military and civil site in the North of England, he exhibited and commented on a few antiquities relating to it. One of these was a manuscript volume relating to the place, and describing excavations made about 1802. It enabled us, he said, to assign to Corbridge several new inscriptions, and one hitherto assigned to Housesteads? Others were pieces of enamelled work, a fourth-century fibula, a cloisonné button of doubtful age but of much interest, etc. Dealing with the Roman god, which was stated to bear some resemblance to Harry Lauder, the speaker said the wheel at the side of the figure was the same which appeared on many Celtic inscriptions and monuments, and was supposed to be connected with Jupiter. The crooked stick and tam-o'-shanter, which was really a helmet, seemed to be less remarkable than the wheel.—A paper by Mr. C. H. Blair was read on "The Armorial of Northumberland: An Index and Ordinary to 1666."

The GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY and the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made a joint excursion to the Roman Wall in August. On Friday, the 20th, the party drove to Chollerford, where, under the guidance of Mr. J. P. Gibson, the Roman bridge was inspected and the station of Cilurnum and the Chesters Museum visited. After lunch the drive was resumed, and the line of wall and vallum followed westward to Borcovicus. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson pointed out many new and old features of the Roman work in the camps and on the line of the rampart. The return from Borcovicus was in a downpour, but the whole day's outing was as agreeable as it was archæologically successful. Upwards of sixty took part in the proceedings, and of these twenty were ladies. A dinner at Hexham terminated the day's programme. On the following day the weather was fortunately fine. The day began with a visit to Hexham Priory, under the guidance of Mr. Gibson. Later the party drove to Corbridge, where Professor Haverfield conducted the visitors over the recently excavated Roman station of Corstopitum-on-Tyne. He expressed the opinion that these discoveries were of unparalleled importance, some of the art specimens found being among the most remarkable reproductions of Roman art yet seen. Of one large building recently found, Professor Haverfield said the masonry was finer and more solid than anything he had seen in Roman Britain, even at Bath. From its character he believed it to be such a building as would have been erected only by the State itself, and probably only by the military authorities of the State. The first-century pottery examples which had been found showed clearly that the colony there was in existence at the time of Agricola, and would go to prove that Watling Street really dated further back than was generally supposed.

The DORSET FIELD CLUB held a meeting in Somerset on August 25 and 26. On the first day the party assembled at Taunton and visited Cleeve Abbey, where the Rev. F. W. Weaver acted as guide. Later Taunton Castle and Museum were inspected under the guidance of Mr. St. George Gray. In the evening there was a short business meeting, when the hon. secretary took the opportunity to state that the 1,200 deeds relating to the county of Dorset, which had been presented to the club by Mr. E. A. Fry, of London, were now in the County Museum, and the club were inviting offers of help from members in the matter of making abstracts of these deeds in order that they may be printed. Mr. H. Symonds, of Bridport, and Mr. W. B. Wildman, the Sherborne historian, had volunteered their assistance, and they were well qualified for the work; but it was too big a job for only two pairs of hands, and the club would be glad to have further offers of help. Mr. St. George Gray delivered an able lecture on "The Avebury Excavations of 1908 and 1909."

On the second day the party visited the Church of St. Magdalene, Taunton, and Dunster Castle and Priory Church. At the latter the Rev. F. W. Weaver, addressing the party from the pulpit, said that the monks of Dunster were Benedictines. Dunster was a cell of Bath Abbey, and under the Prior of Bath. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was titular abbot; but

it was always spoken of as Bath Priory, and the Prior of Dunster was always appointed from the monks of Bath. At Dunster the monks and the lay people did not have two churches; but they divided that one between them, the division being made by that famous and exquisitely beautiful screen, one of the most beautiful in England. Somerset was famous for its screens, which it became the fashion to put up about the year 1490 or a little earlier. The county of Somerset being in those days very prosperous, through the wool trade thriving, a great deal of church restoration and beautification was undertaken. Other notable screens are to be seen in the churches of Minehead and Norton Fitz Warren. The church has fine timber roofs, some beautiful old stained glass, and monuments of interest. Some portions of the building are Norman, notably the pillars of the chancel arch and crossing.



The members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY were unfortunate in the weather for their visit to Sawley Abbey, Bashall Hall, and Browsholme Hall, in the Clitheroe district on August 18. Showers of rain fell throughout the day, and generally the weather was dull and cold. In spite of this the visit was a most enjoyable one. The party first visited Salley Abbey, named in more recent times Sawley Abbey. The ruins are not imposing. Never of the first importance as an architectural work, they were apparently long a quarry of building materials for the district, so that little beyond the ground plan and a few shapeless walls are now to be traced. The site was roughly cleared some sixty years ago; but it is now quite overgrown, and Mr. S. D. Kitson, who explained the history and the relics to the party, took occasion to suggest the desirability of a complete investigation. So much, he pointed out, had been learnt in recent years with regard to the plan of a Cistercian abbey that a fresh clearance of the site would assuredly be productive, and it need not be costly. Although the abbey lies within a few hundred yards of the Lancashire border, Mr. Kitson showed that in its history and traditions Sawley was thoroughly Yorkshire. It was, he said, a minor star in the great group of Cistercian abbeys which form the antiquarian glory of the county. It was founded by a Yorkshireman—William de Percy, Lord of Topcliffe and Spoforth, whose relative from his castle at Mulgrave had reinstated the Benedictine Abbey of Whitby, and later when further endowments were required they came from Percy's daughter and her tenants the Vavasours, from land at Tadcaster and at Hunslet. The monks also who peopled it had a Yorkshire origin, for though they came from the monastery of Newminster in Northumberland, Newminster itself was but a recent foundation from the quiet mother-house of Fountains. Tracing in detail the history of the place, Mr. Kitson showed that its record was one of almost continuous poverty, for the place did not secure rich gifts such as those which went to Kirkstall and Fountains, and the monks themselves were dissatisfied with the site. It was, they complained, a "terra nebulosa et pluviosa," and with the rain "teeming" down upon them, Mr. Kitson's hearers felt their sympathies go out to the poor monks, who had not even, as had the visitors, the advantages of mackintoshes and umbrellas. Many

interesting details were told of the history of the building down to the Dissolution, an event which was preceded by the execution of the Abbot for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Under Mr. Kitson's guidance the ground plan, which follows the usual type and has many interesting parallels with Kirkstall and Fountains, was studied as thoroughly as the rain would permit. After lunch the party proceeded to Bashall Hall, the chief interest of which lies in the fact that it affords exceptionally interesting relics of early domestic architecture. The hall itself is of early Tudor work, and there is in the rear a large building, with a picturesque wooden gallery, which, according to tradition, was the "barrack" of the retainers of the Talbots. This is of still greater antiquity than the hall. Mr. Kitson, who spoke on the architectural interests of the place, indeed attributed it to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Speaking with special reference to the hall, Mr. Kitson said that house-building in the early Tudor period was of an essentially English type. Sawley Abbey, which had just been visited, traced its origin to a foreign type and a Burgundian plan; but Bashall was a home product such as could neither have been originated nor imitated by foreign contemporaries. The fortified house, or castle, which until the end of the Wars of the Roses was a necessity in England, was a piece of military rather than of domestic architecture, and as such was naturally governed by the international rules of war, just as church architecture was governed by the ritual which obtained throughout Christendom. But after the Wars of the Roses the fortified house fell into disuse, and the English house was evolved. Relieved from the necessity of having mere slits for the admission of light the house designers revelled in large and many mullioned windows. The bay window of the hall was elaborated to give spaciousness and comfort to the dais; fireplaces with wide openings and richly-moulded jambs were introduced, and wainscot paneling was fashioned for nearly every room. Owing to the increasing wealth of the country and to the fact that church building had overtaken the needs of the population, and that, later, Henry VIII. made repeated and successful assaults on church property, the energy of the building trade was concentrated on house-building, and the builders carried on the conservative Gothic traditions, for the Revival of Learning did not lead to a rejection of Gothic in England (as it did in Italy); but rather it stimulated the national type of design to further development. For almost every step in this little lesson in evolution Mr. Kitson found plenty of illustrative material in the old building in which the party was assembled.

The special privilege and pleasure of the excursion were yet to come, for the members were to be received by Colonel Parker in his beautiful and historic home of Browsholme. The drive thither was long, but in welcome sunshine the wild panoramas of the Vale of Clitheroe and of Pendle Hill made the whole journey a delight. Browsholme itself is exquisite in situation, and its lake, gardens, and ample lawns make it altogether an enviable property. When the party arrived Colonel Parker bid them a cordial welcome, and in a short address told some of the historical associations of the spot. Bowland Forest, he said, was very extensive, and originally covered over 100 square

miles. Several parcels were granted out at various times to the Talbots, the Tempests, the Mittons, and the Hammertons, and what was left was still called the Forest of Bowland. Browsholme was originally one of several farms rented out to tenants, and it had been from the beginning of the fifteenth century in the occupation of the Parker family, who, after occupying it long as tenants, bought it from the Crown in 1603. The name of the family, Colonel Parker indicated, was doubtless derived from a deer park in the locality, the officer in charge of which would, of course, be called the "parker." The family had been hereditary "bow-bearer" for the forest for many generations, until the Bowland was disforested. A short address was also given by Mr. Kitson, who showed that Browsholme Hall had been subjected to so many alterations as to be a veritable architectural puzzle. Subsequently the party were entertained to afternoon tea by Colonel and Mrs. Parker, and before they returned to their conveyances for the homeward journey they had an all too brief time for the inspection of the many objects of interest which are preserved in the hall.

The annual excursion of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on August 24. Worth Church was first visited, the Rev. A. Bridge giving a summary of the history and features of the ancient fabric. Rowfant House and Felbridge were passed, and after luncheon at East Grinstead, the parish church was inspected, Mr. W. H. Hills reading a short paper on the building. Visits to Sackville College and Brambletye House concluded the day. At the latter Mr. J. C. Stenning read a paper on the history of the house. He said that the first record of it appeared in the Domesday Book as an old mill. The Compton family had possession in 1660, but it was not clear when they left. It was in the possession of a family named Richards about 1683-4. The owner being suspected of treasonable practices, officers visited the house. The owner was believed to be away hunting, and he never returned. He was supposed to have gone to Spain and married a Spanish lady as his second wife. It is surmised that afterwards the house, being without an occupant, went into decay. The property was purchased by the Biddulphs, who possessed it until it was sold to Mr. D. Larnach in 1866.

On the evening of Tuesday, August 17, a visit was paid by members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Romiley. The party proceeded first to Oakwood Hall, where they were welcomed by Mr. Thomas Axon on behalf of their fellow member, Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P., the owner, who was not able to be present. Oakwood Hall occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Goyt. After seeing the fine views and the many beautiful trees and flowers in the grounds, the party went by Sylvan Paths to Chadkirk, where they inspected the quaint and picturesque old church and listened to a short paper, by Mr. Ernest Axon, on the history of the district. Originally a private chapel of the Davenports, Chadkirk became a chapel of ease to the parish church of Stockport, but was thought so little of that for many years it was left in

the hands of Dissenters. About 1705 it was recovered by the Church, but was not used except as a stable until 1747, when, having been for some years in ruins, it was restored. Since then it has been used for religious worship, though for most purposes it has been superseded by St. Chad's Church, Romiley. Architecturally its only feature of interest is that it is one of the very few "black and white" churches, and of the building as it exists at present only one end appears to be of considerable age.

The excursion of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on August 23 to Rowley, Hunsley Beacon, Drewton Dale, and Walkington, was marred by continuous rain. At Rowley there is now no village, the congregation at the church being drawn from Little Weighton and elsewhere. It was in the seventeenth century that the then rector, the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, M.A., with about twenty of his parishioners, sailed from Hull to New England, and founded the village of Rowley in Massachusetts. In his will Mr. Rogers gave the following explanation as to why he was driven from Rowley: "The Lord gave me a call to a public charge at Rowley in Yorkshire, where I enjoyed my ministry about seventeen years, till, for refusing to read that accursed book which allowed sports on God's holy day, I was suspended, and by it and other signs of the times driven with many of my hearers to New England." Mr. Rogers and his party sailed from Hull in the *John of London*, which carried the first printing press to America. The settlers were very industrious in every way, and soon built several houses, and they were the first people to make cloth in the Western World. There is now a population of over 1,000, and several of the inhabitants bear the names of the settlers from Yorkshire.—The Rev. L. D. Hildyard read the inscription on the slabs in the church, referring to the family of Ellerker, some of the members of which played a prominent part at the Battle of Flodden Field, in the reign of Henry VIII. He mentioned the interesting fact that no trace of the family could now be found. Ellerker chapel was a feature of the church.—The Rev. A. N. Cooper read a paper on the lost village and its church.—At Drewton Dale St. Austin's stone, which is a great solid mass of natural concrete, was visited. Tradition has it that St. Augustine and also Wesley preached from the stone.—The party was met at Walkington by the rector, the Rev. M. B. Dawe, who described the church. Its most interesting feature is the fourteenth-century tower. Mr. S. Lythe gave an address, and displayed relics and the font of Risby Church, destroyed in 1660, and of Holme Church, taken down in 1692.

On August 19 the EAST HERTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Wallington, Rushden, and Clothall. At Wallington Church the rector exhibited the pewter altar vessels. The principal features of interest in the church are the Perpendicular screen, open timber roofs, mediæval seats, an ornate altar tomb, and the old glass in the chapel. Mr. H. T. Pollard described the fabric. On the way to Rushden a halt was made for a few minutes to view Red Hill Chapel, one of the earliest homes of Non-conformity in Herts. The hon. secretary gave a

brief account of the building's history. At Rushden the Rev. James Mearns read some notes upon the church, of which the chief features of interest are a Decorated priest's doorway, a niche for a life-size figure in the nave, the rood-loft stairs, Perpendicular font, and monument to Sir Adolphus Meetkerke. The fabric has recently undergone judicious reparation. The party then proceeded by the site of the Bury, upon which Mr. G. Aylott offered a few remarks, to Julians. Mrs. Metcalfe kindly invited the Society to view the mansion which was built by William Stone in 1610, and is depicted by Chauncy in his *History of Hertfordshire, 1700*. It was then known as Ridsden Place. Mr. Geoffrey Lucas briefly described the house. At Clothall Church the Rev. H. P. Pollard read notes on the church, and the visitors inspected the Chantry Chapel, containing image-brackets and a slab with three inscriptions, one in Norman French; the low-side window; the Transitional Norman font; three good brasses; and the east window, containing glass brought from the destroyed Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. The site of this hospital (founded *circa* 1200) was next visited. Its foundations can still be traced. A visit to Quickwood and enjoyment of its owners' hospitality concluded an interesting day.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A REGISTER OF THE MEMBERS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. New Series, Vol. VI., 1821-1880. By W. D. Macray, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., F.S.A. 3 portraits. London: Henry Frowde, 1909. 8vo., pp. x, 199. Price 7s. 6d. net.

We heartily congratulate Dr. Macray on the production of another instalment—the last but one—of what is so clearly a labour of love. The beautifully produced volumes of this series form a very real contribution to national, as well as to academic, biography. Among the outstanding names are those of Roundell Palmer, the first Lord Selborne; Dr. John Rouse Bloxam, the compiler of the original seven volumes of the *College Register*, the originator of carol-singing services, and restorer of the May morning singing on Magdalen Tower; Robert Lowe; Charles Reade the novelist; Canon J. B. Mozley; Addington Symonds; William A. B. Coolidge; and Dr. T. H. Warren. The biographical notices of the lesser known men are particularly valuable, and must in some cases represent much faithful labour. There are some interesting autobiographical touches also. In the notice of William Palmer (pp. 89-93) Dr. Macray remarks that at Easter, 1845, Palmer, as Vice-President, had, on the evening of Easter Day, a choral gathering, "at which, with the customary salutation

of the Greek Church, he gave to each guest a coloured Easter egg. I was among those present, and the egg was then to me altogether a new thing. In 1846 I was at a similar gathering in his rooms on Low Sunday, April 19; Mr. Goldwin Smith is probably the only survivor with myself of those then assembled."

The first part of the volume consists, as usual, of extracts from the Registers and Accounts. These have not the antiquarian flavour of the extracts of earlier days, but they contain much useful information. A very large number of the extracts are records of donations or annual subscriptions for the building or maintenance of schools and churches. The benevolence of the College was far-reaching. Besides these contributions for building purposes, there are many charitable donations—to burnt-out villagers and farmers, to widows and relatives of the clergy, to the Church of England in Australia (£50 in 1841), to the distressed poor in Paisley (£20 in 1842), for wash-houses and baths in Oxford (£25 in 1851), for church building and support in the colonies—at the Cape, in Newfoundland, the West Indies, and elsewhere; and even to "Kenyon College in the province of Ohio" (£10 in 1835). Some of the notes are amusing. The death of one Freeborn, "Coquus Inferior," in 1827 is noted, with the tribute "vir sua in arte non ulli secundus." In December, 1830, the name of John Wilson of Edinburgh ("Christopher North") was removed from the College books for non-payment of dues. The record of the fact is too long to quote, but its "indignant tone," as Dr. Macray says, is amusing. On December 1, 1848, there was no service in the afternoon, "because Mr. Brown, the Chaplain on duty, had gone to Jenny Lind's concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, assuming that everyone else would be there also!"

In this volume and its predecessors Dr. Macray has deserved well of his college. "Should the hand which writes these lines," he says pathetically in the closing words of the preface, "be spared to bring the Chronicle in another volume to a later date, it will be with a thankful heart to Him who has enabled the writer still to do some work for the College, loved through a lifetime, that he will then write the final words for all work whatsoever, *Finis coronat opus*."

* * *

BLACK TOURNAI FONTS IN ENGLAND. By Cecil H. Eden. Many plates. London: Elliot Stock, 1909. Demy 4to., pp. 32. Price 5s. net.

In this slim, handsome quarto Mr. Eden has bountifully illustrated and sufficiently described the group of seven late Norman fonts which were imported from Belgium in the second half of the twelfth century. They are of a blue-black marble from quarries on the banks of the Scheldt, near Tournai, and were probably carved by the local masons—"shop-made," Mr. Francis Bond calls them—and brought to this country in their finished state. Their history and origin were first fully discussed and explained by Dean Kitchin and the late Mr. Romilly Allen in two papers read before the British Archaeological Association, and printed in Vol. 50 of that Association's *Journal*. There are scattered notices of these fonts elsewhere, and Mr. Eden has done good service in bringing together in one comely volume all that is known of

the seven, illustrated by a series of sixteen beautiful plates, containing twenty-three illustrations. The Tournai fonts occur in Winchester Cathedral and other churches in the dioceses of Winchester and Lincoln chiefly. Besides the example in Winchester Cathedral, there are fonts of this type at St. Michael's, Southampton, East Meon, St. Mary Bourne, Lincoln Minster, Thornton Curtis, and St. Peter's, Ipswich. Mr. Eden adds, from the *Reliquary*, a list of fonts of the same type to be found on the Continent—six in France and two in Belgium—extended by Mr. Francis Bond, in his *Fonts and Font Covers*, to nineteen in France, eleven in Belgium, and two in Germany.

The seven English examples are all well preserved,

THE LEGEND OF SIR PERCEVAL. By Jessie L. Weston. Vol. II. (Grimm Library, xix.). London: David Nutt, 1909. 8vo., pp. xvi, 355. Price 15s. net.

Since the appearance of her first *Perceval* volume* in 1906, Miss Weston has continued her close and scholarly study of this special phase of Arthurian romance. The germ of the volume now under consideration is the prose version preserved in the Biblioteca Estense at Modena, which bears intrinsic evidence that it was written in the thirteenth century, the presumptive author being Robert de Borron. Miss Weston now prints the complete text of this manuscript, from a copy made by her in 1906, and



FONT IN LINCOLN MINSTER: SOUTH SIDE.

Two Lions and a Winged Griffon.

and strongly resemble one another in general construction. Mr. Eden gives a careful description of the carving on each font, which still stands out clear and sharp—due chiefly, no doubt, as he says, like the roughness of the carving, to the very hard material of which the fonts are made. The example illustrated on this page is that in Lincoln Minster. On all four sides curious beasts are carved, the griffon or gryphon figuring on three sides. The photograph here reproduced shows the south side, on which are two lions with curiously shaped manes ending in curls facing a winged griffon. In each case the off front paw is raised.

Mr. Eden completes his work with a short bibliography. The book is beautiful and cheap.

this occupies about one-third of the book; the remainder being mostly devoted to a critical examination of the text and cognate materials, with a statement of the general conclusions to be drawn therefrom. In stating her belief that the Modena manuscript is actually the work of Robert de Borron, Miss Weston observes:

"Borron's original scheme was the composition of a purely Grail cycle, a series of poems dealing exclusively with the origin and fortunes of the mysterious object known as the Grail. In the incep-

* Noticed in the *Antiquary* for September, 1906, pp. 358, 359.

tion of this scheme Borron was influenced by his own knowledge of the true character of the Grail—*i.e.*, that it formed an integral part of a very elaborate system of instruction as to the ultimate sources of life, and that the tradition of the Grail Quest was based upon a genuine reminiscence of the ritual distinctive of the objective and popular side of that teaching, those Nature Cults whose extraordinary vitality, persistence, and widespread diffusion have attracted the attention of scholars of our own day. Borron knew what the story meant, knew also that a body of teaching analogous in its *contenu* had once been possessed, and officially taught, by the Church, and, though now discouraged, survived as a secret tradition in the teaching of the Mystics."

The evidence on which Miss Weston's conclusions are based is so abundant, and her arguments are often so convincing that any objections to her statements that may present themselves can hardly be accorded space in a brief review of her work. There can be little doubt that mysticism is a potent factor in the questions which she discusses. Nevertheless, it is possible that there is too much stress laid upon the esoteric aspect of those romances by Miss Weston and the school which she so ably represents. It is true that she states that Borron wrote with the twofold aim "of conforming the symbolism to that of Eucharistic doctrine, and of incorporating the whole in a pseudo-historic account of Arthur's reign." But she does not sufficiently keep the historic possibilities in view. She asserts, for example, "that the mysterious beings, known in Ireland as the Tuatha de Danann, were . . . Deities of growth and fertility. As stated in the *Book of Armagh* by a writer of the tenth century, they are *Dei Terreni*." But no consideration is given to the fact that W. F. Skene, and others after him, saw several excellent reasons for believing that those Dananns were tangible people, of non-Celtic blood. Achilles and his Myrmidones (who received their nick-name of "ants" from their residence in earth-caves) were in several ways similar to the earth-dwelling Dananns; who are also said to have come from Greece. Both castes were more or less deified, so that the term *Dei Terreni* is not inapplicable. If Miss Weston had examined the attributes of the Dananns more judiciously, she would not have dismissed them in so few words.

As she herself recognizes, Miss Weston has promulgated theories which will have a disturbing influence on many of her fellow-students of Arthurian legend. But no one can fail to perceive and to appreciate the ability and patience revealed by every page of her book.

* * *

MYSORE AND COORG FROM THE INSCRIPTIONS.

By B. Lewis Rice, C.I.E. Map and fifteen illustrations. Published for Government. London: A. Constable and Co., Limited, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 238. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The inscriptions in Mysore and Coorg are mostly on either stone or metal. They are very numerous, and have been collected and deciphered with great care, and have been published in the twelve volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica*, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Rice. In the substantial volume before us Mr. Rice provides a summary or

compendium of the results obtained from the archaeological survey embodied in the *Epigraphia Carnatica*. Everyone acknowledges the importance of epigraphy as ancillary to Greek and Roman history, and it is not of less importance in connection with Oriental history, as this work very clearly shows. Mr. Rice groups his matter under the heads of Ruling Dynasties, Rulers of Minor States, Features of Administration, Manners and Customs, Art, Literature, and Religion. The earlier sections summarize the dynastic history of a very important part of the Indian peninsula; while the later chapters especially contain much curious and new matter, as well as some interesting parallels. For example, in one inscription "is a reference to stichomancy, like the classical *Sortes*. One of the donees is described as a *salākāchārya*, a man who answers questions by putting a *salāka* or stick into a book (a palm-leaf book) at random, and so finding a suitable passage. There are elaborate rules for the system, as for most Hindu mysteries" (p. 190). There are several references to trial by ordeal (p. 177). Mr. Rice summarizes much interesting matter relating to administration, national and local, which enables the student to have some idea of the administrative methods pursued, and many glimpses of the high ideals which were upheld. Thus, says Mr. Rice, "an early Ganga King is said to have assumed the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects. In the twelfth century a high official appointed to rule over the southern province is admonished to govern the country like a father, putting down the evil and upholding the good. This, indeed, was always recognized as the special function of sovereignty" (p. 167). As a commentary on this, from a western point of view, it may be pointed out that, although there are references to famines, there is no mention of nor any allusions to measures of relief. Apparently, famines were regarded as in the ordinary course of nature, and no steps were taken to mitigate their horrors.

The volume is plainly the fruit of much careful labour, and students will gratefully welcome it, not merely as an index to the *Epigraphia Carnatica*, but as in itself a valuable contribution to Indian history and archæology. There is a folding map of Mysore and Coorg, showing the principal places connected with the inscriptions. The illustrations are chiefly photographic reproductions of inscriptions; but there are also some curious carvings and a view of the beautiful temple at Somanāthpur—a triple temple which has often furnished a model for silver or gold caskets.

* * *

Many pamphlets are on our table. Reprinted from the report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1909, is a descriptive account, well referenced and finely illustrated, of *The Roman Pottery in York Museum*, by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A. Scot. From Hull come four of the useful and cheap "Museum Publications," price one penny each. These include a third edition of No. 40—*Guide to the Municipal Museum*—and Nos. 59, 60, and 61, being respectively a *List of East Yorkshire Spiders, etc.*, by Mr. T. Stainforth; and *Quarterly Record of Additions*, Nos. xxviii. and xxix., by Mr. T. Sheppard.

From Hull comes also *Bibliography: Papers and Records published with Respect to the Geology and Palaeontology of the North of England, 1902-1908* compiled and edited by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. This valuable piece of bibliographical work, the usefulness of which would have been greatly increased by the addition of an index, is reprinted from the *Transactions of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union*, and issued by Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, Limited, Savile Street, Hull. *An Arctic Voyager of 1653* is a very interesting article, quaintly illustrated from a little duodecimo of 1671, by Mr. David MacRitchie, reprinted from the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* of August last. We have also received Vol. II., Part I, of Mr. H. Harrison's useful *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (London: Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., price 1s. net), which carries the dictionary from Maas to Maudsley, and is marked by the same learning and ability as the earlier parts.

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In the *Architectural Review*, September, under the title "A Visigothic Church in Spain," is described the very interesting little church of San Pedro de la Nave, on the river Esla, near Zamora, which the writer attributes to the seventh or early eighth century. The article and the whole number are finely illustrated. The *East Anglian*, August, contains notes on "Forest Law at Cambridge in 1285"; "Coal Mining at Linton, A.D. 1737"; an "Index to Bury Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1604"; and continuations of the documentary serials. We have also received the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. XV., Parts 2 and 3, with varied contents of local interest, and *Rivista d'Italia*, August.

Correspondence.

STAINED WINDOW IN CHURCHES DEDICATED TO ALL SAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should like to ascertain through your paper if there are any churches bearing the name of All Saints' which have stained windows containing the several or different New Testament saints in separate panels, either coloured or black effigies on a white ground, or panel paintings of the different saints placed separately between the windows on either side of the church in the interior, or even statuary figures outside the church.

T. SLADEN.

2, Southgate Street, Leicester.

WINDMILLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

The owner and proprietor of several windmills once told me with much amusement that two gentlemen had called and sought an interview with him. They explained that on seeing the windmills a controversy had arisen between them. One asserted that the sails were turned by the machinery inside the mills, and the other was of a different opinion. Would he excuse their troubling him to settle the question for them?

I think he would have been even more surprised had he lived to read the astonishing statement contained in the letter of your correspondent published in the August *Antiquary*, who informs your readers that "a windmill always turns his back to the wind." A windmill can do no work excepting it face the wind.

Most windmills are furnished with a fan adjusted to gear, which automatically turns the mill so that the sails face the wind.

In other cases the mill is turned to face the wind by the men in charge. This is probably common knowledge to the majority of your readers. In vindication of Longfellow.

HUGH SADLER.

14, Kilburn Square, N.W.,

August 21, 1909.

"Rockingham" writes from Boston, Mass.: "Longfellow wrote 'according to his light'; the principal dealer in windmills in New England assures me that American windmills, practically universally, are guided by a rudder, so that they always face the wind. The other style of windmill has been obsolete here almost beyond the memory of the present generation."

THE CHI-RHO MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

Since my letter under this heading in the July issue I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Alfred Meigh in sending me a book of photographs containing one of the tombstone in Stirling churchyard referred to as bearing the monogram attached to a reversed figure 4, to corroborate the statement of "R. de S.," and to add the date (1691), incised just above the reversed numeral. This latter has, also since my letter appeared, been explained to me by Mr. Harold Bayley as symbolical of the Deity or Trinity, ordinarily typified by a triangle, but its meaning is more satisfactorily (at least, as far as Scotland is concerned) accounted for, in Shearer's *Guide to Stirling*, thus: "The [Stirling] Guildry Arms is the figure 4 reversed, which signifies that Stirling is one of the four Royal Burghs; and the ancient Seal of the Burgh of Stirling is now incorporated in the Guildry Entry Card, with the inscription around it: 'Instituted by Alexander I., 1119.'" The four Royal Burghs were Stirling, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick.

I may add that, as illustrations of former communications headed "Shears on Tombstones," Mr. Meigh's book of photographs also contains three beautiful specimens of such, one on a stone in Tilli-coultry churchyard, near Stirling, with a hammer and horseshoe on its sinister side; another in Clackmannan, on one bearing date 1717, poised over a glove; and a third in Stirling, beneath the motto *Memento Mori*, with a sand-glass to its dexter side. This, however, bears a resemblance rather to scissors than to shears.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

IN the autumn of last year a beginning was made of excavations on the site of Pipewell Abbey, Northamptonshire, but rain and ill success stopped the work, which was not resumed until last month, October. The result of the excavations, now completed, has been to prove conclusively the whereabouts of the site of the Abbey Church, and, incidentally, the position of several of the adjacent buildings. The church itself stood on the north-west portion of the field between the brook and the road, its western end probably being under the house and farm buildings now occupied by Mr. Gibson. To the east of the church was the graveyard, which the curious wooded mound, supposedly a rubbish heap, adjoins. To the south of the church were the cloisters, now indicated by a square, flat, grassy space, while adjoining them on the east was the Chapter house. The position of other buildings is also discernible further south, some which are unimportant being on the other side of the brook, but they cannot all be indicated with much exactitude.

The fact is that owing to the activity in building great houses which followed the Dissolution of the monasteries all the materials of the Abbey and its buildings which were of any value at all were taken away, the very foundations themselves even having been to a large extent grubbed up. It is, indeed, recorded early in the reign of Edward VI. that the stone of St. Mary's Chapel, Rothwell, was of "less worth because my Lord Marquis

of Northampton selleth the stone of Pypwell Church, which is within a mile and a half of it."

To turn to the recent work, however, so far as the church itself is concerned, only the foundations of some of the pillars of the tower, nave, and presbytery, and a small piece of the east wall, have been found; everything else in the church, including the floor, has apparently been removed. It was hoped that the bases of some pillars, flooring, and the gravestones of an abbot or two might have been found in the Chapter house, but, with the exception of the discovery of one sarcophagus without an inscription, only small fragments of the tiling of the floor and slight remains of walls rewarded the diggers. Immediately to the north of the Chapter house, however, there was a stretch of the plain red-tiled floor of what is believed to be a vestry.

Some worked stone, forming parts of shafts, ribbing of roofs, etc., one stone wall, a little bit of carved foliage work, and a few glazed tiles (green and brown), were all the other tangible results of the work.

The sarcophagus was found to contain a well-preserved skeleton, but there was nothing to identify the remains. The *Kettering Leader* of October 8, to which we are indebted for the foregoing facts, says that Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., under whose supervision the work was carried out, will prepare a plan of the site, and read a paper containing a detailed account of the results of the excavations at the annual meeting of the Northampton and Oakham Architectural and Archæological Society in December next, so that the results achieved may be placed on permanent record.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin, dated October 9, says: "An archæological discovery of the first importance is announced as the result of excavations carried out by Dr. Shuchardt, of the Berlin Ethnological Museum, on the site of the so-called Roman Camp at the village of Nedlitz, near Potsdam. A sectional examination of the site revealed the foundations of an ancient Germanic house belonging to the third century B.C. This find is the first of the kind yet made, and

its importance lies in the discovery of the primary type of Germanic dwelling which was hitherto only hypothetically known. An interesting point is the curious analogy between primitive Greek and German architecture revealed by the comparison of the Germanic building with those unearthed at Troy and Mycenæ. Tools and implements were also found, including stones for grinding wheat, and the remains of bones of cattle, sheep, and boars. It was part of an ancient village. Near by are the remains of an ancient Slavonic settlement, revealing a still more elementary phase of culture."



We take the following paragraph from the *Athenæum* of October 2: "Some further interesting particulars are to hand concerning Dr. Spooner's Buddhist discoveries at Takhti-Bahi in the Peshawar Valley. The most important was that of a square stone pierced through the centre, which had evidently been the pediment of a stupa. The stone is a peculiar greenish one, and on the four sides are scenes from the life of Buddha. So far as Dr. Spooner is aware, a more perfect specimen of this cycle of the Mahā-paranirvāna does not exist. Among other finds near Peshawar is that of the headless figure of a goddess with four arms. This number of arms is unusual in Gandhara art. The upper pair of arms are lost, but the lower ones hold a spear and well-defined wheel respectively. The drapery of the figure is described as typically Greek."



We record with regret the death of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., on October 12, at Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. His professional life was connected with the Scottish Lunacy Board from 1857, and he was a Commissioner in Lunacy from 1870 to 1895; but he found time to become one of the leading members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was the first Rhind lecturer in Archæology, his lectures forming the basis of his work entitled *The Past in the Present: What is Civilization?* Among his other works was *A List of Travels in Scotland*, 1296-1900.



Early in September a lead coffin containing an embalmed body was unearthed at Stam-

ford during some drainage operations on the site of the monastery of the Black Friars, established in the thirteenth century. Mr. Henry Walker, of the Public Library, Stamford, very kindly sent us a photograph of the coffin; but as there was nothing unusual about the coffin, we have not thought it necessary to reproduce it. The find received extraordinary and reprehensible treatment, the remains being not only removed from the coffin, but torn violently from the cere-cloth, which resisted strongly the ghoulish efforts of sacrilegious hands. The coffin was bid for by a local collector, while the remains were unceremoniously buried in a field. Wild stories were set afloat by persons whom the newspapers described as "local antiquarians" as to the identity of the person whose remains had been so basely handled; and many people were persuaded that the body was that of Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," although why such an identification was seriously suggested it is hard to say.

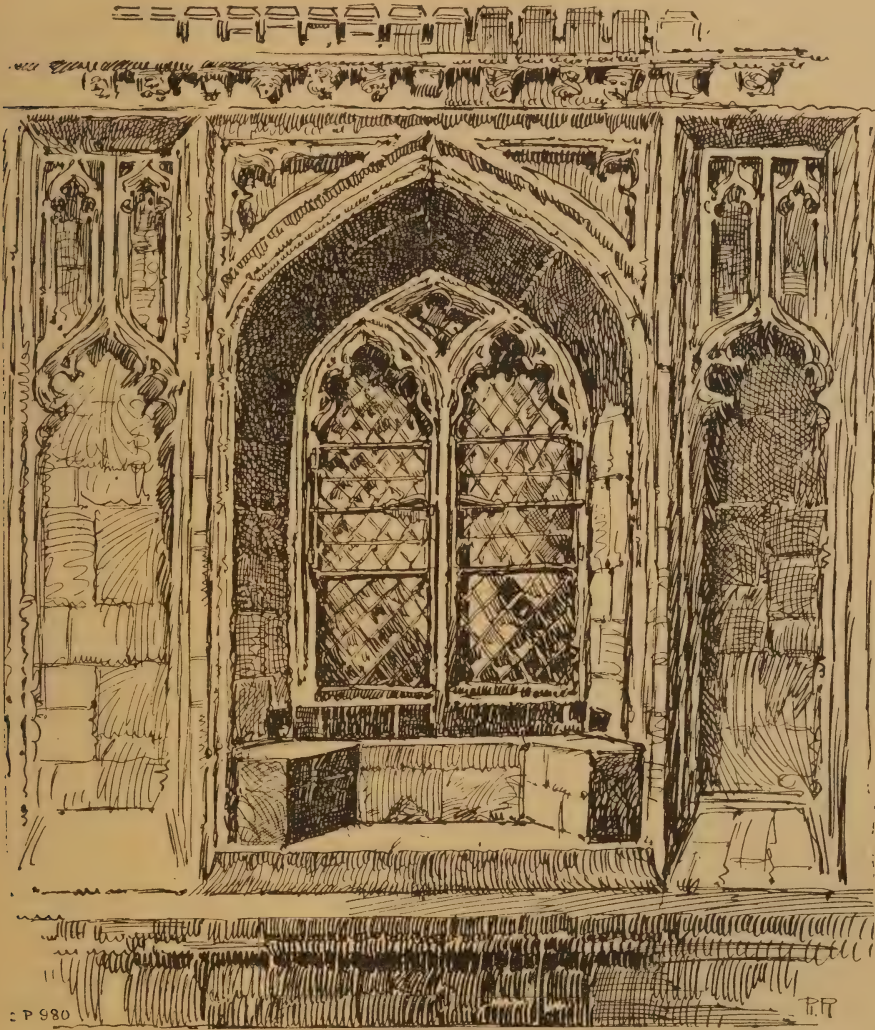
Reposing on the breast of the body and beneath the cere-cloth wrapping was found a parchment document, which was submitted to expert examination at the British Museum. Application was also made to the Home Secretary for an exhumation order for the examination and reinterment of the body. This was granted; the body was found to be that of a bearded male person, whom the document proved to have been John Staunford, priest of the Lincoln diocese. The parchment was a Bull of Pope Boniface IX., empowering the confessor of John Staunford, priest, to grant him full remission of the punishment of his sins on making his confession. The remains were restored to the leaden coffin, and were reverently reinterred in consecrated ground at Stamford, on October 7, by Black Friars with full Roman ritual.



In the last quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund it is stated that, at the request of the committee, Mr. Macalister is paying a short visit to Palestine to examine carefully a few selected sites to ascertain which of them appears to present the greatest promise of success and the best advantage in working for the next campaign. He will also visit Constantinople, where the objects

found during the late excavations are being arranged in the new museum building, which is now of great archæological importance. In the meanwhile, the complete memoir of Gezer is in course of preparation by Mr.

In September Mr. Sydney Perks, the City Surveyor, discovered, after the walls of the Guildhall had been undergoing a thorough cleansing from paint and stucco, hidden behind a mass of plaster, one of the original



ORIGINAL FIFTEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW DISCOVERED IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Macalister, and it is expected that it will be published early next year. It will be very fully illustrated, and will present a synthetic account of the bearing of the results of the excavation on the history, ethnology, and archæology of Palestine.

fifteenth-century windows. In the course of a close inspection of the walls, Mr. Perks noticed at the south-west corner certain peculiarities in the stonework which indicated to him the existence of a recess dating from the time of the Hall's construction.

Further investigations led to the discovery that a window had been bricked in, and presently a fine fifteenth-century window was brought to light. It is 9 feet 6 inches in height, and 6 feet 6 inches in width. On the day following the remains of a corresponding window were found on the other side of the Hall. The cleansing of the walls has also laid bare a unique and interesting feature—namely, distinct signs of the Great Fire of 1666 on the stonework, which has a black, burnt appearance. The City Surveyor is heartily to be congratulated on his find. The illustration on the previous page is reproduced, by kind permission, from the *City Press*.



An article in the *Burlington Magazine* for September last told the story of the erection and destruction of the belfries of St. Peter's, Rome. This was supplemented by an article in the *Builder* of October 9, by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, discussing in detail some of the architectural points of the subject, under the title "The Destroyed Spires of St. Peter's, Rome." The paper was illustrated by a two-page drawing by Mr. Tavenor-Perry, showing "Sketch Restoration of the Front of St. Peter's before the Destruction of Bernini's Campanile." The same issue contained further notes, with illustrative sketches, on the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon, by Mr. B. M. Goodwin, and a large drawing by Mr. Sidney Heath, giving a general view of Leicester Hospital, Warwick, showing the detached chapel high above the arch of the old gateway.



The collection of mummies at the British Museum has just been enriched by the addition of a fine specimen of the ninth century B.C. The mummy is that of a priestess who belonged to the fraternity of Amen-Ra at Thebes, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The bandaging, which has been carried out in accordance with the rules laid down by the brotherhood, is of linen, and arranged with the greatest care. On the lid of the coffin, which is painted in bright colours, the deceased and her soul are represented conversing with the gods of Amenti or the under world, and on the coffin itself are a number of deities, accompanied

by short lines of hieroglyphics. The mummy and coffin, which are now on exhibition in the First Egyptian Room, formed part of the well-known Amherst collection, and were presented to the museum by Lady William Cecil (Baroness Amherst of Hackney).



In a deep cutting on the Great Eastern line, near Ipswich, Miss Nina Layard unearthed early in October, at a depth of 30 feet, a strange assortment of bones of the mammoth, horse, gigantic ox, bear, wolf, red deer, and a bird, with a few flint implements of Palæolithic type. In her opinion, these are from the Pleistocene deposits in the gravels of the original course of the River Gipping, when the present site of Ipswich was beneath its waters. The remains of the horse prove to be of peculiar interest, as up to this discovery it was generally assumed that the early horse was of small size. According to Professor Ridgeway's estimate, however, the horse here found must have been the size of a modern cart-horse. The gigantic ox became extinct in England during the Stone Age, but remained on the Continent until the time of Julius Cæsar.



The *Dorset County Chronicle* of September 23 says that "the second series of excavations at Maumbury Rings was practically concluded on Saturday, September 18 (save for the filling in), after lasting three weeks instead of only two, as proposed at the outset. The reason for the extension of the time was to clear up the interesting points raised by the cuttings at the south-south-west end of the oval earthwork. The result of the work has been to substantiate the belief held locally that there was an entrance into the amphitheatre from this end, as well as the main entrance from the town side on the north-north-east, and that the bank at present filling this entrance was a comparatively modern work thrown up during the Civil War, when Dorchester, described by Clarendon as 'the seat of great malignitie,' was fortified on behalf of the Parliament against the Earl of Carnarvon. There are records of disbursements on 'defensive works at Maumbury,' and the place is described as 'ye fortt called Maumbury.' From the level of the Roman entrance path to the crest of the bank the

measurement is 13·4 feet, of which the top-most 11 feet is a Cromwellian upthrow. A popular tradition which appears to be supported is that at this end was the den for keeping the wild beasts used in the fights. An enclosure, cut out of the virgin chalk, has been completely cleared out. It measures 20 feet wide and 10·4 feet deep. The height of the chalk walls varies, being about 6·5 feet high at the highest point, and sloping down somewhat towards the arena. Apparently this enclosure was roofed in, for a number of Roman tiles were found on the floor, as if they had fallen in from the collapsed roof. On Friday another coin of Constantine the Great was found—almost on the very floor of the supposed den—making the third found during the week. The other two were a Hadrian—a second brass in fine preservation—and a Constantine. In the north-east corner of the den another prehistoric pit or shaft was struck, and followed down to a depth of 19 feet from the turf level, at which depth a very fine pick of red-deer antler was found, the tines showing evidence of wear. During the last four days of the excavations, in the absence of the director (Mr. H. St. George Gray), who had to go back to Taunton, the work was carried on under the supervision of Captain John E. Acland, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund. Mr. Gray returned on Monday to take photos and measurements, and to plot on his plan the various finds made. The filling in will probably be finished soon."

The *Architect* of October 1 contained an interesting article on "Brasenose College, Oxford," by Mr. John Buchan, and some excellent illustrations of the college "quads" appeared in the following week's issue.

A small flat-bottomed canoe of oak, some 13 feet long and 2 feet wide, hollowed out of a single log, was recently unearthed at the outlet of the Castle Loch at Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. Mr. Ludovic McL. Mann made the discovery the text for a capital article on ancient canoes in the *Glasgow Herald* of September 25. Some other recent antiquarian newspaper articles worth noting have been "Babylonia: an Ancient Mail Bag," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the

Globe, October 4; "A Giant Hill Fortress: Relic of Prehistoric Wales"—i.e., the hill called Pen-y-Corddyn, near Abergele, the fortifications of which have been recently explored with the spade, in the *Manchester Guardian*, October 4; "Recent Discoveries in North Greece," by Messrs. A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, in the *Morning Post*, September 25; and an account of the season's excavatory work at Sparta, in the *Times* of the same date.

Regarding the subject of the last-mentioned article in the foregoing list, the *Guardian* of September 29 remarked: "The excavations of English archæologists at Sparta this year have brought into clear light the outlines of the Menelaion, at once the monument and the reputed tomb of Menelaus and Helen. The site had indeed long since been identified by experts, but its serious excavation was reserved for the past summer. No traces, however, of a tomb have been found, still less of an urn which might be held to contain the ashes of the most beautiful woman of antiquity. Perhaps it is as well. We have a dim notion that, were the ashes in the hands of modern men of science, they would be subjected to chemical processes which might or might not have results worth mentioning, but to which we should somehow not like to see them subjected. Certainly even the Homeric Helen might plead with posterity to let her remains rest undisturbed. But is the legendary Queen of Menelaus the historic Helen? Dr. Frazer reminded us some years ago that we had all been rendering unwarranted honour to Diana, and he unfolded a sad tale of the goddess's indiscretions, based unhappily on evidence not easy to refute. Contrariwise, who knows that it may not be discovered one of these days that Helen was a much-wronged woman? Stranger reversals of old judgments have been known to our time."

During the excavations made for a new street near the Cottingham Road, Hull, an interesting little collection of silver coins, which were in circulation about 300 years ago, has been found by the workmen. They are slightly discoloured by long contact with the soil, but are in a very fair state of preservation.

Two of the examples have suffered a good deal at the hands of the old coin clippers of years ago, and have been so badly treated that almost the entire legend has disappeared. The coins are as follows: Two sixpences, Queen Elizabeth, dated 1575 and 1571 respectively; two shillings, Charles I., 1625-1649; one shilling, James I., 1603-1625; and also a shilling of the same King as James VI. of Scotland, dated 1602. Each of these coins is about twice the size of the coins of the same value to-day, and the collection is interesting as showing the variety of money in circulation at that time. They have been secured for the Hull Museum.



A Study of Early Map-views of London.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 343.)

PART II.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARLY MAP-VIEWS OF LONDON.

HAVING dealt with some of the cautions and considerations to be observed when interpreting early map-views, their classification may now be discussed. For many reasons a classification and an arrangement in proper sequence of the early map-views is of importance. Systematic study of topography demands a knowledge of the relative order or the position in which the various maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries stand to one another. From the sequence of maps, successive steps in topographical variation may be traced, and identification of sites secured. An examination of the sequence will also enable one map to be corrected by another, and a closer definition to be reached of that for which a search is undertaken. So important is this comparison that comparatively few statements can be made with confidence concerning a representation upon

a single map without consultation of the other maps, as well as of the maps of the other classes. By the collation, vagueness in representation and want of precision may be cured, and supplemented or checked to an extent sufficient for the purpose in hand, while mere conventional representation, which is always present, may be identified and valued accordingly.

In the absence of an authoritative classification, or one generally accepted, the following is submitted tentatively. Manifestly, the names and contents of the classes or groups could be varied from time to time according to requirements. As experience ripened, reallocation of the map-views would be demanded. It is also obvious that, before a classification or grouping could be considered as final, every known map-view should have received consideration, a step which suggests at the outset the collaboration of possessors of London views in the production of a complete catalogue. After settlement of the classes or groups to which dominant map-views should be allotted, the grouping of early pictures which do not partake of the character of map-views might be undertaken. The utility of a published classification or grouping would be enhanced by an accompaniment of reproductions of the typical map of each class, wholly or in part, and on the original scale or otherwise.

The present division into groups proceeds according to the originators of the maps, to certain distinguishing topographical features, and also according to claims of chronology. Although cross-division results, yet the classification approaches that which shows itself when an arrangement of the maps becomes desirable. If further division were thought expedient, the contents of each class could be tabulated according to their characteristics. For example, the classes could be subdivided into (a) originators, surveyors, or compilers; (b) engravers; (c) sellers, publishers, or places of sale; (d) date; (e) dimensions; and (f) according as the maps are originals or the first production of a survey, or as they are merely existing maps improved or are faithful copies without attempt at emendation. If these subclasses were arranged in tabular form or in columns, a space for remarks could be provided.

SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION.

- A. A collection of map-views and similar cartographical attempts of an isolated character, dating in the main before the Reformation, *c.* 1530-1540.
 - B. The Wyngaerde Group, dating from about 1543.
 - C. The Braun and Hogenberg Group, dating from about 1554-1558.
 - D. The "Agas" Group, dating later than 1561.
 - E. A group in which unfenestrated circular towers are shown on Bankside, Southwark.
 - F. The Norden Group, dating from 1593.
 - G. Map-views based upon or similar to that which appears as an inset to Speed's map of Great Britain of date not later than 1610.
 - H. Backgrounds of equestrian and other portraits, the group being distinguished by resemblance to one in which a round tower with basal enlargement is shown in Southwark.
 - I. The Visscher Group, dating from 1616.
 - J. The Merian Group, dating from 1638.
 - K. The Porter Group, dating later than 1633.
 - L. The Hollar Panoramic Group, dating from 1647.
 - M. The Faithorne and Newcourt Group, dating from 1658.
 - N. The "Leeke" Survey and Post-Confagration Group, later than 1666.
 - O. Unclassified.
- A. *A Collection of Map-views and Similar Cartographical Attempts of an Isolated Character, dating in the Main before the Reformation, c. 1530-1540.*

For present purposes it is sufficient to collect under one head the relatively few cartographical attempts which, in the main devised before Reformation times, partake more of the nature of pictures or views than plans. For topographical study these views are, as a rule, more curious than useful. Yet the information which they are capable of yielding may be of importance. Among the early attempts at portraying London are the views upon the reverse and the obverse of the seal of the City Corporation of the time of Henry III. There is also a

suggestion of cartography in the manuscript of Matthew Paris of 1236 in the British Museum.

In the *Chronicle of England*, Pynson's edition of 1510, a crude representation of the City appears. A more important view is that reproduced by the Society of Antiquaries from a painting destroyed in the fire at Cowdray House. The painting showed the coronation procession of Edward VI. from the Tower to Westminster. Among other early representations of London there is the illuminated "Orleans" picture, *temp.* Henry VII. In this the Tower is shown together with the River, Billingsgate, London Bridge, and old St. Paul's. An interesting but small view of London with St. Paul's and its spire occurs at the head of a "Chart of the Lottery of the year 1567" (*Loseley Manuscripts*, ed. 1836). This group, of which examples have been given, is seen to be somewhat of a miscellaneous character, and consists of a number of more or less isolated pictures and maps. A complete catalogue of this group could no doubt be compiled without much difficulty.

B. *The Wyngaerde Group, dating from about 1543.*

The original of the panorama by Wyngaerde—a drawing of London and its environs in outline—is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and measures some 10 feet by 17 inches. It has been reproduced in facsimile by the London Topographical Society. A good copy appears on the walls of the Guildhall, London, between the library and the museum in the crypt. Although an unfinished sketch, it affords clues to the position, arrangement, and shape, of buildings, etc., at the time it was projected. The panorama seems hardly to have been employed to the same extent as other map-views as a basis for later publications.

C. *The Braun and Hogenberg Group, dating from about 1554-1558.*

The original of this group was included in Braun and Hogenberg's atlas, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, which was published in 1572 at Cologne, and is on a scale of about 6 inches

to the mile. To a large extent it combines perspective representation and the modern plan. By its seeming accuracy it is fitted for the study of City topography. In all probability a contemporary map was utilized, and reduced for the purpose of the atlas. Thus it may be noticed that the word "White-chapel," which evidently was upon the earlier map, has been shorn in cutting down the map for the atlas, with the result that the syllable "Whyt" alone appears against the eastern border-line. As is shown by Mr. Alfred Marks, the date to be assigned to the drafting of the map lies between the years 1554-1558 (*The Athenæum*, March 31, 1906). Some of the maps of the atlas bear a date. Thus the map of Granada is dated 1563, which suggests that many of the maps were devised some years before their issue in the collected form. The dimensions of the map in the atlas are, exclusive of border, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

D. *The "Agas" Group, dating later than 1561.*

A map of which the earliest known copies are at the Guildhall, London, and in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, was attributed by Vertue (1648-1756) to Ralph Agas, who died in 1621. Although the attribution to Agas rests upon slender foundation, yet the term "Agas map" conveniently denotes a special prospect and its numerous copies. The two early copies are probably variants of the original from which the map-view of London in the atlas of Braun and Hogenberg was derived. The differences between the "Braun" and the "Agas" maps are scarcely greater than those which exist between maps which are undoubtedly of the same group. Some differences would be accounted for by the common original having been copied by two artists, each having a characteristic style, and thus producing two pseudo-originals for subsequent editions.

A facsimile obtained by a collation of the two early copies was published by the London Topographical Society for the year 1905. A commentary upon Francis's reproduction of the Guildhall copy in 1874 was made by the late Mr. W. H. Overall. The reproduction measured 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 feet

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Vertue assigned the date 1560 to his engraving of the map in 1737 for the Society of Antiquaries; but as St. Paul's is shown without the spire, which was destroyed in 1561, Vertue's date can only be correct by supposing a retouching of the plate at a later period. A portion of an early "Agas" appears as an etching upon the back of one of the white metal plates on which Vertue engraved his edition of 1737.

E. *Group in which Unfenestrated Circular Towers are shown on Bankside, Southwark.*

In the Crace and other collections there are curious small-dimensioned views of Bankside, Southwark, illustrating one or more circular shell-towers with prominent buttresses, but without roofs or windows. The north bank of the Thames appears at the back. These views, which are unfinished, seem to have proceeded from some earlier view. They have been employed as back-grounds of low altitude to other pictures. It is reasonable to suppose that the two circular buildings are intended for the bull-ring and the bear-pit, which are shown, for instance, in the Braun and Hogenberg map-view.

F. *The Norden Group, dating from 1593.*

John Norden, surveyor (1548-1626), published with his first part of the *Speculum Britanniae* of 1593 a map-view of London measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It was engraved by Pieter van Den Keere, to whom the Dutch spelling or misspelling of many of the names may be assigned. There is reason to suppose that the buildings are in many instances something more than mere conventional representations. Although the buildings and natural features appear in perspective, the map is not far short of a plan in the modern sense. The map as produced by Norden was flanked by shields of arms of the London Companies, and at foot was bounded by a key-list of names, this list supplementing the names which appeared adjacent to the buildings shown on the face of the map. Norden's map seems to have been drawn upon, and to have largely influenced succeeding map-views of London.

G. *Map-views based upon or similar to that which appears as an Inset to Speed's Map of Great Britain of Date not later than 1610.*

In the *Theatre of Great Britain*, by Speed, 1611, the map of Great Britain bears an inset which gives a bird's-eye view of London from the Surrey side. Southwark is shown to contain on Bankside a cylindrical structure with flag flying, and adjacent to it a polygonal building also beflagged. The conjunction of these structures or towers serves to distinguish the present group. The cylindrical building may be either Shakespeare's "Globe" (1598-1613), or perhaps "The Playhouse"—presumably the "Rose"—of Norden's map. On the north bank of the river, at Broken Wharf, Bulmer's water-tower of 1594 is visible. The view of London which appears on the title-page of Baker's *Chronicles* belongs to this group. To this group may be also assigned the engraving by Kip of the model or view which was displayed at the top of the triumphal arch in Fenchurch Street in 1604, on the occasion of King James's entry into the City. The engraving shows the north bank of the Thames with St. Paul's and other churches and buildings. If the ascription to this group is correct, the view antedates by some years the inset to Speed's map.

H. *Backgrounds of Equestrian and Other Portraits, the Group being distinguished by Resemblance to One in which a Round Tower with Basal Enlargement is shown in Southwark.*

A series of portraits show a perspective view of London from the Surrey side, which is evidently based upon some common original. An equestrian portrait, after an engraving by Delaram, depicts a tower with flag flying on Bankside, having a basal enlargement such as appears in Speed's inset (Group G). The presence of this tower serves to characterize this group. In several instances, however, the portrait artist has raised his view of the mound upon which the feet of the prancing horse are standing, and in so doing has brushed out much of the Southwark background. In spite of this, however, the typical view is recognizable.

VOL. V.

A reproduction of a portion of the Delaram engraving appeared in the *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 81.

I. *The Visscher Group, dating from 1616.*

The clear and well-executed panoramic map-view of London by Visscher, dated 1616, has been copied many times, and has served as a basis for numerous representations of old London, wholly or in part. The Visscher Panorama is one of the best known of the series of map-views. A reproduction in facsimile was made by the "Old" Topographical Society of London from the original print in the King's Library, British Museum, the print bearing the date 1616. As illustrative of alteration and distortion to which by successive copyings a map-view may undergo, there is the view of old London which, obviously a Visscher Panorama, was published in Venice in 1743.

J. *The Merian Group, dating from 1638.*

The map-views of this group may be recognized by the occurrence on Bankside, Southwark, of three polygonal towers in proximity, and of another similar tower at the west in Paris Garden. The map-view first appeared in 1638, in the third edition of *Archontologia*, by Gottfried, in which the maps were executed by M. Merian. A notable reproduction appears as a frontispiece to some copies of Howell's *Londinopolis* of 1657. Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata* also contains an exact copy of that in Howell. In passing, it may be mentioned that only in maps based upon Merian are the "Globe" and the "Rose" polygonal playhouses—the towers above-mentioned—found standing together, and accompanied by the third tower, the Bear Garden. Even then, these buildings are wrongly identified in the accompanying key-plan.

K. *The Porter Group, dating later than 1633.*

Since the view of London and Westminster, including Southwark and Lambeth, by T. Porter, c. 1666, which, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, was

reproduced by the London Topographical Society, a group of closely allied maps may, for present purposes, be styled the "Porter" Group. Each member of the group combines the map which in the catalogue of the Crace Collection is said erroneously to be by "Ryther," under date 1604, together with certain lateral portions drawn according to another style. The lateral portions may have been modelled upon the Faithorne and Newcourt map of 1658 (Group M), in which the drawings of the houses are so largely conventionalized. The so-called "Ryther" map includes the Tower on the east and the Temple on the west. Hicke's Hall, built in 1612, is shown, and also the north end of London Bridge, stripped of its houses by the fire of 1633. It is probable that the maps of this group can be referred to an original which has not yet been identified.

L. *The Hollar Panoramic Group, dating from 1647.*

The panoramic view of London, Westminster, and Southwark, by Hollar, under date 1647, has served as the model for a large number of map-views. In particular, that portion which included London Bridge and its precincts on the east to Blackfriars and the neighbourhood on the west appears in so many impressions as almost to suggest that Hollar himself might have incorporated some current and notorious view. The panorama has been republished on several occasions, and recently in facsimile by the London Topographical Society. Although dated 1647, the date of the publication and of its origination are not clear. Hollar was a Royalist fugitive from 1643 to 1652, and must therefore have worked from memory, or from sketches made before the date of his escape from England. There is, of course, the possibility of his receipt of contemporaneous information while abroad. Perhaps the panorama is that for which aid in its production was solicited in 1660 from the City Corporation by Charles II.

The share of Hollar in the illustrations, maps, and views of London which bear his name, or which have been attributed to him, requires separate and comprehensive treatment. It must here suffice to say that the

fact of Hollar having engraved or assisted in engraving a particular map is not enough, by itself, to substantiate the credibility of that map.

M. *The Faithorne and Newcourt Group, dating from 1658.*

The only two early copies of the Faithorne and Newcourt map of 1658 are in the Print-Room of the British Museum and in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. The map consists of a plan in which houses and churches have been isometrically represented in a highly conventional manner. In some instances, however, there have been attempts to portray faithfully the appearance of important buildings. There are signs that the older maps have been requisitioned in the compilation. In respect of Southwark, the map has been largely influenced by the view in Braun's atlas.

N. *The "Leeke" Survey and Post-Conflagration Group, later than 1666.*

Subsequent to the year 1666, a demand appears to have arisen for pictorial representations of the Great Fire of London. Accordingly we find existing map-views resuscitated, and the flames and smoke arising from the burning churches and houses befittingly introduced. Not only were single map-views utilized, but also combinations of separate views were compiled. As the result, it is not unusual to find an illustration, say, of the north bank of the river taken from one bird's-eye view, and the south side from another. The adapted views, however, are often too like the journalistic device of depicting scenes according to the dictates of imagination and of hearsay to be worthy of much credence.

There is a subgroup which is clearly distinguishable—viz., one in which the maps show in plan the area denuded by the Fire, while the unburnt area which is added is drawn in bird's-eye view fashion, seemingly from map-views which antedated the conflagration. Thus a survey of the denuded area was effected by Leeke and others soon after the Fire, and a reduction from eight original sheets to two sheets made by Leeke.

This reduction in plan was used in the compilation of editions by other people. Unburnt portions were added in bird's-eye view fashion by Hollar, who is also responsible for views of London which embellish the margins of this combined bird's-eye view and plan. The carefully executed map-view by Hollar, of what is now the West Central District, is executed in much the same style, although in an improved manner, as that which characterizes the unburnt areas of the Leeke plan. In the additions to the plan of the burnt area important buildings seem to have been delineated according to their appearance, but the mere dwelling-house is signified as a rule by conventional markings. There are also occasional representations of the Great Fire, from which the topography of the City may be studied. But in these instances the border-line is reached as regards the subject of the present article.

From the foregoing it can be seen that this Post-Conflagration Group divides into the following subgroups—viz. :

1. Those which embody Leeke's survey, with the additions of the unburnt area and the marginal views and embellishments by Hollar and other artists.

2. Those which employ current map-views, a single view or a combination of views being taken for showing the Great Fire.

3. Occasional pictures of the Great Fire from which City topography may be studied.

The common original of the unburnt area also requires to be allotted to a group or itself give the name to a group.

O. Unclassified.

To this group would fall individual map-views which are not directly or indirectly referable to either of the classes which have been tentatively chosen. As the views of this group increased in number, groups would show themselves, and these would be added to the present list. Those maps which were compiled from several of the groups, and appeared as combinations of other maps, could be allotted to this group or could form a distinct "combination" group. In general the miscellaneous group would consist of map-views which temporarily find a resting-place here.

Concluding Remarks.

An examination of the sixteenth and seventeenth century map-views of London leads to the conclusion that little reliance is as a rule to be placed upon a single map. Some such considerations as have been set out must be borne in mind when attempting to reach conclusions upon, let us say, the shape of buildings, their presence at the date which the map bears or at which it is published, or as to the number of the buildings, and concerning other kindred matters. If among the points which have been raised for consideration one is more important than another, it is that which looks to the sequence of the early map-views in, and the allotment of the views to, their classes or groups.

If inclination and opportunity concurred, much might be accomplished single-handed in the way of a scientific examination, classification, and exposition of the proper method of study. Far more desirable is it, however, that several investigators should collaborate and publish their results. An ideal committee for the investigation and classification of the pictorial maps would consist of a few experts in various branches of study. In addition, each expert should be broadly acquainted with the history of London, its institutions and topography. One member of the committee might, for instance, have specialized in churches existing before the Great Fire; another in the water-supply, so as to identify towers, works, and conduits; others might be masters of heraldry, profound in architecture, or versed in engraving, and so on. Such a combination would lead to the production of a standard work, which, receiving the confidence of historians, antiquaries, and map-readers, would prove invaluable to all interested in any way in the graphical depiction of London in one of its most important phases.



Wetwang Church.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

WETWANG is a village on the Yorkshire Wolds, East Riding, containing a population of over 600 souls. In a way it is important, where villages are far apart, as possessing a railway-station, a mill, a doctor, a saddler, several butchers, bricklayers, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, milliners, blacksmiths, and shops for groceries. A wheelwright has the custom of the country round for miles for making waggons.

sufficient to state now that it is Norse and more particularly Icelandic.

According to Domesday Wetwang was a manor belonging to the Archbishops of York before the Conquest, who had here $13\frac{1}{2}$ carucates (= 1,620 acres) of land to be taxed. As it has always been a three-shift manor, the total acreage would therefore amount to 2,430 acres, the third part, fallow, not being taxed.

From the fact of its being an Episcopal manor, it follows that there must have been a Saxon church here before the present one, for the lords of the manor would certainly build a church for their tenants. All traces,



WETWANG CHURCH : INTERIOR.

Wetwang lies at the intersection of two Roman roads, one from York to Bridlington, and the other from Malton to Beverley. At this point a Romano-British cemetery has been discovered, and numerous Roman coins have been picked up in the adjacent fields.

The parish returns two prebendaries to York Minster—that of Wetwang and Holme Episcopi. The latter was once attached to Hexham by Archbishop Thomas I., but was recovered by Archbishop Grey in A.D. 1230.

As for the meaning of the place-name, which has been asked for hundreds of times, the writer must refer the inquirer to the *Saga Book* of the Viking Club, vol. iv., part 1, where it is explained at length. It will be

however, have disappeared of this early church, which was probably built of wood, and burnt during the devastation of the Wolds by the troops of William I.

On the same site, however, as we may naturally suppose, the present church was begun under the auspices of Archbishop Thurstan, *i.e.*, between A.D. 1114 and A.D. 1140.

It consisted of a nave 37 feet long, and a chancel 17 feet 4 inches wide, probably square. The respond against the original west wall has a square abacus with scalloped capital, and a square base. Some sixty years later the nave was extended $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the west, and a tower built. The tower is tran-

sitional, with slight flat buttresses, and a pointed arch supported on half-round pillars, with a beading in the centre, round abaci on the capitals, and a water-holding moulding at the base. Some ten years ago the tower was underpinned to a depth of 8 feet, when it was discovered that there was no proper foundation, but that it was resting on numerous graves probably made before the extension of the Norman nave.

In A.D. 1260, according to the late Mr. Street, a north transept was added, the only one on the Wolds; for many years it was used as a parish schoolroom. The surviving window is in the geometrical form of the Early Decorated. The transept is now separated from the north aisle of the nave by a beautiful oak screen, and forms a Lady Chapel with a separate altar. The north aisle west of the transept contains two Perpendicular windows.

This country church, therefore, exhibits all the four prominent architectural features: Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

In A.D. 1900 Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Lord of the Manor and Lay Rector, determined to restore it, and the work was entrusted to Mr. Hodgson Fowler of Durham. The Vicar, the writer of these notes, having been President of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, felt that he ought to set an example of a perfectly restored church, and refused to allow any removal of what was really old. To this Mr. Fowler readily consented, as in accordance with his own views, and so the present church is a model of church restoration, in contrast to the oft-repeated observation, "Unfortunately this church has been restored."

The roofs, screens, and seats, provided by Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough, are all of the best native oak. The roof of the chancel is panelled and beautifully carved, especially over the sanctuary. The walls, pillars, and arches remain as they were, and exhibit the old Norman work.

In removing the plaster from the walls some interesting features were discovered:

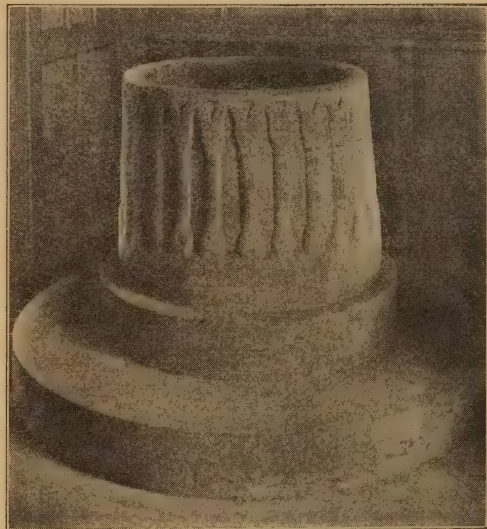
1. A south arch in the nave, leading perhaps to a chantry, with red mediæval paint on it, in imitation of Norman chevrons, similar to that at Cirencester.

2. An aumbry at the east end of the nave with a piscina adjacent.

3. A piscina in the east wall of the north aisle, and

4. Black lettering on the walls of the transept and nave, with a date at the foot of the Lord's Prayer in the nave: 29. 1660.

This evidently refers to the Restoration of Charles II. May 29 was his birthday, Oak-apple Day, and in joyful commemoration the parishioners ornamented their church. They had been deprived of their lawful Vicar, of the use of the Prayer-Book, of the right of marriage in their parish church, etc.,



WETWANG CHURCH: THE FONT.

and they showed their gratitude by beautifying the house of God. A similar feeling pervaded neighbouring parishes. At Kirkburn and at Wansford commemoration trees were planted. That at Kirkburn was blown down some ten years ago, and the writer counted the season rings, and ascertained the number to be 240, as near as possible.

The church at Wetwang is very beautiful, especially with its stained-glass windows, the work of Messrs. Burlison and Grylls of London. The east window is a replica of the Duke of Westminster's at Eccleston, near Chester. The patron saint, St. Michael, is shown over the altar with a sword over

his shoulders, and balances in his left hand, weighing souls. The other windows in the chancel exhibit the patron saints of the United Kingdom, and three female saints, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne, and St. Elizabeth. The window in the tower is a memorial window by the same artists, representing St. Hilda of Whitby, with a brass tablet at the base: "Ad Dei gloriam et in memoriam Hildæ Mariæ Franciscæ Erskine Cole, quæ in vitam intravit sempiternam. Jan. XXIII, A.D. MDCCCXCVIII, ætat 22." The whole of the remaining windows are to be filled with stained glass next year, when the church will be a gem.

The tower contains a fine clock with skeleton face, which chimes the quarters and strikes the hours. The works are in a glass case on the floor. It was executed by Mr. Newey, clockmaker, York, and given by Mr. J. W. Fearnside, a barrister in London, in memory of his sister, who died at Wetwang in 1895 at the early age of twenty. It contains every modern improvement. The beautiful Norman font, dating about A.D. 1130, is ornamented with interlacing semicircular arches. A List of the Vicars, dating from A.D. 1301, has recently been placed in the nave.



The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLEDOWN.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

IN the county of Kent there were thirteen of those hospitals usually called leper hospitals, whose inmates were not only lepers, but those suffering from cancer of the face, scrofulous sores, or neglected skin eruptions, etc.

Mediæval leprosy was a far more serious disease than the leprosy spoken of in the Bible, and was not caused by the intercourse with the East at the time of the Crusades, as leprosy existed in this country before the first Crusade. It has been said that the

scourges of the spring months to the peasantry of the country were leprosy and scurvy, caused by the long diet of salted meat without vegetables during the winter months.

The General Council held at the Lateran in March, 1179, by Canon XI. ordered that lepers "unable to live with sound persons, or to attend church with them, or to get buried in the same churchyard, or have the ministrations of the proper priest," were to have their own priests, churches, and churchyards, and their lands were to be exempt from tithe.

The Council of London, in the year 1200, required that they should be kept apart, and the Church committed them to the care of the faithful, who built for them hospitals, where they were looked after, protected, and comforted. These hospitals, in various parts of England, are against a popular idea that those low side windows found in so many parish churches were for the use of lepers.

However, many of these leper hospitals were probably ordinary refuges for sick and infirm poor, as in some the proportion was one leper to three or four non-leprous inmates. As early as the end of the thirteenth century the *leprosi* were disappearing or being displaced, even from those hospitals where the intentions of the founder were explicit (*History of Epidemics in Britain*, by C. Creighton, M.D.).

Thus at St. Nicholas, Harbledown, in the time of Archbishop Theobald (1139-1161), the inmates are called the sick (*infirmis*), not lepers; whilst in the rules drawn up in 1298 they are not called lepers; and in 1375 and after *corrodies* were granted to people who were poor and needy. At the Hospital of St. Lawrence, outside Canterbury, were received not only monks who were afflicted with leprosy or other contagious diseases, but also the poor relatives of any monk who was in want. At the Hospital of St. James, at Thanington, in 1305, a Rose de Mereworth was admitted, who is not called a leper; whilst at New Romney, by the year 1363, "no lepers were to be met with," so that the hospital was empty.

Hospitals for lepers were served by a staff of chaplains, clerks, and sometimes women

attendants, but nothing is said of spreading the disease by contagion. Persons considered leprous were shunned, partly from Biblical tradition and the repulsive appearance of such persons.

ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLEDOWN.

This hospital at Harbledown, about a mile west of the city of Canterbury, was founded in the year 1071 by Archbishop Lanfranc for the relief of lepers, both men and women. It was therefore the first leper hospital in Kent, that of St. Bartholomew at Chatham being founded in 1078.

Gervase of Canterbury, in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, says that Lanfranc founded the church of St. Nicholas to the west of the city (of Canterbury), and made a hospital for lepers, in which church he instituted priests (*clericos*), that the aforesaid sick, both the living and the dead (*vivis et defunctis*), might have spiritual ministrations, and further he assigned food and income to the same sick (vol. ii., p. 368).

When first built, this hospital was situated in the border of the Blean Forest or wood, and in early times was called the "Hospital in the Forest of Blean." The hospital and its lands were, and are at the present day, a parish.

Ralph de Turbine, who had been Bishop of Rochester (1108-1114), and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury (1114-1122), granted to this hospital in the year 1114 one penny a day out of the Manor of Lyminge, to provide milk for the lepers (*Diocesan History of Canterbury*, p. 112). In 1534 this hospital had 15s. yearly from the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*).

Henry I. (1100-1135), for the love of God and the good of the soul of his father and mother (William and Matilda), his wife, Matilda (daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland), and William, his son, granted to this Hospital of St. Nicholas ten perches of land from the wood about the hospital (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* (circa 1099), in the cathedral library at Canterbury, is one of: "Theobald, by the grace of God, Arch-

bishop of England (1139-1161), etc., to all the Hundred of Westgate, know that I have given, granted, and warranted to Robert de Water, my sergeant, the land of Laborna, which is held by Wolurona, the sister of Esbern, the priest, with the wood and all other things pertaining to that land, that Adeline the niece of the aforesaid Wolurona had given to her in marriage. Paying every year from that same land for all services and customs to the sick (*infirmis*) of Herebaldun a silver marc [13s. 4d.], except the royal rights which that land contributes. Wherefore the aforesaid Robert shall quietly and freely hold that land, like as Esbern the brother of Wolurona quietly held.—Witnesses Philip the chancellor (1139), Ralph Dunett, Alan de Well, clerk, Peter Scriptor, William de Bec, steward, Walter de Wingham, Nigel son of Godfrey, and many others."

Henry II. granted between the years 1160 and 1164 a charter of protection, and also gave "to the lepers of Herbandone, that they should have every day a pack-horse load of wood, from out of the wood called Sorotta." The same king in 1173 gave to this Hospital 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) a year from the fee-farm rents of the City of Canterbury until he should assign land that should be worth that amount.

Henry II., sailing from Barfleur, landed at Southampton, July 8, 1174, and on the morrow set out for Canterbury to do penance at the tomb of Archbishop Becket. When he came near enough—that is, at Harbledown—to see the church in which the body of the blessed martyr was buried, he alighted from his horse and walked on foot to the parish church of St. Dunstan, where he put on a penitential robe, and with bare feet walked to the tomb of the martyr (July 12), and received the discipline from the Bishops, monks, and priests (Roger de Hoveden).

Henry III. in 1217 issued a writ for the payment of the 20 marcs a year out of the city of Canterbury, and the arrears then due, which had been first given in 1173.

The Manor of Densted in the Parish of Chartham was given in 47 Henry III. (1262-1263) to this hospital by Hamo de Crevecœur, the lord of that fee, to hold in perpetual alms (*Tenures of Kent*, by C. J. Elton, p. 263). This was the Hamo de

Crevecoeur who, in right of his second wife, Matilda de Averenche, held the land of the Barony of Folkestone, which went to her daughters.

The rectorial income of the Church of St. Mary at Reculver, with its chapels of Herne, Hoath, and St. Nicholas, with All Saints in the Isle of Thanet, was given on May 26, 1276, by Archbishop Robert de Kilwardby, to the Leper Hospital at Harbledown, that the warden of that hospital should pay 100 silver marcs (£66 13s. 4d.) every year to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, outside the north gate of Canterbury. This was in the place of the yearly pension of £160, which the Archbishops had been accustomed to pay. This was confirmed by the Chapter of Canterbury, to whom the Archbishop granted that, "Sede Vacante," the Chapter should have full power over the warden to remove or institute, as it seemed expedient (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. ii., p. 284).

Archbishop Robert de Winchelsea (1293-1313), on February 24, 1298, drew up the following rules, after he had held a visitation of the hospital:

All the brothers and sisters of the hospital were to have an uniform dress—viz., a tunic or overtunic closed, and the brothers a scapulary [a part of the monastic dress worn by both sexes over the shoulder] with hood; and the sisters a cloak of dark russet colour of one price and texture. Also furs and hoods of plain black lamb's-wool of the same price. Both the brothers and sisters were to wear low-heeled shoes of ox-leather, fastened below the middle of the shin with a strap of leather, or boots not of any other leather but that of oxen.

A brother without scapulary, or a sister without a cloak, not to go outside the gate. Further, the sisters were to have a double veil on their heads, the under one white, and the outside black.

No brother or sister was to be admitted into the hospital unless they could say the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, and the Creed.

They were not to alienate their lands or rents, or other possessions, without the licence of the Archbishop.

At his recent visitation of the hospital, the Archbishop had found that certain corrodies [money or allowances due to a founder for

the maintenance of one of his servants] were given to married women, and other doles to servants or similar attendants, being in good health, who thus obtained the necessities of life for themselves whilst living outside the same hospital, contrary to the intention of the founder, who required that out of all the property of the same hospital, all food and other help to those dwellings within the boundaries of the same place, was obliged to be disposed of and granted to the poor and sick of the aforesaid hospital, from out of the sustenance of the same hospital; and so cause to be deprived of its ordinary priest by ancient constitution, for the prayers, assistance, and customary services for the dead, because of this unlawful decrease of the means, by the things sold and granted to them, to the great danger of souls, and open scandal. We command and forbid that to no person outside the hospital shall a corrody be sold or granted or paid.

The brothers and sisters, without licence from the Prior or Prioress, granted for some lawful cause, shall not wander about outside the hospital.

Brothers or sisters, being chatterers, quarrelsome, or brawlers, if once, twice, or three times warned, if they shall not alter, rather than punishment be imposed them, at the fourth transgression in this manner, by order of the Prior shall be excluded from the house for ever. Likewise for disobedience if they shall continue in rebellion.

No brother or sister shall stay through the night in the City of Canterbury or its suburbs without permission, or they shall be turned out of the house after three times so doing.

Anyone convicted of immorality to be turned out, for, although not canonically professed, yet they are to live obediently and continently.

These Rules to be publicly read in the hospital before the inmates on Tuesday, in the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle (February 24) (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

It will be noticed that at that date the inmates are not called "lepers," but "the poor and sick."

When Archbishop John de Stratford, in 1342, drew up new regulations for Eastbridge Hospital in Canterbury, he gave to

the same the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of the Blessed Nicholas of Herboldowne (Register L, fol. 78, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (1366-1404), granted "to the poor brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas Harbledown" permission to ask for alms throughout the Diocese of Winchester.

Archbishop Simon de Islip, in 1356, arranged that the income from the Church of Reculver to this hospital, and that of St. John the Baptist in Canterbury, was to be payable four times a year in equal portions: at St. Martin in the winter (November 11); the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (February 2); the Apostles Philip and James (May 1); and St. Peter, which is called *ad vincula* (August 1) (Register H, fol. 93).

Archbishop William de Whittlesea, when at Otford Manor House, on March 20, 1370, issued a mandate excommunicating all those who injured or took the possessions of the hospitals at Harbledown or Northgate in Canterbury.

On April 9, 1375, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop William de Whittlesea, June 5, 1375), Prior Richard de Gillingham and the Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, granted to Robert Meller of Bocton (Boughton) Aluph, being a confrater and poor, a corrody in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herboldowne for life (Register G, fol. 199).

The July 16, 1381, "Sede Vacante" (after the murder of Archbishop Simon de Sudbury on Tower Hill, London, June 14, 1381, by the insurgents led by Wat Tyler), Prior John Finch and the Chapter of Christ Church, at Canterbury, granted to Thomas Yve of Sturrey, a confrater and poor, a corrody in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herboldowne, near Canterbury, for the term of his life (Register G, fol. 226).

Archbishop William de Courtenay, who died at the Maidstone Manor House on July 31, 1396, but was buried in Canterbury Cathedral to the east of the tomb of the Black Prince, by his will proved at Lambeth September 15, 1396, gave to the poor of Harbledown 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., p. 65).

On May 6, 1414, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Arundal), Prior John de Wodensburgh and the Chapter granted to John Monde of the parish of Chartham, being ill in body, the corrody of one brother in the hospital of Herboldowne. Also at the same time, to James Blondell, of the parish of Bocton, to William Sharpe, of the parish of Godmersham, and to Robert Abel, of Scapeia (Sheppey) (Register G., fol. 285, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Caxton, mercer, of the parish of St. Alphege in Canterbury, where he became a freeman in 1481, by his marriage with Isabella, the daughter of Hamo Bele; in his will, proved November 28, 1485, gave to John Plomer, his kinsman, his better tenement, and that the other tenement was to be sold, and the money given to the poor brothers of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harboldowne—viz., 6s. 8d. a year until the money was all paid (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 79).

Prior William de Sellindge of Christ Church, Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Bourchier at the Knoll Manor House, March 31, 1486), on August 9, 1486, granted a corrody in Harbledown Hospital: "To John Hamptryn and Petronille Baker" (Register R., fol. 15).

Alice Stephyn (or Stevyn), the widow of John Stevyn of Churchill, in the parish of Whitstable, died in 1494, and by her will gave: "To the Master of the House of St. Nicholas, of Harbledown, 6s. 8d." (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vi., § 1).

William Felton of Whitstable, in 1495, gave 6s. 8d. to the Hospital of Harbledown (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vi., § 4).

Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Mildred, in Canterbury (in which church he was buried in the Jesus Chapel that he had built), by his will, proved November 5, 1498, gave: To the brothers and sisters of Harbledown, 6s. 8d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vii., § 3).

Prior Thomas de Goldstone, and the Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop John Morton, September 15, 1500), on October 6, 1500, granted to Matthew Cosyn, being feeble of body, the corrody of one brother in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harboldown, near Canterbury, with the food,

clothing, and other necessities of life, according to the foundation and rules of the same.

Also a similar corrody there to :

John Vyne, a poor man.
 John Pynnock.
 William Smeton.
 Emma Hall.
 Godleve Bokker.
 Sibille Goldsmyth.
 William Lent.
 Stephen Hardeman.
 Edward Man.
 Joan Worsley.
 Richard Mores.
 John Clerke.
 Elene Brent.
 Elene Elliott.

(Register R., fol. 52; Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Isaak of Patricksbourne, where he was buried in the parish church in the Chapel of St. John, by his will, proved December 8, 1516, gave: To the brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoun, 10s. (P.C.C. 13 Blamyr).

The following particulars as to the income and payments of this hospital are from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534:

Walter Wakefield, Prior, and the brothers and sisters of the same hospital receive yearly for rent of their lands at Harbaldoun, £5.

Of John Gull of Goodneston, beside Faversham, for one garden and 1 acre of land, yearly 22d.

Also for the pasture of 14 sheep yearly in Graveney Marsh, 4s.

For lands at Thornden, in the parish of Herne, 5s.

Of William Selby, for lands at Herne, yearly 19s. 2d.

Of Henry Hamon, for lands in Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 39s. 2d.

For three small messuages in the parish of St. Paul, without Canterbury, yearly 10s.

For one messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, 10s.

For two messuages called Blankethouses, yearly 6s.

For a parcel of pasture, being in their own hands, yearly 20s.

Yearly alms of our Sovereign Lord the King, by the hands of the Mayor, Sheriff, and Commonalty of Canterbury, parcel of the Fee Farm for the said City, £13 6s. 8d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury, yearly in alms, £80.

Also of the Prior of Christ Church, in alms, yearly 45s. 5d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge, yearly 15s.

Also they receive yearly in barley of alms, to the value of 13s. 4d.

Also the said Prior, brothers and sisters receive yearly in rent for their land at Halbaldowne, £5.

Sum of receipts, £112 13s. 7d.

Payments :—

Thereof to be deducted for rent and suit paid to the said Lord Archbishop to his Manor of Westgate, yearly 15s. 2d.

To the Manor of Tunforth (Tonford), yearly in rent, 18s. 9½d.

To William Fyneux, Esquire, for rent of the said land in Thornden, yearly 15d.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury for rent of the said land at Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 13s. 4d.

To the Monastery of St. Augustine's for the said messuages in the parish of St. Paul, for rent yearly 16d.

To the Church of St. Dunstan, for rent of the said messuage there, yearly 12d.

To the Master of the Hospital of Poor Priests for rent of two messuages in the parish of St. Dunstan, 2s.

To the said William Fyneux for rent yearly for a tenement in the said parish, 12d.

To the said William Fyneux for rent of the meadow, being in their own hands, 8s. 4d.

To the heirs of Belser for rent of the tenements called Blankethouses, 6d.

To the receiver of the said rents and farms, for his fee, 6s. 8d.

(To be concluded.)



Solisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

BY W. G. COLLINS, AND T. C. CANTRILL,
B.Sc. LOND., F.G.S.,

Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(Continued from p. 331.)

THE discovery of the human remains was made in August, 1906, while we were examining the ledges just below the summit of the quarry. Here, on one of the ledges, a portion of a skull was noticed, and this, consisting mostly of the lower part, was found to be associated with other human bones. Upon clearing away the accompanying soil and stones, it became evident that the remains related to two individuals.

The first of these—let us call it A—had been buried in a contracted position in a shallow grave, about 6 inches deep, which had been formed apparently by removing the loose stones over a space about 2 feet square. The skeleton lay on its left side, with its head directed to the south-east, and its face to the south-west, while the skull was protected by two unhewn stones leaning against each other in the form of a rude arch. Of this skeleton little was missing except some of the small bones of hands and feet.

The second skeleton, B, was less complete; the upper portion of the skull was entirely missing, while many of the bones were very friable through decay. The diseased tibia found among the débris in the quarry below, probably belonged to this skeleton. The lower jaw lay on the hips of A. It would thus appear that after A had been forced into the grave, B was placed immediately above and in such a position that the head rested on A's hips. The greater portion of B's body would thus lie outside the grave, and still nearer the steep edge of the annexe, as well as nearer the surface. The result has been that subsequent quarrying operations and the crumbling away of the edge of Bed 2, aided by the erosive action of the sheep, had together uncovered and disturbed part of the interment previous to our visit.

The skull of A, found below the protecting

stones, was fairly perfect; the other bones were much broken, and most of their extremities were missing. The skull and one of the femurs have been submitted to an eminent authority, whose report is appended. The bones include all the bones of the skeleton, excepting some of the small bones of the hands and feet.

Nothing else was found within the grave except the usual dark soil and stones with scoræ, potsherds, and land-shells, which together make up Bed 2.

With regard to the age of the interment, it is not possible to speak with complete certainty, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the deposit when discovered. In the strata overlying the skeletons there were no signs of disturbance such as might have been expected had a grave been dug down through materials already deposited; moreover, the two large masses of stone which partly protected the skeletons were so placed as to suggest that the superincumbent materials accumulated or were laid down after the remains had been interred. Hence we infer that the interment is not later than Bed 2. It may then be either earlier or of the same age. Now, if any great interval had elapsed between the inhumation of the remains and the deposition of Bed 2, we should have expected the interstices between the bones to have become filled in with ordinary soil and rainwash. Such, however, was not the case; and seeing that the infilling materials differed in no respect from those immediately above, it would appear that, after deposition, no long period elapsed before the remains were covered by Bed 2. As this apparently must be referred to an Early Iron age, we are of opinion that the interment must be assigned to the same period.

In the soil at the south-western angle of the quarry lumps of iron-slag are specially abundant. Here also were found several small fragments of bronze. With these metallic remains were associated numerous pieces of red-burnt and partly vitrified clay, samples of which we submitted to Professor W. Gowland, with a view to ascertaining whether it might be refuse from the smelting of copper or lead; he reports, however, that neither of these metals is present,

and remarks that the material resembles the bottom of the hearth of a "set-pot" furnace, of which examples have been found at Silchester.

The iron-slag points to smelting operations in the immediate vicinity. Moreover, as at this point refuse from the smelting of iron forms so large a proportion of the rampart, it is clear that the defences bordering the outer margin of the annexe must be referred to the Early Iron period.

It remains now to examine the section afforded by the large Quarry H. This was vigorously worked for a time during the year 1907 as a source of stone for the Bath Reservoirs in Chilcombe Bottom. In November, 1908, the quarry-face at about one-third of its length from the eastern end afforded the following vertical section :

	Feet.	Inches.
6. MADE GROUND.—Turf and soil	1	6
5. MADE GROUND.—Grey clay (with occasional stones), yielding charcoal, bones, and pottery	3	0
4. MADE GROUND.—Stone layer	0	6
3. MADE GROUND.—Grey clay, like No. 5	1	0
2. SUBSOIL.—Rubble of limestone pieces in a brown, ochreous, earthy matrix	about 1	0
1. ROCK.—Limestone in beds	about 15	0
	22	0

Here we have no less than 6 feet of made ground overlying the natural subsoil, and readily distinguished therefrom by a well-marked difference of colour. The lower grey clay, 3, thins out eastward (Fig. 4), so that the stone-layer, 4, which, on the contrary, thickens in that direction, ultimately abuts against or merges into the stones of the truncated rampart. The upper grey clay, 5, thins eastward, till it also is cut off by the rampart. The two layers of clay appear to resemble each other; the upper contains abundant fragments of charcoal throughout, and has yielded us several sherds of pottery, bones of domestic animals, and a left parietal bone, from a human skull, in remarkably good preservation. Also we have picked up on the quarry floor two small flint-flakes and a rubbing-stone, doubtless fallen from above.

Traced westward, the upper grey clay soon thins out by the expansion of the stone-

layer, and a little farther on the lower grey clay also disappears between the stone-layer and the subsoil, though at this point the section is obscured by some dry-walling erected at the western end of the quarry to prevent collapse. Altogether, these deposits of grey clay extend for about 70 feet along the face of the quarry.

The piece of human skull was projecting from the face of the upper clay at about 3 feet below the turf, and 2 or 3 yards west of the rampart, as shown in the diagram (Fig. 4), in which the beds are numbered as above; *a* marks the position of the portion of human skull, *b* the position of a large potsherd, while *c* is a two-foot rule, marking the junction of the stone-layer with the rampart.

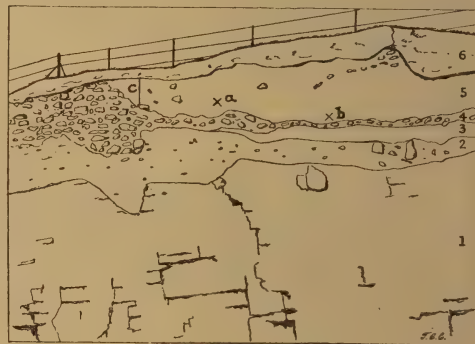


FIG. 4.—DIAGRAM OF EASTERN END OF QUARRY H.

From a photograph by W. G. Collins.

The bone was unaccompanied by other bones, and the clay by which it was surrounded had certainly not been disturbed since the bone was imbedded at some remote period in the history of Solisbury.

The grey clay presents some points of difficulty. It was undoubtedly transported to its present position from elsewhere—probably from the clay-slopes just below the escarpment (p. 327 and Fig. 2); and it is equally certain that it was put to some use, or at least stored within the camp for a period sufficient to allow charcoal and other refuse to become commingled with it. Possibly it represents the remains of huts constructed of wattle and daub. Such huts, if burnt down or abandoned, would probably soon crumble into heaps of clay, in which charcoal, pot-

sherds, bones, and other débris would become embedded. The deposit appears to abut against, and not to pass under, the rampart, and is therefore of later date; in fact, the stone-layer is probably a talus of stones which rolled down on to the clay (when only about a foot of that material had accumulated) from that portion of the rampart now demolished by the quarry.

It is of interest to note that at Solisbury it was not an unknown circumstance for human remains to be left unburied till they fell to pieces, and ultimately became incorporated along with other odds and ends in the general scrap-heap.

The western end of the quarry shows the truncated rampart, about a foot high, resting on some 6 feet of made ground, which in this case consists of stones (some of which are reddened by fire) with a little brown clay and lines of charcoal-fragments. This material, which forms about half the total height of the escarpment, seems to have been placed in its present position to fill up some local hollow on the edge of the plateau. This was probably done at the time when the rampart was being made, and the whole structure affords a striking proof of the skill and energy of the former occupants.

III. STONE IMPLEMENTS.

At the present time flints at Solisbury seem strangely scarce, only about fourteen examples, including flakes, having been found during frequent searchings which have extended over a period of eight years. These consist of one hammer-stone, three scrapers, one spearhead, one arrowhead, and about a dozen flakes.

Perhaps the least impressive of all the relics discovered is a common-looking piece of flint (Fig. 5, E), not unlike a medium-sized and rather long potato. It is 3.75 inches long, and the diameter varies from 1 inch in some parts to 1.5 inches in others. At first it was assumed to be a nodule of flint in its natural condition, with one or two hollows here and there which might have been the result of accident; upon examination, however, some of these shallow depressions were found to be in exactly the right places to fit the fingers and thumb while the nodule was being held in the hand. Further,

the ends are bruised and slightly fractured, as if from use—and this doubtless was the case, since this elongated piece of flint is almost certainly an early form of hammer, such as would be used for light work—*e.g.*, crushing small bones, cracking nuts, or even for the working of flints. No delicate chipping or even flaking is to be seen upon it, and the various hollows were probably the result of a few smart blows delivered by a

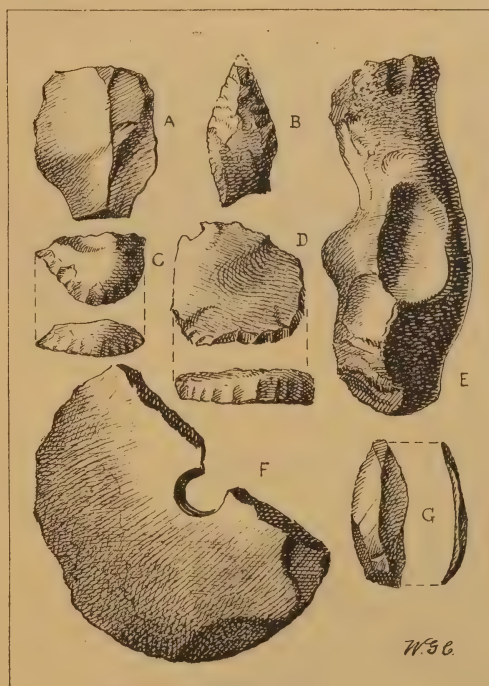


FIG. 5.—STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM SOLISBURY CAMP ($\frac{1}{2}$).

dexterous hand just where depressions were required.

The three scrapers, which were found, not at the camp, but in the field, south-east of Cottage I, marked in the plan (Fig. 1) by the words "worked flints," are fairly well worked, and of the usual semicircular discoid form. The largest (Fig. 5, D) is 1.5 inches across the widest part, 1.25 inches from the curved edge to the chord at the back, with an average thickness of .3 inch. The inner face is quite unworked; the outer surface is roughly parallel to the inner, and the

curved worked edge makes slightly less than a right angle with the inner face as a result of careful chipping.

The second example (Fig. 5, C) is like the first, though slightly smaller; the outer face is, however, not parallel to the inner, being, on the contrary, strongly convex.

The third example is similar to the last, with convex outer face; but while the first two have the usual white coating of ancient flints, this is devoid of such, and looks as if it were freshly made. If modern, it is probably a strike-a-light or a gun-flint. As is well known, these scrapers are supposed to have been used for the removal of flesh from skins, and may in some cases have been mounted in a wooden handle.

The next implement (Fig. 5, A) may be a spearhead, with the point broken off. It is now 1.5 inches long, 1.25 inches broad at the widest part, and varies in thickness from .4 inch at the base to .2 inch at the place where broken. Before fracture it was probably 2.1 inches long. It was roughly leaf-shaped, probably pointed at one end, while the opposite end forms a sort of stem having a triangular section. As usual in this district, one side is unworked; the other side has a thick prominent midrib passing near the centre, flanked by two facets, the flint thus thinning to a cutting edge around the leaf-shaped outline.

The next to be described (Fig. 5, B) is the head of an arrow or light throwing-spear, leaf-shaped, 1.4 inches long, .7 inch at its greatest width, and .2 inch thick in the middle. There is the faintest suggestion of a midrib, from which the flint is thinned towards the margin by means of rather broad flaking and very delicate subsidiary chipping which give the surface a reticulated aspect. One face is less worked than the other. No provision seems to have been made by means of notches for the reception of ligatures in fastening; possibly the rough, almost serrated edges rendered such notches needless. In outline this implement closely resembles an arrowhead from Solisbury, figured by Sir John Evans,* though our specimen is longer and somewhat narrower.

The remaining fragments, nine in number,

are merely flakes, from 1 inch to 1.7 inches long, all showing primary flaking without any finer subsidiary chipping. To these no particular use can be assigned, but two of the number may deserve consideration. Both present the appearance of newness mentioned above. One (Fig. 5, G) is a thin curved flake 1.45 inches long, .55 inch at its greatest width, and .1 inch in thickness. The general shape is lanceolate; the outer face is formed of several facets, the cross-section in places being triangular and elsewhere semi-octagonal; the other side is unworked. The curvature is remarkable, being as much as .15 inch at the centre. Possibly its shape made it specially suitable for some particular purpose. The other piece is larger, being 1.7 inches long, and .8 inch at its greatest width. One edge in the direction of its length is fairly straight, and is the more acute, while the other retains the curve, and in places the white coating, of the original nodule. Only .4 inch of the sharp edge remains, and that is slightly serrated, thus seeming to indicate that the implement was employed as a saw.

A portion of a disc, roughly fashioned out of the local oolite, 3.2 inches in diameter and .75 inch in thickness, with a well-drilled hole .5 inch in diameter in the centre, is all that remains of what was probably a loom-weight* (Fig. 5, F), for it seems too large to have been a spindle-whorl. It is roughly hewn, with an outline which is only an approximation to the circular, and upper and lower faces which are neither flat nor parallel. Yet the hole, as above stated, is well drilled, and so smooth within that still, after a lapse of perhaps 2,000 years, it shines as if new-burnished, and it is a matter of wonder how the untutored savage managed to make it. Probably it was done by means of a stick, sand and water, not forgetting unlimited time and patience. First with a splinter of flint a shallow circular depression was picked out; then the ancient warrior (groaning, one may be sure) took the straight stick, and, pressing it into the hollow while twirling it rapidly between his palms, gruffly commanded one of his several wives to apply sand and water, and so in due time the work was accomplished.

* *Ancient Stone Implements*, first edition (1872), Fig. 284.

* For an account of similar objects found in Cornwall, see A. G. Langdon, in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, series 2, vol. xxi. (1907), pp. 458, 461.

A piece of hard siliceous sandstone (Fig. 6, F), probably from the Old Red Sandstone or Carboniferous formations, 5·5 inches long, 5·25 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, is much more neatly finished. It is semi-elliptical in shape, one end being broken off. The sides, which appear to have been dressed by "pecking," slant slightly inward to the base, which also is slightly convex. The lower corners are rounded off. The centre of the upper surface is hollowed and bruised as if from long-continued hammering; and as this hollow is in the centre of the half, it is evident that the stone continued in use long after the end had been broken off. There are, moreover, signs of wear on the broken edge. As the specimen was found among a deposit of slag and iron fragments, it was surmised that it might be an anvil. This idea was confirmed by meeting in Munro's "Lake-Dwellings of Europe" an account,* with an illustration, of a similar stone found perfect at Auvernier, on Lake Neuchâtel. It is there shown as being elliptical in shape, and let into a block of wood; it is further stated to be an anvil.

Another piece of stone has evidently been used for the same purpose; there are the same grooves and roughened, bruised upper surface; but while it is of the same material, it is smaller, being only 4 inches long, 3·5 inches wide, and 1·6 inches thick, and quite unwrought, except that the upper surface has been rendered fairly smooth. It is probable that this stone was not made for use as an anvil, but was selected as being not unsuitable.

A few rubbing-stones, all fragments ranging up to 6 inches, were found. Of six with flat surfaces, five are of siliceous sandstone and one is of the local oolite. Of three with rounded surfaces, two are of siliceous sandstone and one is of yellow limestone, containing an ammonite. Two fragments of very fine-grained sandstone pebbles have a very smooth and partly polished surface, and were probably slickstones for use in dressing skins.

IV. BONES AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Bones — chiefly of food-animals — are present in the soil wherever exposed along

the ramparts in the north-western portion of the camp, notably above the quarries H and N, and at K. Some were found at E also. The animals represented are man, horse, ox, sheep (or goat), pig, and dog. Ox and sheep are the most abundant. Human bones, in addition to the skeletons found above the quarry N (p. 331), are represented by a lower jaw found at K; a left parietal taken from above the quarry H;

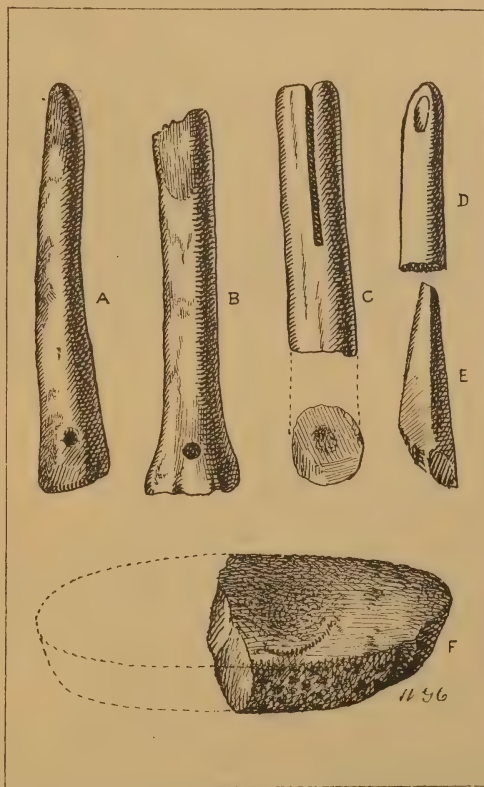


FIG. 6.—BONE IMPLEMENTS (ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$) AND STONE ANVIL (ABOUT $\frac{1}{4}$) FROM SOLISBURY CAMP.

a proximal half of a left tibia, showing pathological conditions due to a myeloid sarcoma, (found loose among the débris in quarry N, and probably from the grave); a metatarsal or metacarpal; a piece of the shaft of a large limb-bone; and two teeth much worn. As all these were found singly in the soil, it would appear that at Solisbury human bodies were not always buried, or, if buried, were not secure from disinterment.

* Munro, Robert, *The Lake-Dwellings of Europe*, 1890, p. 44, and Fig. 9, No. 28.

The bones vary much in texture and general state of preservation; many are quite hard, and give out a ringing sound when struck; others are very soft and friable. At K the appearance of the fragments is unusual; here they are of a deep dull red, almost copper-coloured, and as there are signs of fire in the immediate vicinity it may perhaps be assumed that the bones have been submitted to the action of heat to a degree not sufficient for calcination, but enough to bring about a certain amount of change.

Many exhibit the marks of teeth, as well as cuts and bruises on the surface. Tooth-marks (doubtless of dogs) are plainly shown, both on the larger bones, mostly at the ends, where the substance is cartilaginous, and also on the smaller ones, which are freely marked over the entire surface. Human handiwork also is evident. To the noble savage (our not so distant ancestor) marrow was a most dainty dish, and it is hardly possible to find a bone of any size which has not been cracked in order to obtain it. Some pieces are smashed with a stone, and show bruises as well as fracture; others show the wide, half-crushing cut of a flint knife, and in a few cases the sharp, clean incision of an iron implement may be seen.

A few worked examples in this material have rewarded very careful searching. These consist of half a ring sawn from an antler, two bones with holes at the base (one sharpened like a spear-head), a knife-handle, a splinter sharpened to a point, and several sawn and pointed fragments.

The antler-ring, when perfect, was 1.25 inches in diameter, with an average thickness of .3 inch. The work of cutting was evidently laborious, since the direction of sawing was frequently changed; further, the work was not completed by sawing right through, but by breaking the last small portion. The central open space was not smoothed, so possibly the ring was left unfinished. A sawn horn-core found near by throws a little more light on the appliances used. In this case the cross-section is elliptical, 2 inches in the longer diameter, and 1.5 inch in the shorter. Here the depth of cut amounts to .75 inch, which is probably too deep for any flint saw; and as the width

of cut is .2 inch, the implement used was most likely a thick iron saw.

The sharpened bones may be spear-heads or netting-needles. One (Fig 6, A), mottled deep-red and dull ivory, very shining, as if polished, is 3.9 inches long. It has a triangular base, with rounded angles, from which it tapers upwards to a fairly sharp point. It is hollow throughout. Two holes at the base were apparently not drilled, since in one case, where the hole is placed on a rounded angle, there are slight marks running transversely to the opening; and as a small portion of the edge of the hole is bevelled, it would seem that a pointed knife was used. Another piece of bone (Fig 6, D), 1.75 inches long, appears to be the point of a similar implement. The other example (Fig. 6, B) is pale ivory coloured, very hard and stone-like. Without the point, which has been broken off, the length is 3.7 inches. There is the commencement of a flat chamfer at the upper end, and the hole at the base has been drilled with perfect accuracy. Only well-directed continuous rotary motion would produce this result, and the artificer must have been acquainted with the bow-drill, or some such contrivance, in order to effect it. A splinter of bone (Fig. 6, E), 1.9 inches long, has been tapered to a point by means of rubbing on a stone.

The knife-handle (Fig. 6, C) has a curiously modern look. It is made from deer-horn, and is 2.5 inches long, with an average diameter of .6 inch, and a slightly elliptical section. Long usage, or scraping at the time of manufacture, has caused the disappearance of the rugose texture characteristic of an antler; it is undoubtedly long use which has rounded the angles and smoothed the surface at the upper part where the blade was inserted. For this insertion a narrow cut, .15 inch wide, was made across the centre of the antler to a depth of 1.5 inches. From the depth of the cut, and fine marks still remaining, it is evident that a metal saw with very small teeth was used. There are no holes for rivets, so most likely the blade was held firmly by some adhesive, in addition to being bound with hide or sinew. As the lower end shows no sign of wear, and its edges are as sharp as if the bone had only

recently been cut, it is probable that, after being discarded as a knife-handle, it was sawn through in order to serve some other purpose.

(To be concluded.)



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

BY A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

(Continued from p. 390.)

ASTON FLAMVILLE. Georgius Turville, Edwardus Smith, g. p. They have all things in the 4th article but the book of homilies & Canons & the printed table which was torne & broken in the time of war.

31 Jan. 1662 habent ad reparandum et ad certificandum prox. annunc.

We have a Register booke of parchment for the transcript we never was sumon (*sic*) into the Byshop's Registry.

We have no booke of paper to record the names & licenses of strangers: we set downe our accounts in a book of our owne. We have a chest, lockes, and keys; but the chest lyd was broken in the time of warr. We have a bier, but we never heard of a black cloth before.

Eodem 31 Jan. 1662 certificaverunt operculum ciste reparatum: habent ad certificandum de operculo panneo pro feretro prox. annunc.

Tit. 2. (2) John Pitts rectorem p. The parsonage house is in repaire, some out-houses have been taken downe & some trees cut downe by the appointment of Mr. Pitts 16 Julie 1663 comparuit et fassus est y^t he cut two elm-trees & two ashes of the Churchyard of Aston articulate, which he employed in repaire of ye Chancell & parsonage house, & y^t he tooke downe an old barne to be rebuilded w^{ch} is in fieri (*sic*) aliter negat

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unde dominus quoad hunc articulum dimisit nisi quis se fecerit partem, &c.

(3) Our glebe land is all inclosed; there is some ancient inclosure that pay rate tyth as we heare.*

(4) Our Ancient Glebe land were inclosed before our remembrance.

Tit. 3. (1) We cannot tell whether the Minister is episcopally ordained 16 Julii 1663 respondet se diaconum ordinatum per Robertum Sarum Episcopum ad 40 annos elapsos (*sic*).

(3) We do not know whether he was legally instituted & Inducted into the benefice we heard that he did read ye articles, but whether within two monethes we know not. 16 Julii 1663 respondet ad 26 annos elapsos institutum inductum et articulos 39 religiosos juxta statutum legisse unde similiter dimittitur.

(4) He hath been absent, but how many weekes we know not, 16 Julii 1663, negat se illegitime abfuisse a cura unde similiter dimittitur.

(5) We have Mr. Perce his sonne-in-law to assist him at this p'sent; we know not whether he is in Holy Orders or not: he is a discreet man & a good teacher, but whether he be allowed by ye Byshop we cannot tell, nor what yearly stipend he is allowed.

16 Julii 1663 respondet dictum Henricum Perce clericum in sacris ordinibus per Towers Episcopum Petriburg ordinatum et aliquoties cura vacante pro tempore respondentem in cura assistentem fuisse absque licentia speciali ordinarii; similiter dimittitur.

* In a Commission issued in the year 1674 by William Outram, S.T.P., Archdeacon of Leicester, in each rural deanery to several incumbents therein named to inspect churches, etc., "These p'ticulars ensuing by comand from the Right Reverend Father in God my Lord Bishop of Lincolne are to be communicated by the Clergy of each Deanery to the Ecclesiastical Visitors by virtue of this Commission.

"6. That where Inclosures have been made the Rcor or the Vicar prepare to certifie the same that it may be known whether the Church hath had its part duely sett out or noe & how secured to the intent that the future may not suffer."

As to Inclosures, "My Lord of Canterbury (Archbishop Laud) hath great care of the Church in this business for by turning arable into pasture Churchmen have had great loss. I hear of 700 trespassers in this kind great & small" (Garrard). *Strafford's Letters*, vol. i., p. 491; and for Inclosures in Leicestershire, see Nicholl's *Gartree Hundred*, p. 85.

(6) Our Minister nor his Curate hath not used the Comon Prayer booke whether morning nor evening for anything in that article untill now of late time that our Minister doth read some prayers in the Comon Prayer booke, & the last Sunday he christened a child wth the Comon Prayer booke 16 Julii 1663 respondet se beneficio tolerationis Regiæ usum parcius juxta librum precum publicarum officium subiisse sed ante 24 Aug^t 1662* conformem fuisse et jam esse; similiter dimittitur.

(7) Our Minister hath not worne the surplice att noe time. 16 Julii 1663 respondet super-pellicium apud ecclesiam de Aston breve et minus honestum fuisse et esse quod induere recusavit et recusat, super-pellicium tamen honestum in capella de Burbage induisse et sic indutum juxta leges ecclesiasticas ministrasse et ministraturum esse; similiter dimittitur.

(8) Our Minister hath not bidden the holy daies,† but he doth bid the humiliacon dayes & the thankesgiven dayes. 16 Julii 1663 respondet negat temporibus motuum salvis, jam ante visitationem articulatam dies festivos juxta canones et librum precum publicarum intimasse et intimaturum esse; similiter dimittitur.

(9) We do not know whether he be lycenced to preach by the Bishope or by the Universities. 16 Julii 1663 respondet se licentiam concionandi impetrasse in hac visitatione referendo se ad acta; similiter dimittitur.

(10) We cannot say that our Minister hath instructed the youth of our towne in the Church catechisme. 16 Julii 1663. Fassus in aliquibus tamen nupius juxta librum precum publicarum exercuisse et exerciturum esse catechismum; similiter cum monitione dimisit.

(11) Our Minister doth not neglect to visit the Sicke nor the Baptizing of Infants, but for Godfathers and Godmothers he used

not untill now. 16 Julii 1663 respondet quoties patrini in baptismo sisterentur eos admisit et nunquam recusavit citra tamen reditum Domini Regis constat patrilos in baptismo habuisse. Unde Dominus similiter cum monitione dimisit.

Tit. 4. (1) Henry Turvile armiger Gratia ejus uxor presented as convicted Recusantes. 13 Julii 1663 comparuit Henry Turvile et ostendit litteras patentes Caroli nuper Angliæ Regis felicissimæ memoriæ sic incipientes "Carolus Dei gratia &c" irrotulatas in officio clerici pipæ XIII^{to} die Maii Anno Domini MDCXXXVIII^{to}. In quibus litteris sub magno Angliæ sigillo inter alia continentur hæc verba videlicet et ulterius de gratia nostra speciali volumus et concedimus per præsentes mandamusque heredibus successoribusque nostris quod dictus Henricus Turvile et Gratia uxor ejus durante solutione dicti redditus nullo modo citentur attachientur &c. aut fine seu mulcta pecuniaria inquietentur tantum ratione recusantiæ sive per aliquem judicem vel comissionarium pro causis ecclesiasticis vel alium commissionarium &c. vel subditum nostrum &c. seu molestetur per aliquos ministros cameræ nostræ &c. nisi per speciale warrantum subscriptum per nos vel Privatum consiliarium &c. Unde dominus ex causis predictis et quia præterea constitit dictos Henricum et Gratiam fuisse et esse servientes illustrissimæ Reginæ dicti Regis assignavit ad audiendam voluntatem quarto Aug^t.

(5) We have but few except Mr. William Turvile that did stand up or did put off their hattes untill the last Sunday, & then they all according to the article.

(7) We cannot tell what others do to their children in their families for catechising them.

(8) We have had no Comunion at our towne since we came into our office.

(10) We have had some maryed in our Church by our Minister, but not by the Comon Prayer Booke.

(12) We have some who refuse to pay their offerings at Easter, & their Reson was that yf the Minister wouldnt give them the Comunion they would pay none.

Tit. 5. (1) Our Clarke is of a sufficient age, but cannot write nor read, & was chosen by our Minister.

* St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, was the last day for compliance with the provisions of the Act; but it will be seen that a respite was allowed to many Incumbents on the alleged ground that the Book of Common Prayer could not be obtained.

† "Festival days, vulgarly called holy days, having no warrant in the Word of God, are not to be continued" (*Directory for the Publique Worship*, March 13, 1644).

Tit. 7. (1) Wee have had no Churchwardens saving this two yeares, & our former Churchwardens hath given up their accounts, but the things are in their hands belonging to the Church. Eodem 31 Januarii 1662 gardiani certificaverunt se recepisse e [15^d] manibus gardianorum veterum operculum mensæ super-pellicium, calicem et operculum viride pro mensa [4^d] et facta fide Mr. Angel surrogatus salvis feodis dimisit.

(3) Wee as yet have not taken such care as is expressed in that article, but we will have a greater care to it hereafter.

(7) Wee have had no stranger that hath preached in our Church a great while.

Broughton Astley, Burbage, gardiani novi præsentant That during the time of the late distractions usque in diem many of the ornaments & furniture of our Church as Bells & frame thereof, books of Comon Prayer, of Canons Ecclesiastical surplice, with other things have been & are yett wanting 29^{to} Januarii 1662 citatus comparuit et certificavit omnia specificata et provisa.

As for parsonage house it is not now certainly knowne that we have any, except we credit the relaçon of some that doe report it.

William Barnewell, Richardus Taylor, gardiani veteres præsentant As to our Minister & ourselves both as Churchwardens & p'ishioners with others, Clerke, & Sexton in our sev'all duties & offices, we present ourselves for a gen'all neglect in many things by the articles mentioned to be observed yett in some particular things omnia bene in others we do find an almost general compliance & shall endeavour amendment.

29 Januarii 1662 Dominus Vicarius Generalis decrevit gardianos citandos ad explanandum in prox.

Endrebie. Thomas Tilly, Johannes Watkin. The Saints Bell hath been stolen. We have a Register book, but the names have not been delivered to the Bishops Register. Isaac Owen Vic. concerning our Minister he will answer for himself.

Stoney Stanton. W^m Paine, Thomas Greene, gardiani novi præsentant There hath beene heretofore since the times of distraction in our p'ish a gen'all neglect of duty w^{ch} the articles now set forth & do injoin. Our Church with considerable cost put in a good

forwardnes of being well & sufficiently repaired, books & vestments are in providing, & a gen'all redresse of things out of order.

29 Januarii 1662 comparuerunt et certificaverunt reformationem et provisionem in omnibus mencionatis.

Whetston. Georgius Ashbie, Johannes Grant, gardiani præsentant There is a defect in some things belonging to the Church 10 Dec 1662 comparuit Grant et respondet some slates were blowne of y^e Church, there wanted y^e Comon Prayer book, 39 arles, table of marriage Canons, a font, w^{ch} font hath been seven yeares wanting & still is so.

Peatling Magna, Thorneton. John Allen, vic. de Peatling, did upon his goeing away from Thorneton take away severall of the dores belonging to the Vicaridge house of Thorneton & also two wainscot benches & a skreene also belonging to the vicaridge house there. The charge was denied. J. Somerfield, Vicar of Thorneton, was cited & appeared. Case adjourned.

Guildmorton. Johannem Warden, pro non contribuendis censibus ad provisionem sup-pellicii, viz. 1^s 9^d.

26 Nov. comparuit et objecto articulo respondet y^t he will not pay y^e leavy imposed on him for y^e use articulate Unde Dominus eum monuit eoque renuente pro nuntiavit eum contumacem et in pœna excommunicandum fore decrevit.

Ailston officium Domini contra Barnabam Abbot. 29 Jan. before Sir Edward Lake, Bart., in St. Martin's Church, Barnabas Abbot was charged with attempting the chastity of certain women, of which charge he cleared himself by his oath & those of three compurgators, & also with the following offence, viz. (1) That in Edward Pollard's house in Leicester occasion having offered to speake of Will Paske, Rector of Ayleston. He replied, "Hang him, he is a knave," and repeated those or the like words. (2) That in the same house at the same time he said "the surplice was poperie, and all that did or would weare it were Knaves or Rogues." The latter charge was proved by several witnesses, & Abbot was condemned to do penance once in the Church of Aylestone, once in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, & again at the Visitation at St. Martin's before

the Judge holding the Visitation & the Clergy & laity there assembled on the 25 June, 1663. Abbot produced the Schedule with the Certificate of the Rector of Aylestone.

Thirty-two persons & two families collectively were presented for not coming to Church, nine persons for having children unbaptised, & seven quakers were presented at North Kilworth.

Gartre.

Market Harborough. Several presentments of persons for converting to a wrong use or withholding the rents of St. Mary in Arden.

Husband's Boresworth. Jacobum Fellowes for working on the King's birthday.

Billesdon. Nathanielem Ludlam, vicarium ibidem 19 Junii 1662 Mr. Angel surrogatus monuit ad exercendam functionem clericatam legendo preces publicas juxta rubricam indutum sup'pellicio dominico prox et ad certificandum 19 Julii 1662 caveatur ne quis in vicariam de Billesdon inducatur nisi vocetur Nathaniel Ludlam.

Market Harborough. In ædibus magistri Thomæ Browne ad insigne Angeli 5º Augusti 1662 license granted for a seat to Thos. Moore. 6º Aug^t 1662 W^m Roberts, Rector of Carleton Curlieu, Joseph Huls, Rector of Stanton Wivell, & John Owesley, Rector of Glooston, excused themselves from conforming to Act of Parliament on the ground that the book of Common Prayer could not then be obtained, & professed their willingness to conform. Excuse admitted.

Houghton sup' montem. 2 Sept. 1662 Sequestration issued in the case of this benefice vacant "per cessionem sive desertionem Sancti Johannes Burroughs ultimi incumbentis ibidem."

Foxton. Also in this case "quia Willmus Wilson ultimus incumbens vicariam dereliquerat."

Theddingworth. Also in this case "per non subscriptionem Georgii Green ultimi incumbentis ibidem."

Laughton. Also in this case "per non subscriptionem declarationis per Richardum Muston ultimum Incumbentem."

GARTRE.

In Visitatione primaria Domini Roberti Lincoln episcopi eisdem die et loco quibus

pro decanatu de Guthlakeston etiam pro decanatu de Gartre coram eodem Reverendo Patre &c.

Defecta Sequuntur.

As to Burton Overy, Burrough, Church Langton, Easton Magna, Foxton, Gloreston, Gumley, Husbands Bosworth, Houghton, Kilby, Lubenham, Laughton, Mowsley cap, Owston, Shankton, Stoughton, Stretton parva, Thorpe Langton, Theddingworth, Welham, presentments were made that Surplice, book of Canons, & the like, & at Church Langton & Gumley a font was wanting.

Kibworth Harcourt Beauchamp, Will Parker, John Carter, Will Smith, James Mitchell, Isaac Davenport, Richard Freeman, gardiani novi præsentant We have some defects concerning the repairs & necessarie ornaments belonging to our [15^d] Church by reason of the late times of [4^d] distraction. 31 Jan. 1662 comparuit Parker Smith at Davenport et explanando respondent; they wanted a font w^{ch} now is repaired & the mullions of the Church windowes, surplice, books of comon Prayer, Homilies, Canon, Table of Degrees omniaque specificata provisa et reparata.

We have had some have erred for want of judgment, but are willing to conform so far as we know.

Knoston, alias Knossington. Rich. Close, W^m Turner, gardiani præsentant (1) The p'ish Church is out of repaire, certaine seates are loose. (2) The steeple is out of repaire. (3) We want a Comunion Cup & a cover. (4) We want a table of degrees of marriage. (5) We have no surplice. (6) The transcript of the Register book hath not been brought into the Bishop's Registrie. (7) We have neither of the paper bookes nor Keyes for the Chest, nor hearse cloth for the bier.

Tit. 2. (1) The fences of the Churchyard want repaire in pte; there is a dore into the Churchyard, & some trees have been cut downe we know not how long since.

(2) There is a barne downe.

(4) The towne hath been inclosed by y^e consent of the incumbent, as our Minister informes he saith there was no license from the ordinarie, we know not whether inclosures were detriment to the Church or no.

(6) Reputed Anabaptists presented. There is only one unbaptised presentable. There

is a wood of the Earle of Elgins in our p^{ish} w^{ch} as yet hath not been put into the Churchwarden's levyes, we desire to be informed whether we shall levy it according to our neighbor's desire.

Richard Wilcocks hath 13 akres w^{ch} he hath not yet paid for formerly to the Church since y^e inclosure w^{ch} was given him upon a change of his tenure.

The aforesaid land doth obstruct the making of our levyes, we desire to be instructed about it, we cannot p^{ceed} in repaying the Church (wth y^e favour of our neighbors) till it be determined.

Church Langton. John Coleman presented for burying his father without a Minister.*

18 Septembris comparuit et respondet y^t about Whitsundaie last ye Dcor not being at home nor any Minister y^t this rondent knoweth of he wished the sexton's wife to make Mrs. Breton acquainted y^t y^e corps was to be carried at such a time et rondet y^t at y^e time being about 4 of y^e Clocke his father was buried, & that this rondent gave no direcons to turne wth y^e corps to y^e grave without first being carried to y^e Church w^{ch} he (wished) should be done being (desirous) to have him buried according to the Church of England. Unde Dnus cum monitione dimisit.

Sanctæ Mariæ in Arden. W^m Haley presented for receiving 18 Sept. 1662 the Church Leade: comparuit objectis articulis respondet y^t he doth not know whether it was Church leade or no, but true it is y^t he had some lead found by men y^t had beene for fish in y^e river or brook w^{ch} this Rondent kept in his house seaven yeares or thereabouts,

* "And because the customs of kneeling down & praying by or towards the dead corpse & other such usages in the place where it lies before it be carried to burial are superstitious & for that praying reading & singing both in going to & at the grave have been grossly abused are no way beneficial to the dead & have proved many ways hurtful to the living therefore let all such things be laid aside" (*A Directory for the Publique Worship of God*).

There were instances after the Restoration of the burial of a dead person by his relatives outside the parish to avoid the rites of the Church:

"LOUGHBOROUGH.—Wm. Parker baker for burying his childe himselfe in Barrow Churchyard extra parochiam without Mr. Beridge y^e Incumbent" (Extract from the *Liber ex Officio* of the Archdeacon's Commissary, 1661-63).

& when he this Respondent was Churchwarden he exchanged it with Tho^s Holt, a plumer of Harborough, to make y^e font in Harborough, & spent half a crowne more in charges thereabouts Unde Dnus dimisit cum monitione.

Will^m Bewes of Ogson in y^e County of Northampton for taking away leade from St. Mary's Church about seventeen hundred weight.

W^m Jassent presented for making use of St. Mary's leade 20 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit et rondet y^t y^e last yeare some feet of lead being found in Great Bowden field of St. Maries in Arden in a land furrow by w^{ch} W^m Webb & Thomas Wikes of Harborough as they said (passed) they brought it to this Rondent, then one of the Churchwardens of Harborough, & answers the same lead was used in frett-work of y^e King's Armes set up in the Chappell of Harborough, & no other use was made thereof. Unde Dnus cum monitione (facta fide de veritate) salvis feodis dimisit.

Saddington. W^m Blacke clericus. The Chancell was utterly ruinated both in floore, walls, timber, lead, & windowes by the former Intruders burning & beating of plaister in the same. His name M^r William Black.

(4) The parsonage house by y^e said M^r Black for a great p^t unslated & the slates imbezzled.

(5) A porch belonging to y^e said house w^{ch} was slated taken downe & all the materials embezzled.

(6) A kilne of 2 bayes of building ruined belonging to y^e parson.

(7) By an antient Terrier of the Glebe lands we find 5 Bayes of building in a barne whereof there remain but 3 belonging to the Parson.

(8) The Terrier calls for some lands we have not yet found.

(9) There is decay of Tillage the most ancient & we are not well informed by whom.

(10) There are some sectaries amongst (us) w^{ch} we hope will be conformable suddenly.

(11) Our clarke is no Great Scholar, but a very careful man in his office & pretty ready in the Responsals.

Fleckney. Edward Smart presented for

keeping the parsonage house & holding half y^e tithes & paying nothing to the Minister.

16 8^{bris} 1662 comparuerunt Noel et Savile et exhibuerunt procuratorium pro eo et allegaverunt dictum smart nullo modo teneri de jure ad contribuendum ministro ratione domus rectoriæ vel medietatis decimarum ad rectoriam spectantis et petierunt dictum Smart quatenus officium merum concernit dimitti Unde Dominus decrevit dictum Smart dimitti nisi quis se fecerit partem.

Stretton parva. Thomas Elborow, Minister, doth refuse to read the Comon Prayer & to preach at their chappell alsoe every Lords day, refuseth to bury their dead.

29 Jan. 1662 Dominus Vic. Gen. quia constat dictum magistrum Elborow cessisse et aliud beneficium incompatible acceptasse dimisit.

Knossington. Robert Pecke & Maria Pocklington, both parishioners of Knossington, for being married without license or banns at the Church of Stroxton Parva, Lincolnshire, by Samuel Sutton, the Incumbent pronounced to have incurred the canonical penalty of excommunication, but finally discharged "salvis feodis ad instar licentiæ feodorum."

Norton juxta Galby magistrum Thomam Andrewes 18 Julii 1662 in his verbis, videlicet I, Theophilus Greene, one of the Churchwardens there p'sent Mr Thomas Andrewes, Mr John Brewer, John Perkins, John Frere (4 others named), & y^e rest of y^e Hamlet of Stretton parva of y^e P'ish of Norton y^e said John Frere & Francis Gamble being Churchwardens of Stretton parva aforesaid for not making a due levie, & especially for not contributing their just p'porcon for y^e repaires of y^e fabricke of the P'ish Church of Norton & y^e necessarie ornaments thereof.

20 Maii 1663 comparuerunt omnes superius specificati præter Andrewes respondent y^t they made a levy according to y^e use & custome of their hamlet of Stretton parva, articulate & paid their owne sev'all p'porcons ad reparaconem navis et campanilis ecclesiæ parochialis de Norton articulate, & do answer likewise that they neither were nor are bound to p'vide nor contribute to y^e ornaments of the s^d Church et petierunt dimitti Unde Dnus decrevit dictum Greene citandum fore

ad justificandum in prox aliter reos supernominatos dimitti nisi quis se fecerit partem.

In the result, Green not appearing on the next court day had to pay 12^d Costs for the day, & at a subsequent hearing the Respondents were discharged & Greene condemned in the costs of the proceedings. Time was allowed him for the purpose of consulting with the Inhabitants of Norton.*

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FLINT SICKLES.



THE following letter appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of August 17 last :

SIR,

Some time ago you printed a letter in which I argued that the use of the *tribulum* in Roman or pre-Roman England could not be established unless flints were discovered which preserve the marks of use which are known to have been given to flints or chalcadonies by more modern *tribula*. The mark demanded was that each side of the exposed half of the flake, which moved through the straw, should be polished and shiny, while the sides of the other half, which were inserted in the wood, should be duller.

Ten days ago a company from the Archæological Congress of Liège made an excursion to Mamelle, a village on the fertile Belgian plateau of the Hesbaye. The object was to examine some *fonds de cabane*, or hut circles of neolithic age, which were opened under the eyes of these visitors. In these many

* Sometimes, at any rate, the inhabitants of a chapelry contributed not only to the repair of the fabric of the mother church, but also to the purchase of books and ornaments (see Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 311; and for the general relations of chapels and their chaplains to mother churches and their rectors, pp. 267-301 of the same volume). This liability was the occasion of many proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts both before and after the Reformation.

flint flakes, cores, and fragments of pottery were found, and with the rest three flints, which quite support the views of my previous letter. By the Belgian prehistorians they were called *faucilles*, or sickles, and probably with justice. The implements are flakes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches long, of which one edge is serrated, and the two sides of the serrated edges are polished and shiny, the other half of the flake remaining dull. These are exactly the conditions which I asked for the *tribulum's* flint, and they have been caused in the same manner, by continued contact with the silicious straw of a cereal.

Flint saws are not in our country of very rare occurrence, yet those which have come under my observation have not the "shiny" appearance of these Belgian "sickles." The late Sir John Evans gives a different experience. He says of one from Yorkshire which he figures that it "has a line of brilliant polish on each margin of its flat face, showing the friction which it had undergone in use, not improbably in sawing bone or horn." He also adds that the polish is observable on a large proportion of these flint saws.

Just as the finding of the *faucille* in the rich land of the Hesbaye argues that the neolithic cultivator already planted there his seeds of the "two-eared wheat," so the finding of "brilliantly polished" saws in Yorkshire leads to the inference that already in neolithic times the rich land of Yorkshire was also recognized by the inhabitants.

I should perhaps add that by the courtesy of the discoverer I was presented with one of these *faucilles lustrées*, which, in turn, I have presented to the Pitt-Rivers Collection here. Collectors will recognize that the transition was not made without a pang.

Yours, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE BELL.

OXFORD,

August 13, 1909.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE event of the month has been the publication of Professor Charles W. Wallace's two Shakespearean articles in the *Times* of October 2 and 4. The first, which filled nearly four columns, was entitled "Shakespeare in London: Fresh Documents on the Poet and his Theatres: the Globe and Blackfriars." The second contained the documents, with comments. Professor Wallace's discoveries throw much new light on the poet's financial relations to the theatres, and show how considerable was the income derived therefrom. The new documents are records of a lawsuit which arose out of family differences. Professor Wallace shows no undue modesty in his estimation of the importance of his discoveries. He says: "I have the honour to present in these columns the most important data on Shakespeare's life that have come to light since the discovery of his will by the Rev. Joseph Green, of Stratford-on-Avon, a century and a half ago (1747)." This is a statement which does less than justice to the labours of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps and to those of other workers in the Shakespearean field.

One deduction drawn by Professor Wallace from his discoveries was that the position of the Globe Theatre was not, as hitherto supposed, on the site now covered by Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, but on the other side of the road from the brewery. As the unveiling by Sir H. Beerbohm Tree of the memorial tablet by Professor Lanteri, placed on the north wall of the brewery boiler-house on the north side of Park Street, Southwark, had been fixed for Friday, October 8, the publication of these articles created rather a peculiar position. However, Dr. William Martin, chairman of the executive committee, who has himself been indefatigable in the promotion of the memorial, wrote letters to the *Times*, and to the *Athenæum* of October 9, pointing out that the words of the document produced by Dr. Wallace are capable of two interpretations, and giving excellent reasons

for still holding that the traditional belief as to the site is correct. The memorial was accordingly unveiled on the afternoon of October 8, as originally arranged.

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In the second article Dr. Wallace remarked: "I may add that the whole collection of new documents on 'The Theatre,' Globe, Blackfriars, Fortune, Paul's, Whitefriars, Red Bull, Bear Garden, Hope, Cockpit, and the rest, drawn from all classes of records, are being prepared for publication as rapidly as is consistent with sound scholarship. Certain of these, including the expanded Latin and photographic facsimiles of the present documents, with full presentation of the history involved, are now being published by Mr. A. H. Bullen, of the Shakespeare Head Press at Stratford-on-Avon. This announcement of the field covered, and this article, will gratify my many friends in various countries, especially scholars who with fine honour and patience have long awaited results of my researches."

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A great number of interesting announcements for the autumn publishing season have been made. I can only name here one or two which strike me as particularly promising. Mr. B. T. Batsford's list includes the long-expected *Leadwork: Its Art and History*, by Mr. Lawrence Weaver; *English Furniture and Decoration from 1680 to 1800*, by Mr. G. M. Ellwood; and *The Growth of the English House: A Short History of its Architectural Development from 1100 to 1800*, by Mr. J. A. Gotch. Among the books in preparation at the Oxford University Press is the first volume of a series of "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History," to be edited by Dr. Paul Vinogradoff. This initial issue will be *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution*, by Mr. Alexander Savine. Dr. Arthur Evans also promises *Scripta Minoa*. In Messrs. Methuen's attractive list I note *Old Etruria and Modern Tuscany*, by Miss Lovett Cameron; *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, by Mr. A. E. P. Weigall; and, in the series of "Little Guides," *Essex*, by Dr. Cox. Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce many art books of importance, and an English rendering (the first ever published), with the Latin text, by Mr.

F. G. Stokes, of the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum* (1515-1517), a book which is of so much historical importance as a precursor of the Reformation in Germany.

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The St. Catherine Press, Ltd., will publish by subscription, in two volumes, *Jacobite Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Germain-en-Laye*. The sojourn of the Stuarts at St. Germain-en-Laye lasted some thirty years—from their arrival in January, 1689, to the death of Queen Marie of Modena in 1719. From 1688 onwards the parochial registers show an increasing number of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, roughly one-fifth of the total entries for the parish. After the departure of the Chevalier de St. George in 1708, they tend to decrease until the death of Queen Mary in 1719. After that date a certain number occur to the end of the eighteenth century, chiefly of those adherents of the Stuarts who had settled down in the town and intermarried with the French population, the entries of deaths naturally increasing in proportion to marriages and baptisms. A great number of Jacobites left St. Germain for Paris and other places, especially when the Royal Guard was disbanded after the death of James II., and the Irish Brigade was formed for the French service. Many of them also returned to Great Britain.

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It is proposed to publish these registers, so far as they relate to Jacobite families, in two volumes (1689—1702; 1703—1720), each containing about 1,500 entries of baptisms, marriages, and deaths. The importance of these registers is very great, since they will be found to fill up many gaps in English, Irish, and Scottish families, as well as supplying many hitherto unknown details. Some wills and papers will also be added in the appendix. These are among the residue of Stuart papers at Versailles which were not transferred to England. They are unimportant, though of interest, and consist mainly of accounts, *procès*, and wills. The most interesting is the deposition of Judith Wilkes, nurse to Queen Mary, taken on her deathbed at St. Germain, testifying to the birth of the Chevalier de St. George at

St. James's, in contradiction to the "warming-pan" story circulated by the Whigs.

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In the *Rivista d' Italia* for September, there is an illustrated article by Signor Guarini on the Roman bridge of the Herculean Way—"Il Ponte Romano della Via Erculea." The writer traces the route of the three great roads which led from the north to the gate of the East, Brundisium: the Appian Way, of the Republic; the Trajan Way; and the less well-known Herculean Way, made at the close of the third century. It is uncertain where this third road crossed the River Ofanto. The massive arches of two Roman bridges are still to be seen spanning that stream—the Pons Aufidi (Ponte di Santa Venere) and the Ponte Pietra dell' Olio; and authorities have differed as to which carried the Herculean Way. Signor Guarini gives reasons to suppose that it touched neither of these, but that the ruined masonry known as the Ponti Rotti, near S. Nicholas dell' Ofanto, is the remains of a third Roman bridge, and that it was this bridge which was restored by the Suabian Emperor Frederick II. about 1240. The illustrations, which are beautiful as well as interesting, are taken from the photographs kindly supplied to the writer by Professor Luigi Rubino of Melfi, who accompanied Signor Guarini on his researches among these remote valleys.

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Mr. Harold Bayley, the author of the article on "The Letter 'M' in Mason-Marks" in last month's *Antiquary*, writes to say that he is publishing a lot of new information on the subject of paper-marks and kindred symbols, in serial form, under the title of "The Invisible Church," in the new *Re-Union Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in October.

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Book-buyers will be interested to learn that the now historic firm of Sotheby's has taken to itself two new partners, and that one of them is a son of Dr. Warre, late Headmaster of Eton. Since Samuel Baker started the firm in 1744, when the founder of that other great auction business, Christie's, was still a lad, its original name has disappeared. Sotheby joined the firm in 1780; Wilkinson's name appeared in 1843, and the late Mr.

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E. Grose Hodge's just twenty-one years later. It is as Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge that the establishment in Wellington Street will continue to be known in the future.

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Among the contents of the new (October) part of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* are "St. Paul and the Book of Wisdom," by the Rev. Richard Roberts; "The 'Judith' of Du Bartas," by Professor Dowden; and "Ecclesiasticus in Literature," by the Rev. Dr. James Moffatt.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

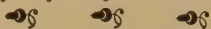
PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Archæologia Elioma, third series, Vol. v., is a handsome and portly volume of 466 pages, the production of which reflects great credit upon the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Its outstanding feature is the full and well-illustrated report, filling 120 pages, on the excavations at Corstopitum in 1908. This is written by Messrs. W. H. Knowles and R. H. Forster, with contributions by Professor Haverfield and Mr. H. H. E. Craster. These remarkable excavations have been referred to from time to time in the *Antiquary*, and the admirably full and lucid account here given makes the reader realize how substantial an addition they have made to our knowledge of Roman Britain. Another excellent record of excavatory work is the paper on "The Roman Fort on the Stanegate at Haltwhistle-burn," by Messrs. J. P. Gibson and F. G. Simpson, which is illustrated by a series of fine plates and many folding plans and sections. The story of discovery—in this case of medieval date—is continued in Mr. W. H. Knowles's lavishly illustrated description of "The Gatehouse and Barbican at Alnwick Castle, with an account of the Recent Discoveries." The story of the discovery of the drawbridge pit within the gate of the gatehouse, "proving that the bridge was worked from below the level of the causeway, and not, as commonly, from above, by chains, levers, and counterweights," and of the moat before the gatehouse, is most interesting. Another valuable paper is a calendar of a large collection of "Local Muniments," by Mr. R. Welford. Municipal Contests in the Fourteenth Century, Family History, the Woodman Charters, the Ryton Brasses, and the Company of Free Joiners of Newcastle, are among the remaining subjects dealt with in a particularly well-filled volume.

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Vol. xi., Part ii., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society is a good issue. The longest

contribution is a further instalment of "Some Interesting Essex Brasses," by Messrs. Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. B. Smith. As usual, this is fully illustrated. The article is declared to be probably the last, or last but one, of the series, the authors having now figured, in the *Transactions* of the Essex Society, or elsewhere, "nearly all the Essex brasses which we deem of sufficient interest to figure." We shall hope to see the whole of these papers collected some day in a volume, which will certainly be a most important addition to the literature of brasses. Mr. W. C. Waller gives a fourth and penultimate series of "Old Chigwell Wills," and also contributes a selection of "Inventories of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI.," relating to eight Essex parishes. Perhaps the most important paper in the volume is Mr. Henry Laver's article on "St. Peter's Chapel, Bradwell-on-Sea," illustrated by several plates of views and plans of that remarkable little ruined and desecrated church, which Mr. Laver holds to be of Saxon date, and gives good reasons for considering to be "one of the most sacred buildings in the whole county of Essex—nay, of England itself." Other contributions are "Gaynes in Upminster," and "Essex in the Pipe Rolls," by Dr. J. H. Round; and "On the High Antiquity of the Lakes at Leighs Priory," by Mr. John French.



The new part (No. I, Part iii. of Vol. vii., 1909) of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, continues worthily the useful work of record. It contains inscriptions from the churchyards of Counties Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, and Dublin, illustrated by many sketches and photographs. One of the latter, of Molusk churchyard, parish of Temple Patrick, Antrim, shows the old frame of the Watchers' Lamp, a suggestive reminder of "body-snatching" times. Many of the sketches are of crests and coats of arms. The Association is doing valuable work. With this part is issued an extremely useful "Index of the Churchyards and Buildings from which Inscriptions on Tombs and Mural Slabs" have appeared in the *Journal*, from 1888 to 1908, inclusive. This carefully compiled index will greatly facilitate research. It has been interleaved with blank pages, so that additions may be made to the place-names, until such time as the committee may think fit to issue another index.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held a general meeting at Dublin on October 5 and 6. At the meeting on the 5th the papers read were "The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle O'Conyll, Co. Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, and "The Hewetsons of Co. Kilkenny," by Mr. J. Hewetson. On the following day the members made an excursion to St. Douglough's, Malahide, and Swords.



The last meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the summer session was held

on September 18, when the members journeyed to Bewdley. They were met at the railway station by the Mayor (Mr. John Green), who conducted them first to the Council House, where the interesting charters granted to the town by Edward IV., Henry VIII., James I., and Queen Anne were seen and studied. After viewing several of the old houses in Bewdley, Ribbesford Church was visited. The Rector (the Rev. H. Moore) described its chief points of interest. The Norman north doorway contains an interesting tympanum. This depicts a grotesque monster transfixed with an arrow from the bow of a hunter, while a timid deer flies to the hunter for protection. It is supposed to represent Christ rescuing the soul from the powers of evil. The same tale is told on one of the Norman capitals, where a bird is seen swooping upon a fish, while another larger bird descends upon the back of the first, allowing the fish to escape. The quaint Saxon bell was tolled for the benefit of the visitors, and the curious caricatures preserved from the old screen and pulpit were noticed. One of these represented a pig standing on its hind legs, blowing a bagpipe, and surrounded by a number of little pigs dancing to the music. In another, a fox dressed as a monk appeared preaching to geese and fowls. These caricatures are supposed to be fifteenth-century work. The church contains a beautiful stained-glass window, the work of Burne-Jones and Morris. Ribbesford was formerly the residence of the Actons. Two of the members of the family were implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and formed part of the company assembled at Dunchurch to meet Catesby and other the conspirators. Areley Kings Church, the last place visited, is so much altered by restoration that but little of archaeological interest remains. But here Layamon, the earliest of English historians, lived and worked as a monk. He was the first historic writer in the English language, and compiled the lives of the British Kings. He died in 1200. During the rebuilding of the church, the ancient basement of a Norman font was discovered, bearing the inscription, "Tempore Layamanni sancti." Many portions of the original registers were unfortunately missing; but in 1850 one of the lost volumes was discovered in a lawyer's office in Tewkesbury, and three years ago a schoolmaster in Manchester found the other portions in a cheap eating-house at Manchester, and for a small fee sold it to the present rector, the Rev. D. Vawdrey, who now rejoices in possessing the registers of the church complete from Elizabethan times.



THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had their last outdoor meeting for the season on Wednesday, September 22, when the picturesque country around Petersfield was visited. At Steep Church some notes by Mr. Norman Nisbett were read by Mr. Pink, and the Vicar, Rev. H. P. Betts, detailed some of the architectural features of the building. A charming Tudor house was seen by permission of the owner, Mr. Unsworth, whose collection of old furniture includes a bedstead of the time of Henry VII. After lunch, Stonor Hill was visited, and here Mr. Dale read a paper on "The Wealden Areas." On the way back

to Petersfield a halt was made at the Roman villa of Stroud, discovered by Mr. A. Moray Williams, who met the party and explained the work done.

Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY started their seventh winter session well on October 13. The Rev. Charles S. Taylor read a paper on "The Chronological Sequence of the Bristol Churches," and Mr. James McMurtie one on "Indications of Lead Mining on Clifton and Durdham Downs, with Notes on Mendip Mining Laws." A good deal of confusion exists with regard to the dates of the churches, and Mr. McMurtie's subject was quite new to most people. Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., who founded these winter meetings, and was the moving spirit through six sessions, took the chair. He has been succeeded as honorary secretary by Dr. Alfred Harvey.

At a meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 19, the Archdeacon of Chester read a paper on "The Trade and Customs of Chester in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, as shown in some Old Parish Registers."

On Saturday, September 25, the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Johnston, visited the extensive excavations which have been in progress on the site of Tortington Priory, near Arundel. The excavations show that the buildings were fairly extensive, the operations extending a good way round the farmhouse. The priory was originally an Augustine foundation, established in the twelfth century by Hadwisia Corbet, probably one of the d'Albini family. Mr. Johnston had his deeply interested audience gathered upon the site of what was the north transept of the priory church, in front of them being the wall of a large barn, which was the only trace of the ancient buildings remaining above ground, and which formed the north wall of the nave. He drew attention to some interesting remnants, such as a small but perfect piece of the plinth moulding which ran round the walls of the transept, and a grotesque corbel, with face half-human and half-dragon. He showed how they had re-established the site of the church, and stated that during their excavations they had found three lead coffins elaborately ornamented. Owing to a misunderstanding, he said, these had been sent on to the museum at Lewes, otherwise he could have shown them; but he presented some rubbings of them, which had been made by Mr. W. Glossop. A curious fact was that there had also been found the body of a boy in the transept, and one explanation was that he might have been an acolyte. On the north side of the priory church they had come upon part of the site of a cemetery. In times past a vault had been found, and he thought it not unlikely that if further search had been conducted, additional discoveries of this sort would have resulted. As the result of the researches, a number of very interesting portions of the old priory had been brought to light, in addition to the church. He intimated, however, that in some instances the identity had not been definitely established. These parts included the chapter-house, the cloisters, kitchen,

refectory, cellarage, and cellarer's parlour, prior's lodging, dormitory, necessarium, dairy, tithe-barn, stables, gate-house, etc. Referring to the stables, the lecturer said the Augustine canons were good sportsmen, and in connection with this he explained that they were not monks in the strict sense of the word, but more resembled the canons of cathedrals. The rule of St. Augustine seemed to have been established at an early date, but had not found its way to England until about the beginning of the twelfth century, when Queen Maud was credited with having founded the first establishment.

Tortington Priory was one of those which fell into great disrepute at the time of the Reformation. They found that at that time a number of small Sussex houses had become corrupt. Some had not husbanded their revenues as well as they should, while, unfortunately, in other cases, the morals of the houses had deteriorated very sadly. But, in the case of Tortington, he was not aware that anything very scandalous was reported, and if there had been anything to report they might be sure that the vile creatures sent round by Henry VIII. were not the sort of people to miss a chance of defaming the inmates of those establishments.

A meeting of the newly-formed CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Gogerddan on September 29, Sir E. Pryse presiding. In the course of an address, Professor Edward Anwyl said that while Cardiganshire was not conspicuous for any abundance of remains of the Stone Age, on the other hand, one of the finest specimens of Bronze Age shields in the British Isles was found in that county, near Aberystwyth, and now formed one of the gems of the prehistoric collection of the British Museum. It was a beautiful round shield, the face of which was covered with a series of alternating concentric rings of bronze ridges and bronze rivets. In the British Museum Bronze Age catalogue it held an honoured place by being represented on the frontispiece. There was also found near Llandyssul a beautiful specimen of a late Celtic bronze collar, very similar to one found at Wraxall, in Somerset, with the characteristic late Celtic ornamentation. Certain late Celtic remains, too, were found near Penbryn, and there were various indications that certain parts of the country, at any rate, came into touch with some of the leading zones of pre-Roman metal-working in Britain. The Roman remains of the county also deserved close scrutiny. Nor should they forget the camps of the county, which happened to be specially numerous in the northern area. Later on, perhaps, the society might be able to help in determining the periods to which they belonged, and so solve a problem which had long puzzled archaeologists.—Professor Tyrrell Green said the society hoped to embark almost at once upon the work of excavating the site of the old St. Thomas's Church at Lampeter. The society also had in contemplation the publishing of a magazine, and it was hoped to issue the first number about Christmas

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on September 25 at Marine House,

Tynemouth, the residence of Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., for the purpose of inspecting that gentleman's collection of Egyptian antiquities, etc. Mr. Clephan described the collection, and said that the bulk of the things were Egyptian antiquities, and arms and armour of medieval times and those of the Renaissance, but, besides these, were smaller collections of Etruscan, Phœnician, Greek, and Roman antiquities, comprising many objects showing Egyptian influence; and, indeed, it was only now beginning to be realized how very great that influence really was. The collection of ancient lamps and ancient glass contained some very interesting specimens, representative in character. The Egyptian collection was very comprehensive, and had been gathered together over many years, during frequent visits to Egypt.

On September 22, members of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY assembled at Sunderland and drove to Seaham, where the old unrestored church, with its many points of interest, was visited. Thence the party proceeded by Dawdon Tower, which was the ancient residence of the family of Bowes, to Dalton-le-Dale. The Church of St. Andrew here is a small parish church, originally Norman, but chiefly of the earliest years of the thirteenth century, and consists of an aisleless nave and chancel and south porch. It contains a good example of a sepulchral effigy, of the fifteenth century, of Sir William Bowes, who married Matilda, daughter of Robert de Dalden, and another effigy of a female. In the north side of the nave is a round-headed doorway, with chevron moulding, about the date of the middle of the twelfth century.

Later the company drove to Easington Church, which, although much "restored," contains many valuable features. The earliest part is the tower, a massive structure of Norman date. The church itself was rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and it is of admirable proportions. It retains much fine woodwork of the seventeenth century. There are also two sepulchral effigies of the family of Fitz-Marmaduke, lords of Horden. The female effigy is of Stanhope marble, and is probably of Isabella, daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of John Fitz-Marmaduke; and the male effigy, which is of freestone, is of Marmaduke Fitz-Galfrid, and has a shield bearing arms, and is about the date of the end of the thirteenth century. The rectory house also presents many remains of a mediæval character.

Other meetings have been the excursion of the NEW-CASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Brinkburn Priory, Long Framlington, and Rothbury on September 27; the visit of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Sompting Church on September 18, and the meeting of the same club on October 6, when Mr. William Law gave an entertaining lecture on "The Prehistoric British Boy"; and the excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Wensleydale on September 22.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

JOHNSONIAN GLEANINGS. By Aleyn Lyell Reade.

Part I. With frontispiece and 7 plates. Privately printed for the author, 1909. Small 4to., pp. 41, xiii. 350 copies only.

Mr. Reade's former publication—*The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry*—made him known to those interested in Johnson and his epoch as a student of indefatigable earnestness and of keen enthusiasm for original research. Boswell and the other usual sources for Johnsonian biography are the resort of everyone; but Mr. Reade, with his capacity for taking infinite pains and sparing no expense where a new fact is to be hunted down, has gone to original sources, and has prosecuted his researches in new and fruitful directions. The readers of *Notes and Queries* looked eagerly for each fresh instalment of Mr. Reade's work. This material fills about three-fourths of the pleasantly-produced little quarto before us. The remainder is an expansion with new material of a letter to the *Times*, dealing with sundry points concerning Johnson and his schoolmaster and school-fellows. The accumulation of new details here presented concerning Johnson himself, his family relations, his life and doings, and concerning contemporaries and various persons more or less associated with him, makes the book a really fresh addition to knowledge. We cannot help regretting that the fruit of so much original work has not been published in the ordinary way for the world of readers in general. A knowledge of the contents of this volume, as of those of its predecessor, is indispensable to all serious students of Johnson and his times. A word must be added as to the fine illustrations of the book. The frontispiece is a photograph of the author—so youthful in appearance as to encourage the hope that he may continue to do equally valuable work for many a long year to come. The other plates contain portraits of Mrs. Seward, the Rev. Henry White, the Rev. J. B. Pearson, Captain Jervis H. Porter, R.N., Anna Seward, Lucy Hunter, and Sarah Seward—no one of which has ever before been reproduced. These portraits alone, admirably reproduced as they are, give the book a unique value. The other illustrations are views of The Manwoods, Handsworth (the house built by Johnson's great-uncle, Henry Ford), and of the Manor House, Trysull, where Johnson was taken as an infant by his mother in 1711 to stay with her cousin, Mrs. Harriotte. It only remains to be added that a very full index concludes a remarkable volume, which will be cherished by every Johnsonian fortunate enough to possess it.

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THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN SWORD. By Michael Barrington. London: Chatto and Windus, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 338. Price 6s.

We do not often notice works of fiction in these pages but the book before us is hardly an ordinary

novel. The "Knight of the Golden Sword" is the John Grahame who was the "Bluidy Claverse" of the fanatical Covenanters, and the story is that of the life of Viscount Dundee during the few years between his marriage and the fatal day of Killiecrankie. Claverhouse is somewhat idealized, no doubt, by Mr. Barrington, as he was by the Dick Nugent who is the narrator of the romance, and whose own love passages are among the most beautiful and moving incidents in a book which holds and moves the reader. Whether the Claverhouse here portrayed is the real flesh and blood Dundee or not is a question which—we trust the author will forgive us for saying it—does not greatly concern us. The story of the manner and place of his death differs from the usually accepted historical record, and the letter to King James is not regarded as authentic by historians in general, the idea being that if, as is generally supposed, Dundee died on the battlefield, the letter must be a forgery. The internal evidence for its authenticity, however, is certainly strong, and Mr. Barrington, we understand, strongly believes in its genuineness. But from the point of view of fiction the matter is not important. If the narrative of Dundee's last hours in this novel is not historically true—well, the reader is inclined to say, so much the worse for history! The portrait of Dundee may be more or less idealized, but it is a portrait skilfully conceived and finely limned. It is clearly the fruit of prolonged study as well as the work of a very deft hand. The setting, the incidents, and all the subsidiary details are thoroughly in harmony with the date, and consistent with one another. Mr. Barrington knows his period well, and conveys the atmosphere of the time as skilfully as its material characteristics. And we may add that when so much fiction is written in very slipshod style, it is refreshing to read a novel which is thoroughly well written.

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JEANNE D'ARC: HEROINE AND HEALER, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCES. By Charles Roessler. Four plates and eight illustrations in the text. Paris: *Librairie Alphonse Picard et fils*; London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 128. Price 8s. One hundred numbered copies.

We have read this attractive little book with considerable interest. Its chief contents, besides an outline of the Maid's life and running commentary on the documents, are translations of the replies of Jeanne as taken down at her first trial, and of the written depositions of the witnesses who knew her personally. There are some weaknesses in the translations which betray an incomplete familiarity with English idiom and construction, but on the whole they are faithfully rendered, and give a vivid, first-hand picture of the heroic Maid. The moving story of her wonderful life and of her tragic death has often been told, but it never loses its power to enlist and hold the sympathies of the reader. A specially interesting point in Mr. Roessler's book is the account of his discovery, in the vaults of the abbey of St. Denis, of a fine life-size slab, with what he describes as the effigy of Jeanne in the armour which she dedicated to St. Denis after being wounded before Paris. The frontispiece gives an admirable reproduction of this armoured effigy.

We should like to know what view other French archæologists take as to Mr. Roessler's identification, and as to the real date of the slab. Three other plates show seals of William Harman and Jean Malet, officers engaged in the war; the helmeted head (reputed Jeanne d'Arc) in the Church of St. Maurice, Orléans; and a charming view of La Croix Pucelle, the memorial cross erected by Dunois in the Forest of St. Germain. The cuts in the text include a quaint sketch of Jeanne by Fauquembergue (1429), a facsimile of her signature, and details of the St. Denis effigy. The book, which is entirely in English, is printed at Lyon, and, despite a few misprints and mistakes, is remarkably well printed, and nicely produced in red-lettered white wrapper. There is an unfortunate lack of exact references.

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THE BOOK OF THE YORK PAGEANT, 1909. Many plates. York: *Ben Johnson and Co.*, 1909. 4to. Unpaged. Price 25s. net.

This is indeed a worthy memorial of a most successful pageant. It contains a series of short papers on the various aspects of the great show. Mr. C. E. Pascoe writes "The York Pageant Described," and Mr. R. S. Rose "The Music of the Pageant." Dr. Solloway treats of "The Genesis and Evolution of Christianity as Illustrated in the Pageant." The "Ecclesiastical Costumes" are described by the Right Rev. Prior Cummins; the "Sources of Costume Design," by Major and Mrs. Lindberg; and "The Armorial Bearings of the Old Craft Guilds," by Mr. T. P. Cooper; while Colonel Saltmarshe is responsible for "Norman and Plantagenet Armour and Arms," and "Heraldry of the Pageants." All these sections, slight as they are, will no doubt be valued by those who were privileged to see the pageant; but the great charm and beauty of this handsome volume are to be found in the really splendid series of plates. The seven coloured plates, illustrating the various episodes, are clever and spirited reproductions shown against suitable sketch backgrounds; but much more satisfactory, to our thinking, is the series of reproductions in colour of costume studies. The number of separate figures is very large, and the colour-work masterly. These are succeeded by a series of excellent photographs of leading characters and of some of the scenes. Another series of fine plates gives, in colours, splendid reproductions of the banners of the York Guilds, skilfully designed by Mr. T. P. Cooper. A plate of shields, coloured, and several plates of photographs of the principal promoters, officials, etc., conclude a well-arranged volume, the production of which reflects the greatest credit upon its York publishers.

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NORMAN ARCHITECTURE IN CORNWALL. By Edmund H. Sedding, F.R.I.B.A. More than 160 plates. London: *Ward and Co. and B. T. Batsford*; Truro: *J. Pollard*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xxiv, 464. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This attractively bound volume is remarkably well filled. It is closely packed with clearly stated and valuable information, illuminated by abundance of illustration. Although the number of Norman ecclesiastical buildings in Cornwall is below the average of other parts of the country, there is still a

large number in which fonts, doorways, and other portions of Norman work may yet be seen. Mr. Sedding takes the churches of the county in alphabetical order, describing clearly and in detail in each case the remains of Norman work, and incidentally supplying also a considerable amount of other ecclesiastical information. An excellent example of Mr.

three western counties." We are kindly permitted to reproduce on this page the illustration of the wonderful west doorway. The condition of the stonework on the north side of the doorway is very bad, owing to exposure to the fury of the western gales; but the seven concentric arches still show much striking ornamentation. Our second illustra-



ST. GERMANS CHURCH : WEST DOORWAY.

Sedding's method will be found in the account of the fine church at St. Germans (pp. 135-154), that quaint spot which, centuries ago, was the religious centre of the county. One of the illustrations shows that imposing late-Norman west front of the church which is "without rival in the county. Indeed, there is no west front of the same period that can equal it in the

tion shows the fine north doorway of the church at St. Mylor, near Penryn, which contains many interesting remains of Norman work. Mr. Sedding calls attention to the curious treatment of the label moulding in this doorway, the whole of which is in good preservation, and adds: "It stands in its original position, the wall being just over 3 feet thick,

and the inside circular arch is also intact. It appears to me that the arch-moulding over the tympanum was rebuilt at the restoration of the church in 1869, at which time the relieving arch of small stones was inserted over the inner arch of the doorway. The jambs of the tympanum have, in my opinion, not been disturbed." In the course of his account of Norman ecclesiastical work, Mr. Sedding gives notes on many of the ancient manor-houses of the county, and adds a chapter on the "Old Saints of Cornwall," and a short glossary of architectural terms. Besides the very numerous and most useful plates of illustra-

which practically seeks to re-establish the Ussher chronology can scarcely call for notice in an archaeological magazine. Mr. Jones founds much of his argument on the advanced state of civilization at remote periods disclosed by modern Babylonian and Egyptian discoveries. Of prehistoric archaeology he appears to be ignorant. At the beginning of a chapter entitled "Archæological Evidence" he writes: "The contention that the progress of the arts or the formation of language demand long periods for their gradual development is only based on theory, and is best met by facts. Now the evidence is overwhelm-



ST. MYLOR CHURCH : NORTH DOORWAY.

tions there is a large folding ecclesiastical map of Cornwall and parts of Devon, forming together the diocese of Truro. As a comprehensive and useful handbook the volume may be strongly recommended to both architects and ecclesiologists.

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THE DATES OF GENESIS. By the Rev. F. A. Jones. London: *The Kingsgate Press*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. 333. Price 5s. net.

The sub-title describes this book as "A Comparison of the Biblical Chronology with that of other Ancient Nations." Such a book hardly comes within the scope of the *Antiquary*; and, moreover, a volume

ing that the early ages of human history, as far as we know them, show not an inferior stage of development, but very high attainment in art and literature." The last thirty years' victories of the spade appear to be unknown to Mr. Jones. Neolithic and Palæolithic man, and the evidences of their stages of culture, the geological evidence for the antiquity of man, the biological evidence for the evolution of man—all are ignored, save for slight references on pp. 71, 72, where it is admitted that flint implements are the earliest remains of man, but argued seriously that such tools indicate the presence of "wanderers from a civilized centre," who had degenerated "into using

the simple methods that are characteristic of savage tribes." It is unnecessary to say more.

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We welcome the first number, dated October, of the *Musical Antiquary*, published by Mr. Henry Frowde at 2s. 6d. net. There should be ample room for a quarterly devoted to the antiquarian side of musical history. The number opens with a paper by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild on "Handel in Italy"—a period of Handel's life (1706-10) which has not yet been adequately treated. An unsigned paper discusses "Early Elizabethan Stage Music," with an example by Robert Parsons (*ob.* 1570), from the MSS. in Christ Church Library, Oxford. Among the other contents are "A Letter to a Musician on English Prosody," by Mr. Robert Bridges; and "Robert Dowland's Musical Banquet," with several illustrative extracts (words and music). The new quarterly makes a good start.

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The September issue of the *Home Counties Magazine* is the first issued since the publication was taken over by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. It contains eighty pages of well-informed short articles and notes on historical and topographical matters relating to the home counties—Recent Denehole Discoveries; Hertfordshire County Records; East Kent Parish History; Bruce Castle, Tottenham; An Ealing Tragedy, 1747; The Chronicle of Paul's Cross; Hendon and Sir William Rawlinson, etc. The illustrations, from photographs and from old prints, are numerous and good. We wish the magazine continued prosperity in the hands of its new publishers.

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In the issue of the *Pedigree Register* for September, edited by George Sherwood, and published by him at 227, Strand, the usefulness of this genealogical quarterly is well maintained. It contains notes on many families, pedigrees, and parts of pedigrees not easily accessible elsewhere, and brings together much useful material for the working genealogist. The opening article, under the title "Leading Records in Pedigree Cases," gives in summary form a valuable list of the chief records to which the searcher may well direct his attention.

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Mr. G. P. Bankart, of Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, has issued privately a booklet on *Leadwork*, illustrating a few executed examples of cast and wrought leadwork. The purpose of the publication is commercial—sizes and prices being given—but it is otherwise interesting as giving specimens of recent artistic production in leadwork. Pamphlets on our table include *Some Observations on Dew Ponds*, by Mr. E. A. Martin, F.G.S., reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, and containing the results of much careful observation and research; and *Tombelaine*, by Etienne Dupont (Caen: L. Jouan), the sub-title of which is "Une Citadelle Anglaise et ses Bastilles en France pendant la Guerre de Cent Ans." *Tombelaine* is a great rock near Mont Saint-Michel, which always attracts the gaze of visitors to that famous abbey-fortress. In the pamphlet before us M. Dupont discusses the origin of the name, and tells the story of the fortification of that great mass of rock and of the men who garrisoned it.

The *East Anglian* contains a story of "Sacrilège and Highway Robbery in Cambridgeshire, 1439," from a Gaol Delivery Roll, with commentary by Dr. W. M. Palmer, and other notes of interest. We have also received the *Index to Reports of Canadian Archives from 1872 to 1908* (Ottawa), the key to a valuable series of official publications; *Rivista d'Italia*, September, to which reference is made *ante*, p. 433; and, under the title *Folk Lore*, a catalogue of books on folk-lore, myth, tradition, etc., from Mr. Albert Sutton, Manchester, which is comprehensive, and contains more than 1,300 titles, some of which, by the way, have but a very distant connection with the title of the catalogue.



Correspondence.

CINDERELLA'S SLIPPER.

TO THE EDITOR.

MRS. ANDREWS, in her most interesting and informing paper on "Traditions of Dwarfs in Ireland and in Switzerland" in the October *Antiquary*, remarks in a footnote: "May it not be that Cinderella's glass shoe was really green, and derived its name from the Irish word *glas*, denoting that colour, which is familiar to us in many place-names?" This explanation is ingenious, but that of Professor Henry Morley seems etymologically more exact. It occurs in a note on Drayton's line in "The Barons' Wars":

"Ferrer his tabard with rich verrey spread."

"*Verry* or *vair*, Old French for weasel-skin, a grey and white fur, from Latin *varius*, was used in heraldry for ground on a shield, formed into a pattern with rows of silver and blue bells, arranged so that the spaces between blue bells form the silver bells inverted. Confusion between this word *vair* for fur, and *verre* for glass, caused Cinderella's fur slipper in the French fairy-story to become a glass slipper in English."

Another version states that Perrault himself, owing to difficulties in deciphering the old French parchment chronicles, misread *vair* for *verre*. This means that "confusion worse confounded" resulted in the English rendering of the fairy tale, for which Perrault, rather than the translator, is responsible. Thus, to quote a recent writer, "the real Cinderella probably glided softly down the dance in those pointed, curving, fur-bordered shoes of mediæval days. Thanks to Monsieur Perrault, however, she will for ever click-clack down the corridors of time, for those clattering glass slippers belong to her as much now as do the swagging shoes of leather to Puss-in-Boots."

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

ON October 19 Mr. Spencer Curwen gave a very interesting address at Plaistow on the origin of that place-name. He said that there were two derivations of "Plaistow." It was said to be the "stow" or village of the De Plaiz family, who owned the land after the Norman Conquest, and it was said to be a "play-stowe," or recreation ground. He himself had noticed the name in many parts of the country. During the last few months he had seen references in the papers to Plaistow Green, near Crich, in Derbyshire, and Plaistow Green near Newbury, in Berks. A reference to the subject in *Notes and Queries* by Mr. Gerish, of the East Herts Archæological Society, led him to write to him. In reply, Mr. Gerish said that there were records of at least six Plaistows in Hertfordshire. Of these, only that at Barley remains village property, all the others having been filched. The Rector of Buckland took possession of his Plaistow because the lads played games on it on Sundays. The name was always preceded by the definite article—the Plaistow. Of the Buckley Plaistow, an Inquisition of 1638 said: "And that there was another piece of land called the Playstoe, conteyninge two acres, which Playstoe had allwaies been used for the younge people of the parish to resort unto, and there to play and take their pastime.

In consequence of receiving Mr. Gerish's letter, Mr. Curwen wrote to the secretaries

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of all the County Archæological Societies, and he received about twenty replies. These replies showed (1) that the name was a south-country one—it was not known beyond the Trent; (2) that it was very common; (3) that it was originally the field adjoining the village where the miracle plays were performed. When the Reformation brought these plays to an end, the field was used for recreation. Nearly all his correspondents were familiar with the name "Plaistow." One of them connected it with the Celtic "plas," or place, but all the others gave the Anglo-Saxon derivation. Professor Moorman, of Leeds University, derived the name from the old English Plegstow, through the middle English Pleistow. It was a playing or wrestling ground (Latin, *gymnasium*) for the village. Gilbert White's reference to the Plaistow near Selbourne was mentioned by several correspondents.

Mr. Curwen said he was much indebted to Mr. E. F. Kirk, who had searched for him at the Record Office. Mr. Kirk found Robert Gernon holding two manors at Ham in the year 1086. From him the property came down in the direct line to the second Richard de Monfichet (they had dropped the name of Gernon). This Richard died in 1268, not in 1258 as stated by Morant. As he had no heirs his property was divided, and a third of it went to Richard de Plays (not Hugh, as stated by Morant and other historians). In 1346 Sir Richard Plaiz was still holding part of a fee in East and West Ham. The land seems afterwards to have been granted to Stratford Abbey. The earliest reference to the name that Mr. Kirk has been able to find is in 15 Henry VIII. (1524). It is not in Domesday. Mr. Kirk argues that as Plaistow does not appear until after the Plaiz family, the name must be derived from them. He admits, however, that the other Plaistows may well be derived from the Anglo-Saxon. For example, Plaistow Hundred, county Worcester, is mentioned in Domesday. Mr. Curwen, in concluding, said he was sorry not to be able to offer any clear solution of the origin of the name. It did not, of course, follow absolutely that because the De Plaiz family held the land the "Stow" was named after them.

3 K

It might merely be a coincidence that they possessed a name resembling a common Anglo-Saxon appellation.



An interesting discovery has recently been made at Faxfleet, near Staddlethorpe, an out-of-the-way village, where at one time was a preceptory. The object is an inscribed penannular brooch (*circa* 1330), which is of brass and in a wonderful state of preservation, having regard to its great age. Its only defect is that the acus or pin is missing, to which fact, no doubt, the loss of the brooch is due. The specimen is of exceptional interest from the fact that it is a survival of the old Celtic and Saxon brooches, and others of a similar type were used in Scotland until comparatively recent times. In the Hull Museum there are examples from ancient burial mounds in Yorkshire which were identical in shape with the Faxfleet specimen. The brooch is made from a flat piece of brass $\frac{1}{12}$ inch in thickness, and is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It has been made by cutting a circular piece out of the centre 1 inch across, thus leaving a circular belt $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Upon this has been very carefully inscribed in old characters, "Yenk on me A" (Think on me). The letters are placed at equal distances apart, the division between the words being indicated by crosses. The first letter is the old Anglo-Saxon "Thorn," which survived as an abbreviation for "th" down to the eighteenth century. The final "A" may be a representation of Alpha and Omega, the place of Omega being taken by a Maltese cross. On the other hand, the letter "A" may be the initial of a name. The space between each letter is very carefully incused in a herring-bone design. That the brooch had been in use for some time is shown by the fact that it is fairly well worn where the pin has been resting—viz., between the letters K and O. The object has been examined by the authorities at the British Museum, and is of interest historically from the fact that relics of that particular period are exceedingly scarce, being nothing like so numerous as the earlier British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities. The object has been secured for the Museum of East Yorkshire Antiquities at Hull.

Mr. W. D. Carøe has discovered that the original piers of the Norman central tower of Canterbury Cathedral are actually in existence, encased in the masonry of the piers of the later tower. The externally visible piers, it seems, are a shell of masonry only 9 to 12 inches thick, and with no bond into the Norman piers, the space between being merely filled up with rubble.



At the opening general meeting of the session of the Royal Institute of British Architects on November 1 the President, Mr. Ernest George, presented the royal gold medal to Dr. Arthur Evans, of Cretan exploration fame. Dr. Evans gave a short lecture on "The Palace of Knossos as a Sanctuary and the 'Miniature Frescoes.'" We take the following suggestive passage from a report of the lecture in the *Architect* of November 5: "He drew attention to the evidence that had accumulated throughout the whole course of the excavation of the religious aspects of the great building. It was a sanctuary as much as a palace, and the Minoan kings were also priests. It was unlike other palaces either of the ancient or modern world, in which the demands of cult might be satisfied with a single shrine or chapel. In some respects it might rather be compared to the Vatican, for it swarmed with shrines and halls for ritual functions. The evidence of a whole series of finds had now shown that the chief divinity of Minoan Crete was a virgin goddess akin to Rhea and the Asiatic Artemis, and the Kings of Knossos seem to have administered their realm as her high priests. Besides the pillars of her shrines, the aniconic image of the goddess was the sacred double axe, and the wonderful painted sarcophagus discovered by the Italian Mission at Hagid Triada, near the southern coast of Crete, showed an actual scene of worship in which offerings were being made to a pair of these axes rising from stepped pedestals. The double axe, as was well known, recurred at a later date among the kindred Carian population as the attribute of their Zeus, called from its native name *labrys* 'Labrandeus,' and the view, put forth on philological grounds, that the Cretan Labyrinth derived

its name from a dialectic form of the same name was fully confirmed by the archaeological evidence. The Palace of Knossos was before all things 'The House of the Double Axe,' and was thus the true Labyrinth of tradition."



Four fine views of the rebuilt Selby Abbey were given in the *Architect* of October 29.



An appeal is being made to the county of Lincoln and all lovers of ancient sites to preserve the site and remains of Bardney Abbey. According to a statement by the Vicar of Bardney (the Rev. C. E. Laing), the excavation of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald, commenced on Friday, February 19, 1909. Many visitors have expressed their surprise at the quantity and the quality of the remains already unearthed, though at present only six of the twenty pillars of the nave of the church are uncovered. The architectural features of the church are striking. The chancel is entirely Norman, and had on either side an arcade of four bays. The bases of these remain, showing that the cylindrical portion of each was 7 feet in diameter. The high altar has been absolutely destroyed, but three altar slabs have been uncovered in the side-chapels. The tombstones in the pavement are some of them most remarkable, and include those of four abbots, three priors, one sub-prior and sacristan, one precentor, one rector, one chaplain, one soldier, and some others at present undeciphered. These are full of historical interest, having names and dates clearly showing. The church is 254 feet long, and 61 feet 6 inches wide, with a north transept, and two side-chapels forming a south transept. The expenditure of £1,000 would cover the whole scheme, of which £240 has been raised and £160 expended. The interesting little pamphlet in which the Vicar makes his appeal for help contains some excellent pictures, showing what has already been done on the site.



The historic houses, Nos. 59 and 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which have been threatened with destruction, appear to have been saved for the present. Although for the past 150

years these premises have been divided, they were originally built as one house, having been erected in connection with the scheme suggested by James I. for laying out the fields, which were then waste ground, into walks. Inigo Jones was the architect, and the structure remains, except in some slight details, much the same as it was in his day. The house deserves recognition to-day apart from its value as an example of the work of Inigo Jones, on account of its literary and historical associations. It was, when first built, occupied by the Berties, Earls of Lindsey, afterwards Dukes of Ancaster, and among others who afterwards lived in it were the Earl of Dorset, the poet, and Mr. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, who was shot in the House of Commons in 1812.



In the *Times* of November 1 that journal's Rome correspondent announced an important archaeological find at Belmonte, in Piceno, in the shape of a tomb containing four *bigæ* and a large number of other bronze objects. In a later communication, published in the *Times* of November 12, it was stated that unfortunately, though the contents of the tomb were numerous and important, they were in a very damaged condition. Notwithstanding this, continued the correspondent, "it will be possible to put together the complete remains of five *bigæ*, of each of which have been found the *anlyx*, the frame, the circles of the wheels, and the spokes, all in hollow bronze. One of them, smaller than the other four, seems to have been of a highly ornamental character. A very curious cuirass was found, the breast-plate and back-plate of leather covered with thin bronze plates and attached to each other with bronze shoulder fastenings. Four helmets, greaves for the legs, and nine lances, with some short swords in their sheaths—the latter of wood, which has disappeared almost entirely—complete the armour, which is in very fair condition of preservation. The tomb must have been of some chieftain, as traces of only one skeleton have been found." The discoverer is inclined to date the tomb about the seventh century B.C.



We are indebted to Mr. Sidney Heath for the clever drawing of a ceiling of Forde

House, reproduced on this page. He writes : " Forde House, near Newton Abbot, is a very interesting specimen of a Jacobean manor-house, and one that has happily retained the whole of its interior fittings. These comprise a large quantity of panelling and carving, mantelpieces, doors, etc., and two remarkably fine plaster ceilings, one of which is here illustrated. Among other things to be seen here are some wonderful old wall papers mounted on canvas, and attached to the walls

The Prince of Samos, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has signed a contract with Professor Wiegand, in which the sole right to search for archæological treasures on the Island of Samos is ceded to the Berlin Museum for the space of ten years. Professor Wiegand, who is entrusted with the direction of the operations by the Berlin Museum authorities, is well known through his successful excavations at Miletus and Priene. He has made careful investigations



JACOBEOAN CEILING, FORDE HOUSE, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON.

by means of wooden frames ; and outside, at the back of the house, is a delightful specimen of an old lead rain-water cistern, of great size, and possessing much intrinsic beauty."



The *Corriere d' Italia* of November 9 stated that a Graffito inscription had been discovered in the catacombs of Sebastiano at Rome, dating back to the third century, consisting of the words " Domus Petri."

on the Island of Samos, and is confident that excavations here, too, will bring to light much that is of intense interest. The discoveries made by only a superficial search, which are collected in the museum on the island, and of which Professor Wiegand made a catalogue some years ago, are an indication of what may be found when the work is undertaken scientifically. Several wealthy Germans have contributed substantial sums towards the cost of the excavations, and one

has placed £1,000 at the disposal of the museum authorities for the special work connected with the uncovering of the ruins of the Temple of Heraion.



The Council of the East Herts Archæological Society have issued a notice that the recording of all the memorials it has been found possible to decipher in the churches and churchyards, chapels and burial-grounds in the Hundreds of Braughing and Hitchin in the county of Hertford has been completed for the parishes of (Braughing) Bishop's Stortford, Braughing, Eastwick, Gilston, Hunsdon, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead Abbots, Stanstead St. Margarets, Thorley, Thundridge, Ware, Westmill, and Widford; and (Hitchin) Codicote, Hexton, Hitchin, Ickleford, St. Ippollitts, Kimpton, King's Walden, Lilley, Offley, Pirton, and St. Paul's Walden. The transcriptions have been indexed and bound, and can be consulted personally or by correspondence (if a stamped and addressed envelope is sent) in the library of the Hon. Secretary of the Society, Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford. It is anticipated that the Hundreds of Hertford and Broadwater will be completed next year. The recording of the Hundreds of Cashio and Dacorum is being steadily proceeded with, and there is every reason to believe that by 1911 the whole county will be finished. Although it has not been found practicable, by reason of the cost, to print the inscriptions, indexes of the surnames, giving the parishes in which they are to be found, have been printed for the Hundreds of Edwinstree and Odsey, and may be had of the Hon. Secretary for 1s. each.



A further appeal has been issued for donations to the Diamond Jubilee (1908) Fund of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for the much-needed extension and re-arrangement of the Museum and Library at Taunton Castle. To carry out the work thoroughly, including the very necessary provision of a fire-proof strong-room for the storage of the growing collection of manuscripts and local records, a sum of £650 is needed, towards which about £330 has been already subscribed. Donations will be gladly received by the treasurers or secretaries at Taunton Castle.

During his third term of office as Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, which ended on November 9 last, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny presented to the Kingston Museum a series of impressions from the British Museum of the coins of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon kings who were crowned at Kingston. In all these coins the primary object is the sign of the Cross, generally shown as a cross pattée in the centre of the coin, which is repeated before the King's name in the inscription which surrounds it. The name of the moneyer, and often the name of the mint, are also shown. The first coins are those of King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great. These were all struck at Bath. This king acceded to the throne of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex in 901, and was crowned King of Wessex at Kingston by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, on Whitsun Day, 902. He probably selected Kingston as the seat of coronation, in accordance with the life's work of Alfred the Great, who ever tried to unite the Angles and the Saxons into one kingdom, not with a view to his own aggrandizement, but that, by the strength of union, they might be able to resist the invasions of their common enemy the Danes. Edward the Elder's sister was Queen of the Angles in Mercia, those counties which lie north of the Thames. Kingston was therefore a much more convenient place for both parties to meet than Winchester would have been; and as a happy result of the friendship thus established, we find the Angles and the Saxons ever after fighting victoriously together against the Danish foe until Edward became ruler over all England. Later coins are those of the Kings Edmund, Edred, Edwy, Edward the Martyr, and Ethelred the "Unready." On the same tray is shown a facsimile of the gold jewel of Alfred the Great, found at Athelney, Somerset, in 1693. Dr. Finny has also presented the museum with other objects of local interest—the jewel worn by the mayors and bailiffs of Kingston prior to the use of the mayor's chain, a vase made from the wood of Kingston Bridge toll-gates, and a model of Chertsey Abbey bell on a stand made from the wood of the original beam on which it swung. This bell is made famous in the poem "Curfew shall not ring to-night."

A most interesting find is reported from Breslau, in Silesia. In the course of excavations at Oltitz, near Ratibor, fourteen cave dwellings of the Stone Age have been discovered. The most valuable object brought to light, however, is a female clay figure, representing a goddess. The figure is about 4,000 years old. All sorts of instruments, knives, and drills from the Stone Age have also been discovered.



We take the following note from the *Builder* of November 13: "Grateful as lovers of the picturesque may be for the gradual accumulation of silt which long ago separated the ancient city of Bruges from the sea, and so preserved its quiet, old-world aspect to this day, the people of Belgium have other views. By the expenditure of some two and a half millions they constructed the new seaport of Zeebrugge, which was intended to revive the material prosperity of a once famous industrial centre. Nevertheless, the great forces of Nature still oppose the efforts of man, and, despite persistent dredging, the sea continues to pile up mud and sand to such an extent as to render the new harbour dangerous and of no use save for vessels of small size. So rapid is the accretion of material that last year, after an area of about 250 feet square had been dredged to the maximum depth of some 32 feet, only a month later the depth had decreased by fully 7 feet 6 inches. This does not indicate a very promising future for the port of Zeebrugge, and those who rejoice in the peacefulness and architectural beauties of Bruges need not fear any immediate transformation of the city into a Belgian edition of Leeds or Bradford." The same issue contained two good drawings by Mr. Sidney Heath of the Hungerford Almshouses, Corsham, one giving a general view of the block of buildings, the other showing the north front, with its fine old heraldic wall panel. The *Builder* for the previous week had a long and well-informed article on "The Published Plans of St. Peter's, Rome," in which we think we recognized the "fine Roman hand" of Mr. Tavenor-Perry, whose drawing of Ponte Nomentano, near Rome, appeared in the same issue.



At the sale by auction early in November, at Berlin, of the famous art collection of

Herr Lanna, of Prague, a small wooden reliquary, with gilt copper-plates on the sides, 1 foot high and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, was bought by the Paris art dealer, Seligman, for £6,000. The reliquary was made at Limoges in the thirteenth century. Another plate of coloured copper, also of French origin, fetched £2,900.



The Rector (Rev. Prebendary Reynolds) and churchwarden of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, St. Thomas Apostle, St. Antholin, and St. John the Baptist, in the City, appeal for funds to put the exterior of their church into a proper state of repair. The funds available for the purpose are quite inadequate for the extensive repairs that have to be done from time to time on account of the destructive effect the London atmosphere has on the stone of which the church is built. At the present moment portions of the stonework have fallen, or have had to be removed as dangerous to passers-by. The church of St. Mary Aldermary is situated in one of the busiest parts of the City, opposite the Mansion House Station. It stands on the exact site of one that was built when London was beginning to outgrow the limits of the first Roman wall. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and when the church now known as St. Mary le Bow was built it became known as the "Older Mary," or "Aldermary." The church was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, but it was terribly injured in the Great Fire of London. Its rebuilding was entrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, with the condition that it should be a copy of the former building, which probably accounts for its being in the Gothic style. The church is the burial-place of several Lord Mayors of London, and of Richard Chaucer, an ancestor of the poet; and in it Milton was married to his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, on February 24, 1663. The address of the Rector is 67, Queen Street, E.C., and of the churchwarden (Colonel Vickers Dunfee), 28, Queen Street, E.C.



The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLE- DOWN.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

(Concluded from p. 418.)

TY their local statutes, no Warden (or Master) or any other member could make any deed of surrender of a hospital, guild, etc., without the consent of all the members, which could not be easily obtained. But Parliament, which met on January 16, 1542 (one of the representatives of Kent being Sir Thomas Moyle), erected for the King the "Court of Wards and Liveries" and the "Court of Surveys." Also any member of a corporation was not to have a negative voice (even by the peculiar statutes of their body) upon any grant, lease, or election made by the head and the greater part of the brethren. This was to prepare the way for the destruction of Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*History of the Church of England*, by R. W. Dixon, vol ii., p. 280).

The ninth and last Parliament of Henry VIII., assembled at Westminster, November 23, 1545, when Kent was represented by Sir Thomas Cheney of Shurland in Sheppey, and George Harper of Sutton Valence, passed "an Act for the dissolution of Chantries, Hospitals, and Free Chapels," existing within the last five years, with their lands and rents, all endowments for obits and anniversaries, and the property of all Guilds and Brotherhoods, from the Easter following, were to be surrendered to the King "during the term of his natural life." But Henry VIII. died on January 28, 1547.

The first Parliament of the reign of Edward VI., which met in November, 1547, passed a more sweeping measure to relieve an embarrassed treasury, and those foundations not yet acquired by the Crown—Chantries, Guilds, etc., with all their lands, rents, and endowments, etc.—were to be made over to the King, his heirs and successors for ever (*History of the Church of England (Henry VIII. to Mary)*, by James Gairdner (1902), p. 250).

CHANTRY OF ST. NICHOLAS.

It has been already stated that in 1342 Archbishop Stratford made over to the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the Eastbridge in Canterbury, the income of the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, provided there was an efficient priest found for the services at Harbledown.

Then in 1371 a chantry was founded within the Church of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, by Thomas Newe, who was then the master of Eastbridge Hospital, and he and his successors had the appointment of the chaplain at Harbledown.

The following names of the chaplains from the Registers at Lambeth have been kindly supplied by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A.:

- 1377. John Halgheton, admitted February 24, 1377.
- 1387. John Vagge, February 16, 1387.
- Geoffrey Setryngton, resigned 1400.
- 1400. John Martyn, March 3, 1400, on the resignation of the last chaplain.

Archbishop Thomas Arundel on May 18, 1402, when at the Palace in Canterbury, confirmed a chantry for a priest to serve this hospital to—"The prior and prioress, and the brothers and sisters of our Hospital of Herbaldowne."

The chaplain was to have one house standing against the gate of the hospital, with the meadows and gardens adjoining; also a certain pigeon-house there now conferred on the Hospital of Eastbridge by William atte Well, chaplain, by licence of the King. Also a certain vacant piece of ground, adjoining the hospital, called Clavering. He was to receive two marcs (26s. 8d.) a year, and five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) in payment from the Warden of Eastbridge (out of land at Herne paid by Thomas de Court), and two and a half marcs (£1 13s. 4d.) yearly from the Warden of Eastbridge, payable four times a year, from land at Hothe. When there was a vacancy, the Warden of Eastbridge Hospital was to appoint another priest (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 209).

1410. John Cheyne, rector of Hawkinge, exchanged with the last chaplain, January 17, 1410.
1415. John Bocher, admitted November 29, 1415.
1421. Thomas Barbour, July 5, 1421, on the resignation of the last chaplain. He may possibly be the Thomas Barbour, who was chaplain, 1404-1421, of the Roper Chantry in the Church of St. Dunstan at Canterbury.
1427. John Welling, January 25, 1427, on the death of the last chaplain.
1429. Hugh Nobul, October 11, 1429, on the resignation of the last chaplain.
1430. William, son of John de Terryngton, exchanged here, with the former chaplain, February 11, 1430.
1430. Thomas Gedge, vicar of Rainham, exchanged here with the last chaplain July 14, 1430.
- Walter Gilbert, resigned 1468.
1468. William Robert, on the resignation of the last chaplain, September, 3, 1468.
1473. Richard Smythe, who was rector of Pluckley 1450-1473, exchanged here with William Robert, and died in 1486. By his will, dated June 20, 1485, describes himself as "chaplain of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the church of the hospital at the choir-door before the image of the Holy Cross. To the church he gave 6s. 8d. and his best portifor (or breviary) (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 99).
1486. Robert Lasynby.
1488. Thomas Cottebery, October 27, 1488, on the resignation of the last chaplain.
- Thomas Porter. By his will, dated May 12, 1519, describes himself as "priest of St. Nicholas, Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the chancel of the church. Gave to the church 3s. 4d. and a printed breviary; also 6d. each to the Light of the Rood, St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Katherine, St. George, St. Christopher, the Women, and Jesus over the high altar. Probate October 10, 1524 (*Consistory Wills*, vol. xiv., fol. 52.)
1524. George Hyggis, September 30, 1524, on the death of the last chaplain. In

1534 his yearly salary received from the Master of St. Thomas Hospital, in Canterbury, £6, and in offerings 10s. (*Valor. Eccl.*). In 1556, as "late Incumbent of Harbledown," he was receiving a pension of £6 a year, and was fifty-nine years old (*Arch. Cantiana*, vol. ii., p. 63).

On February 14, 1546, certain Commissioners for Kent were appointed by Henry VIII., to make inquiry concerning the true yearly value of the Colleges, Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*Chantry Certificates*, Roll 29).

"The answer of the Brothers, and the Curate or Chantry-priest of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herboldowne, to certain Articles to them ministered by the King's Commissioners.

"We have a Chantry-priest who hath the care of all the Brothers and Sisters within the said Hospital, and ministereth unto us all the sacraments when need requireth, and sayeth Divine service according to his foundation; and the said Priest is one of the number of the Brothers of the Hospital in part of his stipend. Also the Priest hath exhibited a rental wherein is contained all the revenues and profits unto the said Chantry-priest of the Hospital, and the yearly resolving and deductions being and going out of the same.

"A house where the Priest dwelleth, called Clavering, and an orchard adjoining to the Hospital, by estimation worth, yearly, 13s. 4d.

"A tenement against the Hospital of Harboldowne, with a garden and 4½ acres of land thereto adjoining, by estimation worth, yearly, 22s. 8d.

"Divers land, called Mekynbroke,* in the parish of Herne; which land pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, and payeth yearly to the said Priest £3 6s. 8d.

"Out of Hoth Court, in the parish of Cosmus Blean, the which lands pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury, and payeth yearly 33s. 4d.

* In 1528 Robert Atte See of Herne, held Makenbrooke, by payment to the Hospital of Eastbridge of a yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d., which rent was paid to the Chantry-priest of St. Nicholas Hospital at Harbledown (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 619).

"The said Priest is one of the number of poor Brothers of the said Hospital, and receiveth yearly for his portion, as other doth there, by estimation 33s. 4d. Total £8 13s. 4d." (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 232).

In the first year of Edward VI., the Parliament passed an Act: "That all Colleges, Free-Chapels, and Chantries that were in existence within five years before the first day of this present Parliament (November, 1547), with all their lands, tenements, rents, titles, etc., belonging to them, shall, after the next Feast of Easter (1548), be given to the King, his heirs and successors for ever.

"In every such place where a guild, fraternity, the priest or incumbent of any Chantry *in esse* the first day of this present Parliament, by the foundation, ordinance, or the first institution thereof, should or ought to have kept a grammar-school or a preacher, and so has done since the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, [such] lands tenements and other hereditaments of every such chantry, guild, and fraternity, to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster or preacher for ever, for and toward the keeping of a grammar-school, or preaching, and for such godly intents and purposes, and in such manner and form, as the same Commissioners, or two of them at the least, shall assign or appoint" (*Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, by Henry Gee and W. J. Hardy (1896), p. 338).

"The Commission to survey the Chantries, etc., dated 14 February in the 2 Edw. VI. (1547-1548).

"The Chantry within the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Harbaldon, was founded by William [de Whittlesea], sometime Abp. of Canterbury, to the intent that a Priest, being one in number of the Brothers of the Hospital there, should celebrate Divine service, minister the sacraments, and take care of the said Brothers of the Hospital for ever.

"The yearly value of the lands and possessions appertaining to the same Chantry, £8 13s. 4d.

"Whereof in rent resolute 4s. 8d., perpetual tenth 17s. 4d.; and so remaineth clear to the Chantry-priest, £7 11s. 3d.

"George Higgs is now Incumbent and
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Chantry-priest there, of the age of 51 years' indifferently learned and of honest conversation and qualities, and hath not any other living besides the same Chantry.

"There is not any Vicar there already endowed, and it is requisite one priest or minister to serve there, for there be LXVII. housing people within the foresaid Hospital.

"There is not any grammar-school kept, preacher maintained, or poor people relieved by the same Chantry.

"There hath not been any sale of land or tenements, spoil or waste of woods, or gifts of goods, belonging to the Chantry. Goods there is none" (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, by Nicholas Battely (1703), p. 198).

WILLS OF THE INMATES OF THE HOSPITAL.

From their wills, we learn that some of the brothers and sisters possessed a certain amount of private property in various parts of Kent from which they had come.

Also that the Church of St. Nicholas had a Chapel of St. Thomas (probably the Archbishop), and the following lights: The Rood, Our Lady, St. Christopher, St. George, St. Katherine, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Nicholas (the patron saint), St. Peter, St. Thomas, The Women, and the Jesus light (which was over the high altar).

Unless the burial-place is mentioned, they were buried in the churchyard, and the men describe themselves as a "brother," and the women as a "sister" of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne.

William Polure, dated 12 Nov., 1473. To wife Agnes an acre of land in Herble-downe, called Bercroft; also all other lands and tenements in the same parish to her for life; then to daughter Agatha, if she die, then to my daughter Isabella. Exors.: wife Agnes and Wm. Trendle. Probate 4 Dec., 1473 (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii.).

Richard Gylmyn, 14 Nov., 1479. To the parish-chaplain 4d. To Isabella Sherman 20d. Nicholas Glover, brother of the Hospital, and gate-keeper, to have one tabarde. That John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn my feoffees each have 6s. 8d., and after my death to sell one acre and a rod of land with appurtenances in parish of Seasalter,

which Alice Bolle now holds to ferm; and one piece of land with appurts. in the same parish at Letlyff; and with the money provide a chaplain to celebrate for my soul, parents, benefactors, and all the faithful departed, in the Church of Seasalter for one whole year. Exors.: John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn. Prob. 10 January, 1480 (*Consistory Court*, vol. ii., fol. 465).

John Smyth, 4 Feb., 1484. To the high altar for tithes 6d. Daughter Joan have £6, and one pot after the death of Dionise my wife. Prob. 30 Nov., 1484 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 18).

William a Crouche, 7 January, 1491. Gave to the high altar for tithes and offerings 8d. Wife Elisabeth to have all lands and tenements in the parish of Chilham, and at her death to son Christopher. Residue of movable goods to his wife to dispose at her discretion, and wife with Wm. Read the younger exors. Witnesses: John Brodgare, prior of the said Hospital, Thos. Reynford, John Johnson, and others of the same Hospital. Probate 21 Feb., 1491 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 279).

Michael a Downe, 6 May, 1501. Gave to the high altar 6d., and to the light of St. Nicholas 4d., and of St. Mary 4d. Residue to Thos. a Downe, his son, who with Richard Wilkinson, exors. Messuage, called Foldering, with all lands in the parish of Saltwood, to be sold, and money to pay debts, etc., and the residue disposed for his soul and friends. Probate 11 October, 1501 (*Consistory*, vol. vii., fol. 5).

Thomas Underwood, 4 Sept., 1507. Gave to the high altar 4d., and to the lights of Our Lady, the High Cross, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, and St. Peter, 4d. each. His tenement at Michell Chart, beside Sutton Vallance, to be sold, and the money given in mending foul ways in Chart, Boughton Monchelsey, Challok, and Godmersham. To the Hospital of Harbaldowne 10s. for a pittance; also a taper of 5 lbs. of wax to burn there in the chancel before Our Lady, every holy day at matins, mass, and evensong, and all other working days when the priest sayeth mass, till the taper be all burned up. All his money in Suffolk, as by indentures and obligations, to be disposed in the Church of Medeham there. To John Walker

of Canterbury that married his daughter 3s. 4d., and all moveable goods, and he to be exor. No Probate (vol. 1506-1509) (*Consistory*, vol. ix., fol. 152).

John Kent, 3 April, 1511. To be buried in the Church of the Hospital, before the door of the Chapel of St. Thomas. To the lights of the Cross, Our Lady, St. Thomas, St. Katherine, St. Christopher and St. Mary Magdalene, 6d. each. Daughter Joan to have a coarse girdle, harnessed with silver. Daughter Isabell a frying pan, a pot angle, and a gridiron. Mentions lands and tenements in Stelling next Hardres, and St. Dunstan without Canterbury; and the Brothers and Sisters of St. Nicholas Hospital to have to pray for him, out of his tenement in Stelling, 2s. a year for ever. Daughter Alice, wife of Simon Alyn, to have for life his two tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, then to her son William. Exors.: Simon Alyn and Alice his wife. Probate 12 October, 1529 (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 74).

Katherine Harwold, 8 April, 1533. To the high altar 3s. 4d. To the lights in the Church 8d. That the customs of the House be obeyed—at my burying, month's mind and twelvemonth's mind, at each five masses to be said in the Church. Residue to Sir George Higgs and Sister Maddylowe, who exors. No Probate (vol. 1527-1537) (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 252).*

Although the chantry was suppressed, this Hospital of St. Nicholas at Harbledown continues to the present day in new buildings, as almshouses for aged men and women. The old church contains some interesting seats, or benches, said to be of the thirteenth century. The tower contains four bells, one with the inscription "Johannis est nomen ejus," cast by Henry Jordan of London, who died about 1468.

* These are only short abstracts of the wills. The usual beginning, commending the soul to God and the Saints, etc., has been omitted.



Solisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

BY W. G. COLLINS, AND T. C. CANTRILL,
B.Sc. LOND., F.G.S.,

Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(Concluded from p. 425.)

V. METAL-WORK.

HAD our attention been restricted to the exact limits of the camp as defined by the main enclosure, it might have been assumed on apparently good evidence that to the inhabitants metals were unknown, since there for some years only stone and bone remains of the usual types were forthcoming. But an examination of the soil above the quarry N, on the margin of the annexe, soon revealed the presence of metallic objects.

There the layer of black mould indicative of human influence yields even more than the usual number of bones and potsherds, and in addition large quantities of iron scoria. This material occurs in lumps, ranging up to 6 inches in diameter, some of which are light, while others are almost as heavy as the pure metal.

At first, and for a lengthened period, only the smallest fragments of metal were found, but as time went on a collection was gathered together which includes the following:

Bronze.—Two nodules of irregular form, apparently as they cooled down after fusion, the largest being 1·25 inches long and the smaller ·2 inch; one small strip hardly thicker than ordinary paper, 1 inch long, with a width varying from ·1 to ·2 inch. This was probably a waste fragment from a sheet of metal. One approximately elliptical piece (Fig. 7, E) even thinner than the last, with a transverse diameter of ·65 inch and width of ·4 inch, having at each end a small hole, ·05 inch in diameter, which was first punched and afterward filed smooth on the burred side. This might have been part of a necklace or bracelet.

Iron.—Objects in this metal are so much corroded that in many cases it is difficult to discover the exact form, especially of the more simple objects. Fortunately, however, the more elaborate objects are much less

obscured by rust. The following are the most noteworthy:

Fourteen headless nails or pegs, square in section, of which seven are of the same thickness throughout, while seven are tapering; thirteen similar nails, round in section, of which seven are cylindrical, and six are tapering. Only one of the series has a slight thickening at one end which would serve as a head. In length they range from 2·5 inches, with a thickness of ·25 inch, down to specimens only ·5 inch long and ·15 inch thick. Two

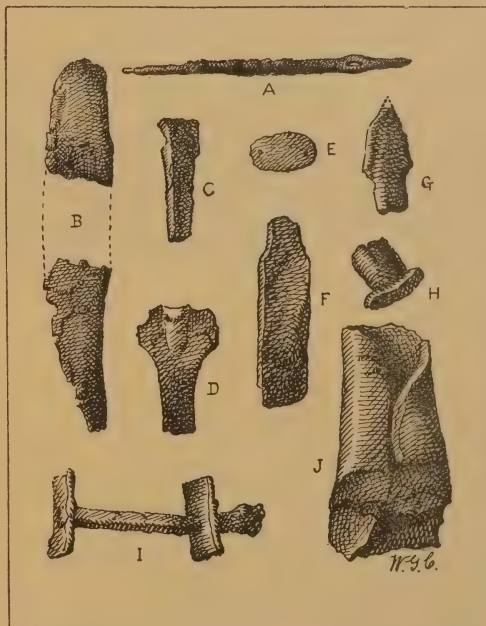


FIG. 7.—METAL OBJECTS FROM SOLISBURY CAMP
(ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$).

nails with well-formed flat heads, ·3 inch across, shanks square in section, of greater accuracy than the preceding, and 1·1 inches long; an object (Fig. 7, F) which may possibly have been a chisel, 1·9 inches long, ·5 inch wide, and ·2 inch thick, with a small head supported by shoulders ·5 inch from the top; another similar object, 1·5 inches long, ·6 inch wide, and ·15 inch thick, closely resembles the last; a square punch or nail (Fig. 7, C), 1·15 inches long, ·2 inch square at one end, gradually increasing to an oblong head ·4 inch wide; five fragments, possibly

of knives, the largest (Fig. 7, B), with portion of a tang, being 1·6 inches long; a rivet (Fig. 7, H), having a flat, irregularly-curved head ·6 inch across, and with a cylindrical shank ·3 inch in diameter, and total length of ·6 inch; a nail-head or bolt-head of irregular polygonal shape, ·6 inch across, with a short piece of shank still in position; an object (Fig. 7, G), which is possibly an arrow-head, is lanceolate in shape, 1 inch long, with shoulders ·6 inch from the somewhat blunt point, from which the lower part curves in to ·25 inch at the extremity; an object (Fig. 7, D), probably the tang-part of a dagger or knife, 1·25 inches long, ·75 inch where widest, curving down to ·25 inch, and showing what appears to be the beginning of a midrib; an example of riveted work (Fig. 7, I), consisting of a central shank of iron approximately square in section, 2 inches long, and ·2 inch thick, which has each end hammered to a flattened head over a small square plate. At present only one end-piece is in its right position; the other is firmly rusted to the shank at ·6 inch from the end. A needle or bodkin (Fig. 7, A), picked up a few yards south-east of K, is the only specimen of metal found on the main enclosure. It is 2·75 inches long, and has a mean diameter of ·15 inch. At each end it tapers to a point. The oval, or possibly oblong, eye, ·15 inch long, is placed ·5 inch from the upper end. Careful examination by the aid of a lens leads to the idea that in forming the eye the upper portion was first split, and then closed up and welded over a small piece of metal having the requisite size and cross-section. Thirty-five fragments, apparently in different stages of working, all show distinct laminated structure. These range in size from one (Fig. 7, J) which is 2·25 inches long by 1·25 inches wide, to a small fragment half an inch long.

The abundance of scoria and metal in different stages of manufacture seems to indicate that the annexe was the site of a bloomery.

The smelting process practised by primitive peoples consists in the direct production of malleable iron from rich ores by means of charcoal.* The only apparatus needed is

a furnace or hearth, and usually a blowing-machine, though this is not indispensable. The operation results in the formation of a mass of impure, spongy, malleable iron, which is then hammered into a rectangular bloom, and further purified by repeated heating and hammering into bars and plates.

The furnaces employed are usually made of well-tempered clay. They are more or less cylindrical in form, and have one or more openings near the bottom for the insertion of the blast-pipe or twyer, and for the running out of the slag and withdrawal of the mass of metal. The blast is provided generally by some form of bellows, though the natives of Upper Burma contrive a furnace in which no artificial blast is employed, and which is in no way dependent on the wind. It is not impossible, however, that in some cases, by placing the furnace in a windy position on a bleak hill-side, or at the end of a wind-swept ravine, advantage could be taken of natural forces. In such a position the furnace would need only a directing screen for a steady and well-nigh continuous blast to be brought to bear on the ore and charcoal within. At Solisbury a breeze is rarely wanting, and a furnace placed at the north-west angle of the plateau would have the additional advantage of proximity to the area of densest occupation, while at the same time such a position would enable the prevalent wind—that from the south-west—to give to the gaseous products of combustion a course least likely to prove unpleasant and dangerous to the occupants and their dwellings.

The length of time which would elapse before the desired result was reached would depend chiefly on the continuance of the wind. Even when obtained, the metal would need repeated heating and hammering to render it available. In time, however, the bloom would be reduced to a thin plate, which could then be doubled up and again beaten, until what we know as malleable or wrought iron was the result. Careful examination of the iron fragments, with their frequent infolded forms and constantly laminated structure, suggests that this may have been the method followed at Solisbury.

We have not as yet discovered any specimens of the ore employed, but not unlikely it was hematite, deposits of which are known

* John Percy, *Metallurgy (Iron and Steel)*, Lond., 1864, p. 254.

to occur, generally as pockets in the Carboniferous Limestone, not far away—*e.g.*, at Great Elm near Frome (within fourteen miles of Solisbury). Indeed, Sir John Evans* records that a lump of this ore was found on the occasion of his visit in 1864. The resultant slag is present, as already related (p. 419), in considerable quantities, and it is highly probable that the pieces of vitrified red clay associated with it are remains of the furnace or hearth.

VI. POTTERY.

Potsherds constitute by far the most abundant of the remains found at Solisbury, and, as they possess a strong fascination for us, every visit to the camp results in an addition to our store. Hence the collection numbers some hundreds of pieces, although the largest measures only 6·5 by 3·5 inches. They have been found mostly at K on the Plan, though some came from other parts of the rampart, such as above the quarries H and N, and also at E.

When set out for the purpose of study, the most striking features are texture and colour; the former being represented by every degree of fine and coarse surface, from the smoothness of ivory to that of the roughest clay straight from the potter's hand. The exterior of some of the vessels was rendered glossy in a way which suggests the use of some kind of varnish or lacquer; and in some cases, at least, a method of burnishing appears to have been employed. Colour is shown in the greatest variety, passing from a cream tint into yellow, through red to brown, and finally in rare cases deepening into an intense dead lustreless black. It is more than probable, however, that many of these varied tints are accidental, and depend merely on the intensity of heat to which the vessels were subjected in firing; bright red, for instance, occurs only in cases where the firing was most thorough, while the grey tint generally indicates only slight baking.

Little can be said respecting the raw material, except that it was a clay, rich in fossil shells, which was derived presumably from the immediate neighbourhood—probably from the Fuller's Earth of the hill itself.

* *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.*, new series, vol. iv. (1866), p. 240.

It was nearly always imperfectly fired, the inner layer being hardly affected, while the exterior became smoked. The vessels seem to have been fashioned entirely by hand, without the help of the potter's wheel.

Among the most interesting fragments are those which once formed parts of rims or lips of vessels, and in connection with these one fact is specially significant: mouldings are either absent altogether, or, where present, are of the most rudimentary character—in that respect presenting a great contrast with

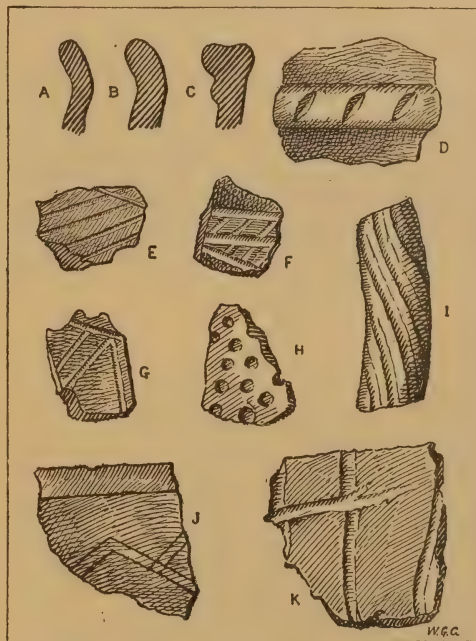


FIG. 8.—POTTERY FROM SOLISBURY CAMP
(ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$).

the usual types of Roman work, which generally show moulded rims of great elegance. In Fig. 8, A, B, and C are sections of typical Solisbury rims, the exteriors being to the left. Fig. 9, C, shows a Roman rim (not from Solisbury) for comparison.

Sherds with ornament are extremely rare; out of hundreds only twelve show portions of meagre patterns which hardly deserve the name. The designs are made up of wavy lines (Fig. 8, I) marked with the thumb-nail or with a pointed stick, oblique lines crossed

(Fig. 8, E, F, G, K), and rough indentations (Fig. 8, H) impressed with a point. Nearly all were applied while the clay was wet, and are most commonly found on the lacquered ware. In one example (Fig. 8, J), the pattern, which consists of simple triangles, was drawn with the aid of a straight-edge or ruler, and seems to have been incised with a fine point—of flint or metal—on the surface after the vessel had been fired and lacquered.

Having examined the pieces in detail, it may be well to consider what the entire vessels were like. Here the rims are useful, especially if the fragment is of fair size; by holding it so that the margin of the rim is horizontal it is quite possible to obtain a suggestion of the general form of the side. The bases, too, are even more certainly helpful, since the portion is an arc of which the centre and consequently the complete circle may be obtained. Attempts to make the base a distinct feature by means of a moulding are uncommon; the side generally merges into the base, with a slightly rounded obtuse angle (Fig. 9, E).

From these data it is possible to gather that most of the vessels were roughly obconical, widening slightly from the base upward, slightly narrowing again to form a neck, and with an unmoulded rim (Fig. 9, A). Others, smaller, are more nearly cylindrical. Others, again, resembled the modern saucepan (without the handle), and were probably cooking-pots. In size the bases vary from about 8 inches in diameter to 3 inches; Fig. 9, E, shows the basal angle of a typical specimen.

In only one instance (Fig. 9, B) has the merest approach to an entire vessel been found. The portions in this case are of slightly baked clay, grey in colour, except on the exterior, which is of a deep lustrous brown, lacquered and polished. The body of this vase was probably less than 6 inches in diameter, approximately oval, with the usual straight unmoulded rim; but the base, unlike most other examples, is rendered distinct by a somewhat deep hollow from which it widens outward in the form of a pedestal.

In two cases the profile of the side of the vessel presents an obtuse angle, about half-

way up—in one instance (Fig. 8, D) marked by a half-round moulding gashed at intervals.

Four other interesting fragments (Fig. 9, D) have ear-like projections pierced for suspension; water-vessels, with four such handles placed horizontally round a gourd-shaped body, were not uncommon in the Early Iron period. Some few fragments are coarsely perforated as if the vessels were used as strainers, nor must this account be closed

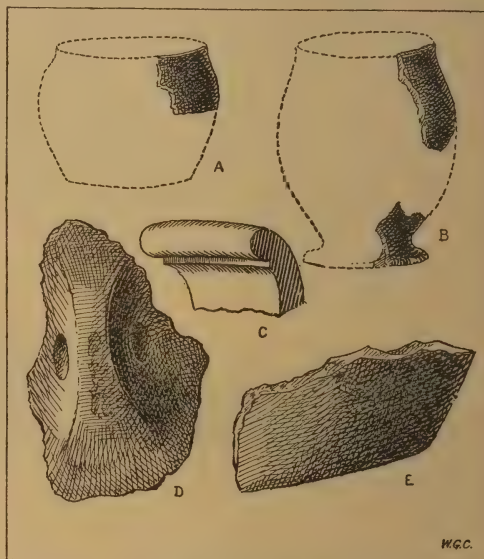


FIG. 9.—POTTERY FROM SOLISBURY CAMP.

A is $\frac{1}{2}$, B and E are $\frac{1}{4}$, C and D $\frac{1}{2}$ linear, approximately.

without mention of a solitary piece of figured Samian ware found at the smelting-place (p. 331) among the remains of slag and iron.

VII. CONCLUSION.

The facts set out in the foregoing pages warrant us in drawing certain tentative conclusions respecting the history of the camp on Solisbury.

The stone implements, including flint cores and polished celts, of the types usually regarded as Neolithic, which have been found at Solisbury by various observers, in considerable numbers by Sir John Evans and less abundantly by ourselves, strongly suggest a Neolithic date for the first occupation of the plateau. None of the pottery

found at Solisbury seems to have been thrown on the wheel, and although wheel-made pottery came in rapidly in the Early Iron period, hand-made examples referable to that period are not unknown in Southern Britain. The character of the Solisbury pottery, however, induces us to refer much of it to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, and there is an absence of certain types of ornament present on the pottery of Glastonbury (of the Early Iron period); but the pedestalled vase (B in Fig. 9), and possibly all the "lacquered" ware, may be of the Early Iron period.

The three small fragments of bronze afford no conclusive evidence of Bronze Age culture, but, granted that the occupation of the plateau began in Neolithic time, there is no reason to suppose the site deserted during the succeeding period.

That iron was not only used but in some rude fashion smelted on Solisbury the abundance of scoria makes manifest; and it is probable that this industry was pursued and the work of fortifying the hill carried out by the Celts of the Early Iron Age. That these people lived and died on the hill the grave with its Celtic skull bears witness. It is doubtful, however, if the occupation of the camp extended into Roman times, though the presence of the fragment of figured Samian ware in close proximity to, if not in association with, the iron refuse, renders it possible that some of the Celtic natives lingered on the hill after the Romans had penetrated into the valley of the Avon.

In the course of some fourteen years of geological surveying in South Wales one of us has had unusual opportunities for inspecting a large number of earthworks of all kinds, but in no single case has a site been met with on which relics are to be picked up so abundantly, and where every yard of soil is so profoundly eloquent of a protracted occupation.

In putting forth these conclusions we do so with a full sense of their tentative character: they are based on the interpretation largely of scattered finds and sporadic sections, and it is probable that the spade of the excavator will bring forth fresh evidence which, however it may modify these opinions, will undoubtedly enlarge our knowledge.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.,

for his Report on the Human Remains; to Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., for identifying some of the bones; and to Mr. J. P. E. Falconer for supplying us with notes for the bibliography.

All the finds have been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution at Bath.

APPENDIX.

Report on Messrs. Collins and Cantrill's Solisbury Hill Skull, by John Beddoe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

This skull has been carefully and well reconstructed from a number of fragments. Several of the measurements which follow are not therefore so trustworthy as if I had made them on a perfect cranium; but I think they are all at least approximately correct.

The skull is of medium size and very regular form; the norma verticalis in particular is a regular oval; in the lateral and occipital views the curves are slightly flattened at the top, but I cannot call the skull platycephalic. The forehead is nearly vertical but dome-like; the glabella has not been preserved. The brow-ridges are but moderately prominent, the back-head is rounded, the orbits squarish, the nose leptorrhine; the zygomata are broken, but the skull has apparently been moderately phanerozygous. The maxilla seems slightly prognathous, but in the absence of the basion I cannot determine in what degree. The chin is long, bifid, and rather narrow. The whole skull is rather thin and light than otherwise.

The femur has a maximum length of 17·3 inches, or 439·4 millimetres; and its length in the oblique position is exactly the same; the bone is pilastered, and the minimum circumference of the shaft is 88 millimetres. The stature deducible, the subject being a male, is by the generally accepted process of Manouvrier 1,637 millimetres or 64·5 English inches. My own calculation would give 1,648 millimetres or 64·91 inches.

LENGTHS.—Glabello-maximum, 187 mm.; metopoinial, 184; glabello-inial, 177; ophryo-maximum, 185; facial, 72 (?) and 121 (?).

BREADTHS.—Frontal minimum, 99 (?); stephanic, 112 (?); zygomatic, 123+; auricular, 113; maximum (p), 143; bigonial, 89 (?).

HEIGHTS.—Basi-bregmatic, 131 (?); ear-height, 117 from upper rim, or 125 from centre of meatus; chin, 38.

ARCS.—Circumference (h), 523; frontal, 130; to lambda, 275; toinion, 328; total sag, 370+ (probably 378 or more if complete, but opisthion is wanting); transverse arc, 314, or from middle ear by bregma, 320; pre-auricular arc, 280 (?).

INDICES.—Of breadth, 76.47; of height, 70.

The capacity of the brain-case seems to be equal or nearly equal to that of the average modern Englishman's, which is put by Pearson at 1,477 cc. and by me at somewhere not much below 1,500. The data for computing it are not very satisfactory owing to the absence of the basion and opisthion, and part of the glabella. The following are the results of several methods. The notes of interrogation indicate those most dependent on the defective measurements:

	Cc.
Pearson and Lee, 13 (basi-bregmatic) -	1,456 (?)
Pearson and Lee, 9 (diametral) -	1,462
Welcker, C. (diametral) -	1,464 (?)
Pearson and Lee, 10 <i>bis</i> (diametral) -	1,480
Manouvrier (diametral) -	1,485 (?)
Pearson and Lewenz, G.F. (peripheral) -	1,488 (?)
Pearson and Lewenz (English male peripheral) -	1,495 (?)
Beddoe (peripheral) -	1,499
Pelletier (diametral) -	1,500
Welcker, D. (peripheral) -	1,503

Here the mean of 6 diametral processes comes out as 1,474 cc., but that of 4 peripheral ones as 1,496; the mean of these would be 1,485, which I take to be the probable capacity; this may be a little greater, but hardly less.

The general character of the skull, free as it is from any decidedly Neolithic or Bronze period characteristics, leads me to concur in the opinion to which Messrs. Collins and Cantrill had come from other trains of reasoning—viz., that it probably belongs to the Celtic period.

Traces of Early Spanish Occupation in Australia.



R. G. LEONARD GARNSEY, of the University of Sydney, New South Wales, sends us the following extracts from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of July 30 and August 2, 1909, with the remark that, "as any period beyond

fifty years seems to be regarded as ancient history in Australia, the supposition of a settlement 300 years ago seems interesting." The *Herald* of July 30 says:

"Mr. Lawrence Hargrave, a resident of Woollahra Point and a scientist of repute . . . claims to have discovered on the rocky plateau of Woollahra Point voiceless but convincing evidences of the presence of Spaniards in Sydney Harbour somewhere about the years 1595-97. The evidences, he says, are in the form of carvings on the upper flat rocks, and ring-bolts on the lower rocks 20 to 30 feet from the water's edge on the eastern side of the pretty little bay and beach at the point. The locality of the carvings is privately owned, but some of it is accessible to the public. Students of aboriginal carvings have known for many years of the rich collection at Woollahra Point, and Mr. Hargrave's deductions will be interesting to those who have not delved beneath the superficial aspect of the markings.

"The scientist's story is best told in his own words. 'It is with no desire to obtrude this matter upon the public as a new discovery that I make my conclusions respecting the carvings and their meaning public now,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'As a matter of fact, I believe some of the facts have been suppressed in the past whenever they have come up; but if we are not going to wilfully shut our eyes to what, to my judgment, are indisputable evidences of Spaniards being settled for some time in the harbour, careening their galleon there and inscribing on the rocks imperishable records of various kinds, then we will be ignoring truth.'

"The markings upon which Mr. Hargrave partly based his story cover a large area, and during an inspection Mr. Hargrave spoke freely of the meaning he had read into them, and he said he had collaterally substantiated them by evidence from old Spanish charts, from the old ring-bolts there and at the Endeavour River, from ingots of copper embedded in the coral in Torres Strait, and from a study of the probable courses taken by the conquerors of the Incas and their land—Peru.

"'The carvings of kangaroos, sharks, and fish are still in a fine state of preservation,' Mr. Hargrave said, 'considering the weather-

ing they have been subjected to for over three centuries. The kangaroos have been cut on the rock by metal tools, not grooved or rubbed into being with flint or other hard stone. The marks of the punching of a gad or pick are perfectly plain, and there is ample proof that the hewers of these grooves possessed a sense of perspective not noted among the true aboriginal carvings and drawings. The ears are not shown one alongside the other, but the left is partly obscured by the right, and the left leg is also only partly shown. But these are mere details compared with the drawing of a human figure on one rock—the carvings, by the way, extend over a large area, and some have been only recently uncovered which are beyond any aboriginal ideas, and apparently of great antiquity. The figure shows certain distinctive characteristics of a partially-armed man, with a ruff on one side of the neck and a guard on the other, to arrest the stroke of a sword.'

"Mr. Hargrave explains by the simple process of studying old Spanish history, and putting two and two together. But there is to his mind even more conclusive proof that Spaniards used the little cove between Woolahra Point and Point Piper as a camping ground while they careened their sailing vessel and scraped her clean near the rocks on the eastern side of the bay, where there was water deep enough to float a large vessel.

"'In this rock,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'are two old rings of iron, leaded in, from under which the rock has weathered away about an inch. These rings were used to fasten the ropes attached to the masts of the vessel, to heel her over, so that each side of the hull could be exposed for cleaning. They are much rusted with age now, and an attempt has evidently been made to try to break one off, without success. They were of no use for holding small boats, as they would have been placed closer to the water if that had been their purpose.'

"Mr. Hargrave's most curious evidence is, however, afforded by a chart of a vessel's course on the top of an exposed rock alongside Major Donald's residence. Part of this rock is covered with a made garden, and part with a quantity of loose soil washed

upon it, and now grass-covered during the past two and three-quarter centuries.

"'It seems,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that the Spaniards who came here selected this point as being the best adapted for their purpose. The vessel was foul, and the position of the rocks below and the depth of water made it an admirable place for careening her after a long voyage. The top of the plateau made an ideal camp, giving an outlook over the harbour, and strategically a strong position from landward. There the camp was established, and a tank cut in the rock to supply the company with water is still in existence. It was cemented round in the time of Sir Daniel Cooper, who owned the whole point until its subdivision about ten years ago, and utilized as a lily pond. I have not the least doubt that all these carvings and marks are the work of Spaniards and the slaves they brought with them from Peru after the conquest of the Incas when they sailed in search of the great Southern land, which they expected would yield much gold. How the carvings have come to be made with such indications of the use of metal tools is accountable by the use of pointed copper gad-like tools, fashioned from ingots of copper brought for the specific purpose of making tools and weapons on the vessel. These people knew a method of tempering copper to make it hard. The chart appears now merely as a series of boat-shaped depressions running along the top of the rock near Major Donald's residence, but read with the history of the doings of Admiral Mendana about the year 1595, they indicate many days' journeys in directions generally north and south. Otherwise the regularity and compass exactitude of the course would be utterly inexplicable from the aboriginal research aspect.

"'From the early records it is learned that Lope de Vega, one of the officers under Pedro Fernandez de Queiroz, who was a captain in Admiral Mendana's small gold-seeking and colonizing fleet which sailed from Callao and discovered the Marquesas, left his companions with his vessel. All the officers and ships of this fleet were accounted for except Lope de Vega and his ship. De Vega probably parted company with his colleagues a little south of the Ellice Group,

and, taking advantage of the south-east trade winds, would shape a course that would bring him with a clean ship to the Australian coast about Port Macquarie. With a dirty ship he would fetch the land further north. The rock chart here shows twenty days' sail south, which would mean as far south as Cape Howe, and the trend of the journey after striking Australia is perfectly plain. During their camp in Sydney they made many carvings. After leaving Port Jackson, they went north to see how far the land extended, and they careened again at the Endeavour River, where Captain Cook afterwards careened. They were afterwards ashore at Jervis Island, and were probably ultimately wrecked.'

"Mr. Hargrave has traced the supposed course of this vessel for a considerable distance with the aid of evidence furnished him by the Rev. Dr. Lawes and other friends, and the conclusions he has arrived at will shortly be communicated to the Royal Society.

"Mr. Hargrave also supplied the following statement: 'Here is a track chart cut in the rock showing the courses and daily sails of the ship in the Tasman Sea, all among the fishes, after the well-known way the old cartographers distinguished sea from land in their productions. Here are the men and animals of the newly-discovered country, as shown by the old map-makers on their plans. Here is the owner's image in sabots, knee-armour, and ruff collar. The ornament in the middle of his forehead perhaps a great emerald that once graced an Inca's crown. The to us awful immodesty of the times is clearly shown, telling of drawn-sword nuptial or instant death to the women of conquered races. Here are indications that a large extent of flat rock has been covered and sodded since the occupation, and that inscriptions or figures are concealed by a few cartloads of soil. Here are the very ringbolts, 55 feet apart, where the ships careened, giving some idea of the size of the ships, as they would be spaced as far apart as the fore and main masts of the vessel: 20 vara, 55'64 feet; 10 estado, 55'64 feet; 5 estadal, 55'64 feet. Can it be mere chance that the old Spanish measures of length so nearly fit these careening ringbolts? The question is,

Have we sufficient regard for the evidence of our sense to seek and acknowledge truth, or shall we ignore, suppress, and destroy?'

"Mr. Hargrave is of opinion that if more of the rock be exposed by the removal of the thin soil covering it other instructive carvings will be found. It will be very easy to do this. On one rock not long uncovered the old marks have not weathered at the edges, but are still seen to be of great age."

The *Herald* of August 2 says:

"There are other evidences of early Spanish occupation in Australia besides the case recently referred to by Mr. Lawrence Hargrave at Woollahra Point. There is no doubt that the wreckage discovered at Port Gladstone, Queensland, soon after attempts were made to settle that part of the continent, belonged to a Spanish expedition. Some authorities associated the remains with De Queiroz and his squadron. Extracts from this navigator's memorial to the King of Spain are adduced to establish the identity of the place. Although the identification of Port Curtis and Keppel Bay with the regions visited by De Queiroz during that expedition—and by him named Australia del Espiritu Santo—appears questionable, because he described the natives as whites, yellows, mulattos, and blacks, the evidence of some Spanish wrecks seems adequate as to settlement by the same people. Where it is affirmed that De Queiroz revelled in abundance of fruits and such garden products as pumpkins and other vegetables, the colonizing expedition headed by Colonel Barney saw none of these good things, and went very close to starvation. The survey party which went to Gladstone in 1853 found embedded in the sand at South Trees Point a brass cannon, a pivot gun about 5 feet long, with a bore of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a fairly good state of preservation. The inscription was Santa Barbara, 1596. Further on, at Facing Island, on the ocean side, well up in the bush, with the sand and vegetation as a rampart against the effects of the sea, lay the remains of a Spanish ship of very ancient type. She had been there so long that huge oak trees had grown up through her timbers. A local squatter prospected for treasure, but found none. Again, on a projecting detached

rock at Auckland Point, there was found by the surveyors a remarkable carving of the face of a man in the solid stone. A date was inscribed thereon, which was either 1600 or 1800, probably the former. At South Tree Point there were other suggestive features. An extensive clearing of timber had been carried out at some remote period, because the vegetation there was mostly of the stunted order, and did not reafforest quickly. Two wells had been sunk, and were lined with sawn timber, which was not Australian. There were traces of a building in which teak had been used, and a stone fence, partly buried in the sand, was discovered. The stone must have been carried some distance, as there was none locally of the same sort. A large block of stone, with a smooth surface, was noted by the surveyors as having been part of a forge. The conclusions then reached were that long before Captain Cook sighted Australia a Spanish ship had been wrecked there, and had attempted to form a settlement. Probably the blacks eventually descended upon them, and wiped them out. If it was a colonizing expedition and failed, the result was not any more disastrous in that respect than the settlement founded at Gladstone in 1846 under the supervision of Colonel Barney."



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

By A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

(Concluded from p. 430.)



KNOSTON alias Knossington. Richardus Close, Willmus Turner, habent ad reparanda reliqua quæ deficiunt scilicet de sedilibus calice cum patena transcriptro Registri baptizatorum operculo feretri 15 Julii 1663 comparuit Thomas Willcox alter gardianus modernus et allegavit patrem suum Thomam Wilcox

olim ad 39 annos elapsos calicem argenteum insignibus propriis ornatum ecclesiæ de Knoston dedisse cum his verbis viz^t Thomas Willcox generosus hoc poculum dedit ecclesiæ de Knoston aut consimilibus verbis in calice predicto celatis dictumque poculum ad tempus expugnationis Burgi Leicestræ ut dicitur vi ablatum fuisse ex ædibus Johannis Bell guardiani ecclesiæ predictæ anno Domini 1625 (*sic*) jam defuncti in præsentia Johannis Bell filii dicti defuncti citati respondentis y^t he heard his owne Wife say y^t the soljours came into y^e house of this Rondent's father & tooke out of an high cupboard there y^e Comunion Cup & y^t she saw a soljour have it in his hand & y^t y^e same soljours tooke away y^e said defunct as prisoner & carried him away wth them et ulterius respondentis y^t he this rondent hath heard his father say y^t y^e said soljours took wth y^e cup out of y^e cupboard in money about 5 or 6^{li} & as they went wth his said father in Burrough feild one of y^e souljours turned downe his bootes & another of y^e soljours seeing y^e money in y^e top of his bootes came to y^e same soljour & said Thou shalt not have y^e cup & the money too et dictus Johannes Bell ulterius respondendo allegavit y^t y^e said cup was brought according to custom after y^e coion ended by the P^{ish} Clarke to the rondent's said father being Churchwarden & was left in manner aforesaid ut credit Unde facta fide &c. per dictum Bell de veritate et credulitate sua in premissis Dominus dictum Bell sine feodis dimisit et monuit dictum Thomam Willcox guardianum modernum ad providendum alium calicem cum patena aliquali inscriptione vice prioris insculptum citra prox Michaelis.

In Gartre only 10 parishioners presented for not coming to Church exclusive of Quakers, of whom 7 were presented at North Kilworth & 3 at Market Harborough. There were six presentments of parents for neglecting to have their children baptised.

Goscote.

Humberston. Thomas Worth et Thomas Johnson oeconomi for not keeping y^e Bells & Clocke in order & for want of ropes also for y^e same 19 Junii 1662 citati præconisati comparuerunt et fassi sunt [15^d] horologium reparatione per multos annos indiguise et

adhuc indigere aliter negavit unde Dominus monuit ad reparandum et certificandum citra festum Sancti Michaelis prox 26 Nov. 1662 [4^d] Johannes Harris et Willelmus Worth gardianus vetus certificant horologium reparatum fuisse et esse et fecerunt fidem de veritate unde salvis feodis dimittuntur.

Eosdem Mr Angel surrogatus monuit ad providendum suppellicium honestum juxta librum precum publicarum citra dominicam prox et ad certificandum.

Segrave. Robtum Wyld pro fama incontinentiæ cum Gratia Shephard de eadem soluta 12 Julii 1662 comparuit et fatendo famam negavit factum et petiit se admitti ad purgandum voluntario juramento sui ipsius et quatuor compurgatorum et intimationem publicari dictamque Gratiam Shephard quæ caveri* fecit citandam ad objiciendum in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Leic. 28 instantis Julii et ad certificandum de publicatione intimationis in eodem 28 Julii Johannes Frere apparitor introduxit mandatum citationis cum certificatorio de executione ejusdem prout in pede factaque præconisatione pro dicta Gratia Shephard reaque comparente factaque præconisatione pro dicto Roberto Wyld comparuit dictus Wyld et introduxit mandatum intimationis cum certificatorio de executione ejusdem prout in pede factaque trina vice præconisatione pro omnibus in genere et pro dicta Gratia Shephard eaque comparente personaliter et nemine alio comparente Dominus pronuntiavit eos contumaces et procedendum fore decrevit Deinde objecto articulo eoque negante et petente admitti ad purgationem cum compurgatoribus quatuor vicinis suis qui vitæ suæ notitiam habuerint viz^t Will. Reade gen. de Ratcliffe super Wreake ad mille passus de Segrave distantis Thoma Wyld de Segrave Husbandman Willmo Brewen de eadem, Husbandman et Thoma Waterman de Barrow super Soar consimile distantis Husbandman quos petiit admitti in præsentia Gratiae Shephard objicientis. Then follows in detail the evidence given by Grace Shephard. She

* The Caveat is interpolated as follows: Caveatur ne qua recipiatur purgatio dicti Wyld de crimine incontinentiæ cum dicta Gratia Shephard juxta famam commisso quæ jam pridem a partu in lecto apud oedes. Dusterfield viduæ parochiæ Sanctæ Margaretæ Leic. decumbit nisi vocetur ipsa dicta Gratia Shephard quæ caveri fecit 12 Julii 1662.

alleged that on one occasion when they were together her master Thomas Wakelyn had gone for ale. Robert Wyld negavit constanter et audacter & in particular stated that Thomas Wakelyn "was a verie old man unable to goe for ale being aged about foure score & ten yeares & y^t no credit is to be given to her sayings either in y^t or other y^e p'ticulars afore expressed" in præsentia Willelmi Bosse affirmantis y^t y^e said Grace Shephard &c. (the evidence of W^m Bosse tended to show that Grace Shephard was an utterly dissolute woman) Unde Dominus dictum Wyld admittendum fore decrevit Deinde ad statim adhibita pia monitione dictus Robertus tactis voluntarie et deosculatis evangeliis affirmavit se numquam carnalem cum Gratia Shephard habuisse copulam Deinde prefatis quatuor compurgantibus voluntarie jurantibus super sacrosanctis se respective credidisse et credere dictum Robertum Wyld vera jam jurasse Dominus pronuntiavit eum canonice purgatum et restituendum bonæ famæ.

Segrave. Sce. Margaretæ Leic. Eandem Gratiam Shephard pro incontinentia Partum illegitimum nuper habuit 28 Julii 1662 comparuit et fassa est &c. Unde Dnus injunxit ad pœnitendum bina vice semel in ecclesia Sancta Margaretæ Leic. ubi prolem edidit et semel in ecclesia de Segrave predicta et ad certificandum in prox.

Belgrave. Licentia fabrefaciendi materiam ligneam Thomæ Wall fabro ligneano.

License granted 5th Aug^t 1662 by Sir Edward Lake, Bart., Vicar-General, for executing repairs within the Deaneries of Sparkenhoe, Guthlaxton, & Gartree.

Somerby. Similar license within the Deaneries of Goscote & Framland granted 8th Aug^t 1662 to Francis Egglefield faber murarius. Testimonial signed by Sherard exhibited.

Scaford. Similar license within the Deaneries of Goscote & Framland granted 29 August 1662 to John Fan the Father & John Fan the son Plumbarii et Vitrearii.

Ashby Folville. 2nd Aug^t 1662 Henry Eyton, M.A., Vicar of Ashby Folville, excused himself from immediate compliance with 14 Car. II. on the ground that the Book of Common Prayer could not immediately be obtained & promised compliance

when he received the book & the excuse was admitted.

Asfordby. 3rd Aug^t 1662. Francis Hill, M.A., Rector of Asfordby, did the like.

Edmundthorpe. Quia Johannes Wright clericus ultimus Incumbens rectoriam suam deseruit et non subscripta declaratione juxta actum Parl. anno 14^o Car. II. &c. Dominus decrevit decimas &c. sequestrari debere (Thomas Smith of Edmundthorpe & Peter Wilbourne of Wymondham churchwardens to be the sequestrators).

In Visitatione &c. de Goscote in ecclesia parochiali de Melton Mowbray tenta sexto die Augusti anno Dni 1662 coram eodem Rev. Patre &c.

Detecta Sequuntur.

As to Alexton, Beeby, Cussington, South Croxton, Dalby sup Wolds, Howby, Hoton, Hungarton, Loddington, Prestwold, Ragdale, Rearesbie, Rotherby, Thrussington, Tugby, Walton sup Wolds, Thurmaston, Wikeham & Cawdwell, Saxleby & Seagrave, presentments were made that the surplice, book of Canons, Homilies, & the like were wanting. At Thurmaston a font also wanting.

Frisby sup Wreake. Hugo Milner, Robertus Trentham, gardiani veteres, Johannes Seagrave, Willelmus Milner, gardiani novi, præsentant that there was formerly a little bell that was sould for the towne's use to buy a clocke, also there is a sufficient surplice in making. In ædibus Mariæ Luffenham infra parochiam Sancti Martini Leic. 7 Novembris 1662 coram magistro Angel &c. comparuit personaliter Nicolaus Sharpe generosus citatus ad hodie comparendum in ecclesia Sancti Martini Leic. et objectis articulis respondendo fassus est se vendidisse nolan articulatam in usus ecclesiæ ad procurandum horologium in campanili ecclie predictæ in cujus provisione totum pretium nolæ scilicet 3 libri et tantumdum (*sic*) amplius sumptibus parochianorum de et cum consensu parochianorum erogatum fuit et exhibuit certificatorium sub manibus vicarii œconomorum veterum et Roberti Steele in testimonium Unde Dominus assignavit ad audiendum in prox. 11 Decembris 1662 comparuit et Dominus facta fide de veritate per Sharpe ratione certificatorii dimisit dictum Sharpe.

Also there was a Legacie given to the schole w^{ch} great p^{te} of it is lost.*

Sileby. In this parish 31 parishioners were presented for not coming to Church.

There is also a presentment by the Churchwardens, "They have not a Minister."

Siston. Hanna Sampson & John Benskin, farmers of the rectory presented for default of repaireing the floore windowes & roofe of the Chancell. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit Johannes Benskin personaliter pro se et nomine conjunctorio dictæ Hannæ Simpson amitæ suæ respondendo dicit y^e defaults articulate were before this Respondent's coming to y^e place articulate et petiit se dimitti & y^t they may be charged wth y^e repaires through whose defaulte y^e ruines articulate happened. Unde Dominus dictum Johannem Benskin salvis feodis dimisit donec quis se fecerit partem et quoad dictam Hannam Sampson continuavit causam statu quo in prox. Henricum Bolter de Ratcliffe sup Wreake clericum, not long since Vicar of our p^{ish}, for defacing the Vicarage house, for pulling downe an additionall bay of building that stood at the house end, & for pulling down a chamber that was in an outhouse belonging to the said Vicarage house. 14 8^{bris} 1662 comparuit et objectis respondendo allegavit se compositionem cum successore Davide Parry fecisse de premissis dilapidationibus et preterea beneficium oblivionis per Regiam Majestatem auctoritate parlamenti sibi et aliis in universum concessam sibi indulgeri petiit unde Dominus dimisit.

Eundem Henricum Bolter for cutting downe two Trees growing in the Churchyard

* There is no doubt that many charitable benefactions were lost in the Civil War, and during the period of the Commonwealth party, partly perhaps owing to the suspension of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The following is an extract from Archdeacon Outram's Commission referred to in a previous note: "His Lordship intends (God willing) to bring with him a Commission for Charitable uses for every County at this his next Visitation, & doth therefore desire that the Ministers & Churchwardens & others concerned prepare their complaints & proofes accordingly if they know any charitable gifts or legacies abused." There are several presentments relating to charitable bequests in the records of Visitations preserved in the Leicester Archdeacons Registry, but separate returns (and these only for a few parishes) only for the beginning of the eighteenth century.

under pretence of repaying the Vicarage house & for converting the same to his owne private use & benefit; this was done as near as we can remember in the yeare of our Lord 1645 or thereabouts. 14 Octobris 1662 objectis respondendo allegavit horreum et domum ad vicariam pertinentem ante ipsius adventum ruinosam fuisse seque mansionem ipsius expensis reparasse et duas arbores materiam pro reparatione structuræ suppeditasse et preterea beneficium oblivionis &c.

Elizabetham Pollard viduam for keeping Conventicles 17 Sept. E. P. produced Vicars Certificate of her having attended Church & was discharged.

Anna Morrell jun. for saying that the minister doth pray for witches & devils in that part of the Litany where the Church prays for all that travell by land or by water.

Another presentment taken apparently of the same person. Anna uxorem Josie Morrell alias Webbe for saying she would not come to Church to hear divine service because the marke of the beast was there.*

[15^d] 27 Nov. 1662 citatus preconisatus comparuit Edwardus Swettnam [4^d] generosus et introduxit certificatorium sub manibus vicarii et œconomorum de conformitate dictæ Annæ unde facta fide &c. Dominus salvis feodis dimisit.

Tilton. Rich. Freeman, W^m Stubbs, gardiani novi præsentant, "We do want a booke of homilies, a booke of Canons, [15^d] a table of degrees of marriage, & a surplice & an hood" 27 Jan^{ri} 1662 comparuerunt et certificaverunt omnes defectus [4^d] suppletos factaque fide de veritate Dominus salvis feodis dimisit.

Manwaring S. T. P. our Vicarage house is out of repaire. There is a note in the margin, "Mortuus."

Wimeswold. 54 parishioners presented for absenting themselves from Church.

3 for having 4 children unbaptised.

6 " " 6 " "

5 " " a less number unbaptised (or the number not stated).

* In "The Anatomy of the Service Book" the surplice is called a "rag of the ceremonies, worse we dare aver than that plague-sore clout which was sent as should appear to infect Master Pym & the rest of the House, a Babylonish garment menstruous cloth, &c."

Thorpe Setchfield capella. Thomas Duckett gardianus præsentat, "We want a Minister to serve y^e cure." 27 Januarii comparuit et respondet magistrum Wright vicarium ecclesiæ sive parochialis ecclesiæ apud capellam deservire et eo intuitu obventiones "hay silver" recipere Unde facta fide salvis feodis Dominus dimisit.

Gaddesby. Magistrum Ward de Rodeley presented for not serving the cure nor procuring any to do it for him but twice this half year.

Johannes Burbage, Josephus Franke, gardiani veteres Johannes Thorpe, Willelmus Cooke, gardiani novi, present that they want a surplice & therefore desire that they may have a Minister that will doe the cure orderly.

Grimston. Johannes Neale, Johannes Burton, gardiani veteres Clemens Simpson, Willelmus Morris, gardiani novi We present there is some Catholiques which never come to the Church which we leave to the Judges determination (no inquiry made apparently in consequence of this presentment).

Ratcliffe sup Wreake. Henricus Boulter, Vicar of Ratcliffe, pleaded that the booke of Common Prayer could not be procured, promising compliance when he received it, & his excuse was admitted.

Tugby capella de East Norton. 17 Oct. 1662 comparuit Robertus Hill vic et petiit licentiam succidendi fraxinum in cæmeterio capellæ de East Norton in usum mansi vicariæ Unde Dominus ratione testimonialis Richardi Locksmith Vic de Loddington et Johannis Waybred rectoris de Skeffington concessit prout petitur.

On the 17th Sept^r 1663 Sir Edward Lake, Vicar Gen^l, granted a commission to John Waybred, R. of Skeffington, W^m Tookey, R. of Galby, & two others "pro lustratione præmissorum" the proctor for Robert Hill, Vicar of Tugby, having alleged that W^m Brisby, the late Vicar, had left the Vicarage in decay and erected a certain house called Mutthouse.

There are few presentments of parishioners for not going to Church or neglecting to have their children baptised except at Sileby & Wymondham, & in hardly any case was any order made by the Court. There are one or two presentments of reputed Anabaptists,

Framland.

On the 14th Aug^t 1662 Immanuel Bourne, rector of Wallham sup le Wolds, & Gilbert Woodward, rector of Rotherby, brought a letter directed to the surrogate sealed & signed by Anthony Marshall, D.D., William Hanstead, John Richerson, Thomas Daffy, Gilbert Woodward, Christopher Wright, & John Dowell, praying to be excused from immediate compliance with the Act of Parliament 14 Car. II. on the ground that the book of common prayer could not be had, & promising compliance when they received it, & the excuse was admitted.

21 Aug^t 1662 William Robinson presented a similar letter signed by Ralph Hotkin, Rector of Knipton, John Muston, Vicar of Scalford, William Clarke, Vicar of Ab Kettleby cum Hollwell, Robert Harrison, Rector of Wiverby, Steven Dixon, Vicar of Barketon & Plungar, John Kelham, Vicar of Stonesby, Thomas Briggs, Vicar of Thorpe, Thomas Mulcher, Rector of Saxby, Will Richardson, vic. of Garthorpe, Barth. Wright, Rector of Coston, Natt. Ash, Vicar of Sproxton, & John Holden, Vicar of Eaton, which was similarly accepted.

FRAMLAND.

In visitatione primaria &c. eisdem die et loco quibus decanatus de Goscot etiam decanatus de Framland &c.

As to Ab Kettleby, Barketon, Burton Lazars, Buckminster, Coston, Croxton Kerial, Clawson, Dalby Parva, Eyton, Eastwell, Freeby, Howes, Knipton, Nether Broughton, Plungar, Saltby, Statherne, Saxby, Scalford, Thorpe Arnold, Walton sup Wolds, & Wiverby, presentments were made that Surplice, book of Canons, & other things were wanting.

In most of these cases the surplice, book of homilies, canons, &c., seem to have been supplied by the Churchwardens & certificates produced without much difficulty or delay. Seventy-three parishioners were presented for not coming to Church, & in the case of this Deanery all the orders made by the Court are set out, from which it will be seen that no penalty was inflicted in the majority of the cases. There were six presentments

for not having children baptised, in which only one order was made.

Bottesford. Hugonem Clater for not coming to the Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet "he can say litle to it." Unde Dominus injunxit ad frequentandum &c. et certificandum in prox et monuit ad solvendum feodum in prox.

Buckminster. W^m Ascough presented for not coming to the Church. 17 Oct. 1662 comparuit Joseph frater [15^d] dicti Willelmi Ascough et introduxit certificatorium sub manu Samuelis Dixon et idem vicarius certificavit se vidisse reum in ecclesia et presertim tempore sepulturæ Helenæ uxoris Jacobi Reade de Sewsterne defunctæ et dictus Josephus petiit reum dimitti Unde salvis feodis Dominus eum dimisit.

Croxton Keryall. Edwardum Hallam for not coming to the Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet frivole Unde Dominus Vic. Gen. injunxit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum in prox : et dictus Hallam subrisit "I thinke I shall not be there."

Dorotheam Smith et ejus filiam Francisam Smith, pro simili. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuerunt et respondent frivole Unde Dominus monuit similiter ut contra Hallam.

Cold Overton. Elizabetham Taylor for not coming to the Church. 18 7^{bris} 1662 excommunicata prout apparet in libro excommunicationum. 16 Julii 1664 comparuit voluntarie [18^d] dicta Eliz. Taylor et humiliter petiit beneficium absolutionis a sententia excommunicationis contra eam [4^d] emanata Unde facta fide de parendo juri ac servando mandata ecclesiæ Dominus eam absolvit et restituit et monuit eam ad frequentandam ecclesiam parochialem et ad certificandum de conformitate sub manibus Ministri et gard. in secundam Curiam prox.

Edmundthorpe. Johannem Wright clericum presented for not reading the booke of comon Prayer & also for refusing to give the Sacrament. 19 Sept. 1662 comparuit et respondet he is not incumbent there. Dimittitur donec aliquis &c. fecerit partem.

Robertus Bickerstafte, Johannes Cecil, gardiani veteres Thomas Smith, Petrus Wilbourne, gardiani novi. They want a surplisse, but the reason is y^t y^e Minister will not weare (it).

27 Jan. 1662 comparuit Smith gardianus novus et fassus. Dominus vic. gen. monuit ad providendum suppellicium et ad certificandum citra secundam (curiam). Prefatum Johannem Wright for cutting ashes of the Glebe land & for the parsonage house being out of repaire.

19 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit respondet y^t he cut some trees articulate & employed them in reparation of y^e parsonage house unde dimittitur ut supra.

Howes. James Kempe & his wife presented for not coming to Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et tam pro se quam pro uxore respondet se presbyterum non habere et quoad Magistrum Shuttleworth qui ultimo incumbibat non fuit in ordinibus Unde Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam de Claxton vel Harby et ad certificandum in prox.

27 Jan. 1662 apparitor introduxit certificatorium de frequentanda ecclesia et fecit fidem prout in certificatorio sibi per dictum Kempe tradito ex confessione Richardi Julyan gardiani Unde M^r Angel surrogatus salvis feodis dimisit.

Henricum Doubleday et uxorem pro simili. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit respondet frivole Unde Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum.

Knipton. Willelmum Beale clericum parochialem. Our P^{'ish} Clarke w^{ch} we have now is not a fitt man for the place.

19 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit et Dominus ex informatione Radulphi Hotchkin rectoris certificatus de idoneitate dicti Beale eundem dimisit sine feodo.

Knipton. Edwardum Grewcocks for having children [18^d] unbaptised. 22 Junii 1663 introduxit certificatorium sub manibus rectoris et economorum de baptismo unde facta fide Dnus salvis feodis dimisit [15^d] moderatis feodis.

Isabella uxor dicti Edwardi Grewcocke presented for not coming to Church 22 Junii 1662 in persona viri Isabella ux. absolvitur et certificata [18^d] conformitate salvis feodis dimittitur.

Kirby Belers. George Latham & Elizabeth Latham for not coming to the Church 7 Novembris 1662 Certificate of conformity produced by apparitor in both cases.

Melton Mowbray. Martin Wormewell &

Thomas Storer gardiani veteres, & Francis Booth & the said Thomas Storer gardiani novi present that there was a Chappell in the towne of E. Kettlebie (Eye Kettleby) in the p^{'ish} of Melton Mowbray w^{ch} is now converted into a barne by Thomas Wilcockes, Thomas Cloudesley, & Edward Garner, & the place reported to be the Chappell yard is now plowed upp by the persons aforesaid* & a bell w^{ch} did belonge to the said Chappell is taken away by the ladie Carey & sould to one M^r Henry Trigge now livinge in the towne of Melton Mowbray & what els is required of us in the booke of articles shall be p^{'vided} very shortly.

Prefatos Thomam Wilcockes, Thomam Cloudesley et Edwardum Garner, presented ut supra. 19 7^{bris} 1662 citati preconisati comparuerunt et objectis respondendo asseruerunt y^t y^e Chappell arlate within 20 yeares last had beene sometimes an ale-house, sometimes a hogge-sty, & in y^e deare yeare these rondents Thomas Wilcockes, Thomas Cloudesley, & Edward Garner repaired it & laid corne therein to be sould to y^e poore, & that they have solde the same about these 3 or 4 yeares wth y^e ground about it y^t it was no burial place wthin y^e memory of man w^{ch} were ploughed up & are so et aliter respondent negare Unde Dnus eos dimisit nisi quis se partem fecerit.

Prefatam Dominam Carey ut supra. In ecclesia Sancti Martini Leic. 31 Jan. 1662. Thomas Cloudesley nuntius introduxit certificatorium sub manibus gardianorum de nova campana sive nola per eundem Thomam Cloudesley provisa in usum capellæ de E. Kettleby vice campanæ articulatae et fecit fidem de veritate Unde Dominus acceptavit

* The following is an extract from the *Liber ex Officio* of the Archdeacon's Commissary, 1661-1663:

"Redmile. Richard Pears presented by 21 May, Thomas Browne & John Bateman, 1663, for abusing the Communion Tabell & making it a Taylor's bord to cut out worke in the chancell of Redmile & making up garments there. 26 Jan. 1663 comparuit et respondendo fassus est y^t he being a Taylor about a twelvemonth since did cut out a cushion for the pulpit of Redmile arlate upon the Coion Table & make it up there, & teaching schoole did before he was licensed in y^e teaching of petties there make or mend his own clothes, but since y^e Canons came forth he this Rondent hath, & will forbear to do y^e like or other such worke there for y^e future et submitit &c. Unde Dominus cum pia monitione salvis feodis dimisit."

et monuit ad locandam eandem novam campanam sive nolan in campanili capellæ et ad certificandum in prox. annunc.

Melton Mowbray. Prefatum magistrum Henricum Trigge prout supra. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et fassus est y^t he this respondent bought a bell taken out of y^e Chappell articulate which was sold by y^e articulate Lady Carey to this respondent about fiteene yeares agoe Unde Dominus dictum Trigge salvis feodis dimisit cum monitione.

Saltby. Thomam Melburne receptorem fructuum ecclesiæ impropriatæ. The Chancel of the Church of Saltby [15^d] aforesaid is out of repaire 27 Jan^{ui} 1662 Holcroft Nicholson gard. exhibuit [4^d] certificatorium suum de reparatione et facit fidem &c. et Dominus Vic. Gen. salvis feodis dimisit.

Stonesby. Wm. Raven presented for removing a seate from whence it anshently stood.

19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet negare but saith [15^d] it was removed about 1655 without his consent, & y^t this Respondent removed it to its ancient place et Dominus cum monitione dimisit salvis feodis.

Francis White for keeping 2^{li} back from the pore.

Peter Smith for absenting himself from the Church [15^d] 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit Arthurus Smith filius et nuncius submisit monitioni.

Statherne. M^r Francis Hacker presented for not coming to Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondentem frivole Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum in prox.

William Gregory for the like 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet that he will not go to the Church obstinente animo Dominus pronuntiavit eum contumacen et in pænam contumaciæ excommunicandum fore decrevit.

Richard Rouse & John Dixon & Katherine Barnes, widow, presented for not paying the use of 40^{li} given to the poore & repaireing of Canones wthin the said pⁱsh.

26 Junii 1663 comparuit Richardus Rowse clericus et respondet interest 40^{li} in testamento Will^{mi} Hand dum vixit de London legatorum juxta ejus testamentum debite

distributum fuisse pauperibus licet quoad strata sive pavimenta ex necessariis contingentibus non omnino observata fuerat intentio predicta hæcque pro parte sua respondet.

Charles Rowse & William Barker present that they want a surpliss & also a book of comon Prayer & a book of homilies.

7 Maii 1663 comparuit Rowse et respondet suppellicium et librum precum publicarum provisæ factaque fide Dominus quoad articulum dimisit. Habet inducias ad providendum librum homiliarum citra Bartholomei prox et ad certificandum.

Somerby. Elizabeth Baxter presented for refusing to come to Church, but they (*sic*) promise to come hereafter. Comparuit Anna Chapman nuntius et respondendo fassa est allegavit tamen citra tempus citationis executæ dictam Baxter frequentasse ecclesiam constanter juxta [14^d] certificatorium sub manibus ministri et æconomorum apparitori traditum et fecit fidem &c. Unde Dominus cum monitione dimisit.

Three other similar cases.

Scalford. John Marshall & Stephen Hawood churchwardens present that the Transcript of our Register hath not bene as yet delivered into the Bishop's Registry.

Tit. 4. (2) There was given to our poore Thirty pounds by the Countess of Buckingham and twenty nobles by M^r Richard Biddles w^{ch} are put out for their use.

Waltham super Wolds. Robert Coxall & Maria his wife presented for not coming to the Church & admonished.

Welby cum Sisonby. Solomon Plummer & Richard Hughes churchwardens present that their Chappell was pulled downe; they are building it up againe.

Also wee want a surplice.

7 Maii 1663 citatus preconisatus comparuit Plumer respondet capellam restauratam et superpellicium provisum et facta fide etc. Dominus dimisit salvis feodis.

Ab Kettleby cum Holwell. Ambrosium Steele presented for absenting himselfe from y^e Church & admonished.

Nathaniel Bodeman & his wife presented for the same offence produced certificate of attendance at Church & were dismissed.

Goadby Marwood. Joan Armeson wife of Thomas Armeson presented for scanda-

lising Edward Glassopp's wife, William Simson's wife, Clopston's wife, & divers other men's wives with unsivilty & saith she meets them at unlawful tymes and unlawfull places & she is never quiet with one or other scouldinge soe that neither scarce man or woman can bee at quiet for her. 17 Oct. 1662 comparuit fassa mæstitiam profitendo; Dominus injunxit ei ad agnoscendum coram ministro gardianis 6 primariis parochianorum et personis prenominitis offensis si interesse voluerint et ad certificandum in secundam (curiam). 16 Julii 1663 comparuit W. Robinson apparitor introduxit schedulam penitentiae cum certificatorio Unde Dominus facta fide dimisit.

Loose in this book are the following papers showing how licenses for seats were applied for at Visitations:

I have here inclosed sent you M^r Hubbard's Certificatts. Pray send him a lycence by the bearer who comes on purpose for it, hee desires it may be written in parchment. I have by this bearer sent Ten shillings. Soe rests

Yo^r servant,
ROB. IRELAND.

MELTON,
endorsed.

THESE

FOR HIS EVER HONOURED FRIEND DOCTOR
ANGELL AT LEICESTER.

To the worshipfull Dr Angell at Leicester or the Judge Ecclesiasticall these may concerne. The Petition of William Hubberd Gentleman. Whereas the said William Hubberd doth pay csesement to the maintenance & reparation of the parish Church of Wiverby in the Deanery &c., & hath not any convenient seat in the said Church, & there is a convenient place in a cross alley at one end, & a seate set in the other end, & that the said William Hubberd hath allready gained the consent of the Right Hon^{ble} St^t John Hartop, patron of the said Church, and . . . Harrison, parson, & that it will be no hinderance. . . . Royall Alley & rather an ornament to the Church than otherwise.

This Petition is that he may have the License of the Court to erect a convenient seat in the said Church & in the voyde place

aforsaid as in equity according to the order of the Church.

WILL HUBBARD.

At the request of the said William Hubbard we neighbouring Ministers have with the leave of M^r Harrison viewed the said voyde place and find noe cause but that a seate may be there placed.

IMMANUEL BOURNE,
Rector of Waltham.

JOHN DOWELL,
Vicar of Melton Mowbray.


These are to certify whom it may concern y^t I, Ro. Harrison, Rector of Wyfordby, doe judge y^e forementioned place convenient for M^r Hubbard to build a seate on.

Witnesses my hand,
ROBERT HARRISON.



St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford.

BY J. OXLEY.

“EATED on the East Side of Oxford, about Half a Mile distant from St. Clement's Church, on the Descent of a gentle Hill, covered with a lofty Grove, rich in Pasture and watered with Springs, did King Henry I., induced by its vicinity to his Seat at Beaumont and to Oxford (whence might easily be sent them relief) as for its agreeable situation for Retirement and Devotion, erect a Chapel to the Memory of St. Bartholomew, with an edifice adjoining for Leprous Folk that should happen to be at Oxon or its neighbourhood, with a House for a Friar or Chaplain who should govern them, and for his Pains receive yearly six Marks.”

Thus does Anthony à Wood commence his history of the picturesque and little-known ruins, which lie just outside Oxford, and are commonly called Bartlemas Farm.

The initial expense of the Foundation was defrayed by the surplus from building the King's Palace, and “with Alms and

broken Meat from his Table, it sufficiently sustained itself."

As the original plan was to receive and sustain infirm leprous, and have twelve brethren and a chaplain, it rather suggests that the household must have been on somewhat extravagant lines. It is related, however, that many others contributed to this charitable design, and all appears to have gone on well till King Edward II.'s reign, when, owing to poverty, the number of brethren was reduced to six infirm and two sound,

great Contempt." Prejudice was evidently rampant even in Oxford, and Edward III., at the instance of Adam Broom, gave the hospital and all that belonged to it to Oriel College, to keep one chaplain and eight brothers. Town and Gown were, as usual, at variance, for "great quarrels arose," between the Mayor and Oriel College over the payments required, and the matter was several times brought before the Courts.

In 1643 the Hospital House was given over to persons who had the plague, and



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: SOUTH SIDE AND FARM BUILDINGS.

each of whom was to have 9d. a week paid to him by the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford. Indeed, says Anthony, "Edward II. would have restored it to its pristine Glory, had not a Special Matter intervened, Anno 1321, after the Leprous, at the Instance of the Saracens and other Enemies to the Christian Faith, had poisoned the Fountains Abroad. A multitude of them were burnt at Paris, and other parts Abroad; and these lay under shrewd Suspicion of the same Fact in England, were hated and their Hospitals in

about the time of the Siege of Oxford it was demolished.

Charity and self-interest appear to have gone hand-in-hand when the chapel was rebuilt, "for which pious end, John the son of Lawrence Serthe, a Person of a religious Turn, gave 18 Marks, upon this condition, that though at that Time he lay under no bodily infirmities, he might be elected into the Hospital upon a vacancy." The chapel is considered by the chronicler "a very sizeable Room, 29 Feet long, in-



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: EAST END.

cluding the Chancel, and 16 broad," but even as a bare ruin it does not seem large to-day, although it is extraordinarily unharmed by its many vicissitudes, thanks to the splendid thickness and solidity of its beams and masonry.

In its best days St. Bartholomew's Chapel must have been a noted place of pilgrimage, since one Burgwash, Bishop of the Diocese in 1336, granted forty days indulgence to all who would come to the chapel within the octave of the saint, and worship, with "Prayers, Oblations and Gifts" and—practical touch—"contribute relief towards the leprous Alms-Folk." Upon which, multitudes of people obeyed this injunction, and set up the image of the saint in the windows and on the wall of the chapel, "and no little Cringing and Adoration was paid him"—a description which is delightfully expressive. Processions with flowers and music and dancing were frequent "till the Reformation of Religion." But St. Bartholomew was not the only one to be honoured, for in King Edward III.'s time "many other Trinkets in the Chapel drew the Adoration of People: S. Edmund the Confessor's Comb, S. Bartholomew's Skin, the Bones of S. Stephen

and one of the ribs of S. Andrew the Apostle," and "Pilgrims came from afar to be cured by the Reliques. Such as were troubled by continual Head Aches by combing their Heads with S. Edmund's Comb received Cure." Oriel College, however, had a more keen eye to business, surely, than their modern benefactor gave them credit for, and conveyed the relics to their Church of St. Mary, Oxford, and when Queen Elizabeth's Act against images appeared, the figure of the saint was pulled down.

The Fellows of New College piously tried to revive some of the glories of Bartlemas, and on Ascension Day, "after their grave and wonted Manner, early in the morning used to walk to Bartholomew's," where the chapel was decked with flowers. Here they sang hymns, read Lessons, and offered a piece of silver; then they passed over a flower-strewn path to a well near by, and, after hearing an epistle and gospel, "echoed and warbled out from the Shady Arbours



INTERIOR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, SHOWING SCREEN, 1651.

harmonious Melody." The Fellows went by the old London Road and returned



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: OLD NORTH DOOR
AND SOUTH WINDOW.

through Divinity walk over Headington Hill.

The well, near the chapel, was stopped up

by "the Rump People." The screen erected in 1651 is still standing, with the letters O. C. under the date, which Anthony à Wood attributes "to the Saints when here in Honour of their Great Commander"; others more prosaically refer them to Oriel College.

The "Saints," unfortunately, esteemed their commander more than the chapel, for they removed the lead of the roof to make bullets, "stole also the Bell," and generally put things "to bad uses."

In modern days the place has been turned into a farm, but the actual chapel has lately been handed over for restoration to what Wood calls "pious uses." It would be a happy thing if some religious shelter for old men could again rise up round it. The chapel is secluded, although it is near three college grounds, and, because it lies beyond Magdalen Bridge, is seldom visited by the tourist. At all times charming, it is especially so in spring, when daffodils and apple-blossom sway in the little enclosure. With all its strength, pathos, and atmosphere of devotion, it unites a certain daintiness: probably most educated English Church people who saw it would instinctively think of George Herbert, or Nicholas Ferrar, or of the poems of Keble, Newman, or Neale. Many Oxford Saints must have wandered out here, and looked over the towers and spires across the (then) meadows, when the hospital was full of charity, and there appeared, as elsewhere, "a glorious city bathed in life and hope, full of happy people who thronged its streets, and bridge, and the margin of its gentle stream. But it was 'Breve gaudium.'"

In its ruins it expresses that which also experience give to the music of John Ingle-sant: "What before was joy, was now translated into sorrow, and the sorrowful transfigured to peace, as, indeed, the many shifting scenes of life vary upon the stage of men's affairs."



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY IN THE HANDS OF THE RESTORERS.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

(See *Antiquary* for 1907, N.S., Vol. III., pp. 253 and 288.)

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.



N p. 254 reference is made to Mr. Dawson-Turner's description of the state of the "Tapestry" in 1816. He described it as being injured at the beginning and very ragged towards the end. One point might have been noticed of some importance—namely, that when the Tapestry was brought to notice in 1729, the borders on three sides of the commencement of the roll were much injured and have since been "restored," but there was even then existing the very striking trefoil-headed opening in the building to the left of the first group showing the Confessor. This architectural form would appear to belong to a much later period than the assumed date of the Tapestry, and similar details are not seen elsewhere in the work, nor, so far as the author is aware, in any other design of the period in northern Europe. This detail may therefore be accounted for by some early "restoration" of this portion of the Tapestry.

With reference to the restoration of the end of the design, it seems to have been conjectured at one time that the outlines of the figures in the last scene, depicting the flight, had never been filled in with coloured grounds, and that the work had been left incomplete by the original workers. It is now impossible to decide the question by examination of the work.

Stothard claimed to have "discovered" the last horse and rider shown in the Tapestry among the "bundle of rags" of which the extremity was composed, but it is worthy of remark that the legs of the last man depicted in the drawing by Benoît (in 1730, Fig. 6a) can still be traced between the hind-legs of the "restored" horse, which latter appears to have been superimposed (Fig. 6c).

The bird-like figure, shown last but one in the upper margin by Benoît (Fig. 6a), was converted into a lion before Stothard's time.

With regard to the title over this much restored extremity both Thierry (*Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*, sixteenth edition) and Bruce (*Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated*, 1856) speak of the title "ET FUGA VERTERUNT ANGLI" as bad Latin, but there appears to be classical authority in its favour.

The use of the word "At" instead of "Ad" in one of the inscriptions in the Tapestry—"Ad Hestenga Ceastre"—has been mentioned in favour of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the work, but according to Benoît's plate this is probably again due to an incorrect interpretation consequent on some "restoration" subsequent to his drawing.

The following *errata* should be noticed :

P. 254, column 1, line 20 from the bottom. It is very doubtful if the tapestry mentioned in the Bishop of Bayeux's report of 1563 is identical with that under discussion.

P. 257, column 1, line 11, for "Eps Odo Baculum tenens Comfor" read "Odo Eps Baculum tenens Confor."

P. 257, column 1, lines 14 and 17, for "Comfor" read "Confor."

P. 288, column 1, line 12 from bottom, for "the Conqueror" read "the Confessor."



At the Sign of the Owl.



WRITING in the Bibliographical Society's "News-Sheet," the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. W. Pollard, says of his book on *Shakespeare Folios and Quartos*, 1594-1685, just issued by the Methuens: "Some of its theories will probably be upset, but (as far as the author knows) it is the first attempt that has been made to consider the Quartos bibliographically as a whole, instead of singly, and to apply to these and to the Folio of 1623 the methods of investigation with which students of incunabula are by this time familiar. Although it is pretty certain that some wrong deductions

must have been drawn and many points missed, it is hoped that by its method the book will have made at least a small step forward."



The first chapter of Mr. Pollard's book may perhaps surprise some readers, for in it he shows that the payment of authors had already begun, and that men were living by their pens when Shakespeare began to write. He argues that the existence of literary piracy has been much exaggerated, and that for plays as well as for other forms of literature it should be regarded as an exceptional and abnormal occurrence, the theory that the companies, which paid dramatists to write for them, submitted to be robbed of their rights on any extensive scale being incompatible both with common sense and with the manner in which the printed editions were put on the market.



At the October and November meetings of the Bibliographical Society Mr. Arundel Esdaile and Professor Osler dealt respectively with "The Bibliography of the Earlier English Romances and Novels," and with "The Library of Robert Burton." On December 20 Mr. H. B. Wheatley will read a paper on "Dryden's Publishers."



It is rumoured (says the *Athenæum*) that the Rev. Dr. Jessopp of Scarning will probably throw his remarkable library upon the market during next season. The library is of a very miscellaneous character, and includes gleanings from parochial registers, documents at the Record Office, monastic cartularies, bailiffs' accounts of the fourteenth century, etc., with elaborate Indexes of Personal Names. The collection of parochial histories and similar monographs is probably unique as far as East Anglia is concerned.



An interesting discovery has been made in the shape of a long-missing register, which has recently been restored to the parish church of Foulsham, Norfolk. It contains a record of baptisms, marriages, and burials at Foulsham between 1558, the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and 1686, the beginning of the reign of James II. The parish has now its records from the former date to the present

time. This register, and another of the same date, belonging to Bintree, a neighbouring parish, were found by a Norfolk church furniture maker among a number of old books which his wife inherited at her father's death.



Mr. Guy Francis Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury, has in preparation a work on *European Armour and Arms*. It is intended for the general reader, but will also consider the requirements of the connoisseur, collector, and artist. The work will have an introduction by Baron de Cosson, and will be fully illustrated with photographs and drawings, many of which will be from the author's own brush. The publishers are Messrs. Bell.



Among Messrs. Constable's announcements I notice *Hogarth's London*, by the veteran London topographer, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, a title which suggests a pleasant book; and *A History of English Dramatic Companies, 1558-1642*, by Mr. J. Tucker Murray, in which much unpublished material is to be used.



A little more than 200 years ago, on October 29, 1709, the convent of Port Royal was finally suppressed. Miss M. E. Lowndes, Litt.D., has written a volume, which Mr. Henry Frowde is publishing immediately, entitled, *The Nuns of Port Royal, as seen in their own Narratives*. These narratives have an almost modern ring. The author points out that certain figures—a St. Theresa or St. Catherine—are clouded to our understanding by a veil of mysticism, but those of the seventeenth century are depicted with the clear-sightedness of a highly analytic, semi-rationalizing epoch, and appear before us, not as saints, but as very human women. The volume will contain a number of illustrations.



Mr. David Cuthbertson, sub-librarian of Edinburgh University Library, has written an account of the library, and a description of some of the rarer books and manuscripts, which will be published by Messrs. Otto Schulze and Co.



I have received the report for 1908-1909 of the Council of the Devon and Cornwall

Record Society, which was presented at the annual meeting of the Society at Exeter on November 12, and heartily congratulate the members on the good work they are doing. The registers of various parishes in both counties have been printed, and the "Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall," "Hooker's History of Exeter," the "Constantine Subsidy Rolls," and an "Index to the Cathedral Registers," are among the other records which have appeared or are appearing in the Society's *Transactions*. A variety of offers of records suitable for publication have had to be declined owing to the want of funds. All antiquaries and genealogists in the two counties should support this society.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. announce an interesting typographical and literary enterprise. A special fount of type has been designed and cast after the fifteenth-century type of Jenson, the famous Dutchman who worked at Venice in the fifteenth century, and who died in 1483. In this Renaissance type the Dents will print a series of reprints, to be called the Renaissance Library, edited by Mr. Edward Hutton. The first issues will be Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*, 1584, and *Le Poesie di Lorenzo de' Medici*, in two volumes—the first complete edition of Lorenzo's poetry that has ever been printed.

Mr. G. G. Butler is shortly publishing, through the St. Catherine Press, Ltd., *Colonel St. Paul of Ewart, Soldier and Diplomat*. Horace St. Paul, of Ewart Park, Northumberland, Colonel of the Staff of the Austrian Army, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Secretary of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, and Colonel of the Royal Cheviot Legion, after varied experiences on the Continent, ending with four years of diplomatic life in Paris, came to England in 1776, bringing with him many records of his active career abroad. Chief amongst these, preserved in admirable order for the past 120 years at Ewart, is the complete diplomatic correspondence which from 1772 to 1776 passed between himself as British representative in Paris and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England. Mr. Butler's book will

comprise this correspondence, with the addition of footnotes and of so much comment as seems required to explain what is otherwise not clear; and some interesting private letters have been added which throw light on the diplomat's personal feelings and character.

A charming book promised by Mr. B. T. Batsford is Mr. G. M. Ellwood's *English Furniture and Decoration, 1680-1800*, of which the main attraction is to be an array of nearly 400 examples from photographs, many of them specially taken for the work. So complete a collection of photographs as is promised will make a desirable volume.

Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, writing in the *Globe*, says: "The finds of Greek papyri in Egypt still continue to bring to light unknown treasures of literature, and the *Sitzungs-Berichte* of the Berlin Academy contains a meagre description of a work of the greatest importance, which will, we hope, shortly be published. A papyrus which, from the style of writing, may be assigned to the second century before the Christian era was found buried with a mummy. On being unrolled, it was found to be an ancient encyclopædia in art, science, and literature of those days. It begins with a list of legislators, sculptors, painters, architects, and mechanics. It is evidently a compilation from some larger work, and may have been used for educational purposes. In general information it is rich, for it gives a list of the 'Seven Wonders of the World,' and the highest mountains and longest rivers, and also a list of the chief temples, shrines, and holy fountains known to the Greeks. The work shows distinct signs of being an Alexandrine composition, and it mentions new library works and authors quite unknown to us, who had evidently a local celebrity. Such, for example, is Abdaraxos, a Phœnician engineer, who did much work in Alexandria, and also Dorion, who invented a terrible machine called the 'Ender of War.' A full publication of the work will show who were considered the leading men of Hellenic science, art, and literature, and afford much interesting information."

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

IN the new volume (vol. xxii.) of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* there are several papers of special interest. Under the title of "Romano-British Remains at Cobham," Mr. Reginald Smith reports fully on the continued excavations at Leigh Hill, Cobham, where many pits have been thoroughly examined and a considerable quantity of pottery found. Close by this first-century settlement a Bronze Age burial was found in laying out the grounds of Leigh Court. Mr. Smith describes the discovery, and discusses the type of urn found therewith. The paper is particularly well illustrated. Numismatists will be interested in "A Hoard of Roman Bronze Coins of the Tetrarchy, from the Brooklands Motor-Track, Weybridge," by Mr. G. F. Hill, reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Mr. P. M. Johnston may usually be depended upon for a thorough and careful architectural description of some Surrey church, and this time it is the picturesque old church of West Horsley. The paper is illustrated by a number of excellent plates. The first and longest paper in the volume, which should, perhaps, have been named first, represents much careful labour. It is "On Some Armorial Ledgers in the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, and the Persons they Commemorate," by Mr. A. R. Bax, with many illustrations from rubbings, and abstracts of wills of persons commemorated. Other papers are: "The Civil War in Surrey, 1642," by Mr. H. E. Malden; "The Parsonage or Rectory Manor of Godalming, and a Fourteenth-Century Customal thereof," by Mr. P. Woods; "Notes on Temple Elfold," by Mr. C. H. Jenkinson; a further instalment of Surrey Church Inventories (*temp.* Edward VI.), communicated by Mr. R. A. Roberts; and "Notes on the Lumley Monuments at Cheam," by Mr. G. Clinch.

The Parish Register Society of Dublin has issued to its members two substantial volumes as its publications for 1908, vols. v. and vi. of their issues. Vol. v., a substantial tome of 300 pages, contains *The Registers of S. Catherine, Dublin, 1636-1715*, and is edited by Mr. Herbert Wood. For the earlier years of the period (1636-1687) the editor has had to make use of the St. Catherine's entries in a manuscript in Trinity College, which is in a somewhat damaged condition, entitled "Extracts from y^e several Parish Registers of y^e city of Dublin." The earliest surviving register of St. Catherine's parish begins in 1679, and extends to 1744. There are a few curious entries, such as "Joe y^e Foole," who was buried in October, 1713; and occasionally a touch of history, as in the record of the burial in May, 1691, of "Mark Bagott, w^{ch} was handg for a spye"; but such departures from the formal entry are uncommon. Vol. vi., of a little over 100 pages, contains *The Register of the Union of Monkstown (co. Dublin), 1669-1786*, continued to the year 1800 from Parochial Returns, edited and pre-

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sented to the Society by Mr. H. S. Guinness. There are appendixes of "Extracts from Hearth Money Roll," 1664 and 1666-1667, and of a "Parliamentary Return of Families in the Union of Monkstown, 1766," which shows the numbers of Catholics and Protestants respectively at that date. Both volumes are admirably printed and thoroughly indexed. Genealogical students, especially those interested in Irish families, are deeply indebted to the Dublin Society, and to the editors who undertake and perform so faithfully the laborious and monotonous task of transcription, and who are responsible for the useful introductions and invaluable indexes.

Three more parts of the publications of the Viking Club are before us. The first is the new part (vol. ii., part 4) of the *Old-Love Miscellany*. Its most important contribution is a first attempt to tackle the question of "The Scandinavian Place-Names of Sutherland," with a map, by Mr. James Gray. Mrs. Jessie Saxby concludes her lists of "Shetland Names for Animals, etc.," while Mr. J. Mowat begins what promises to be a useful bibliography of "Books and Pamphlets relating to the North of Scotland, with Special Reference to Caithness and Sutherland." Among the many shorter articles and notes we notice "Dunrobin," with a fine photographic view of Dunrobin Castle; and extracts from the records of the Synod of Caithness and Sutherland, which show that that Presbyterian body was taking special steps to denounce witchcraft, charming and counter-charming, and the like, so late as 1728. The other two publications are *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, vol. i., part 3 (thirteenth century), and *Orkney and Shetland Records*, vol. i., part 7 (sixteenth century).

The last part (July to September) of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society has a historical paper of some importance in "Lord Castlehaven's County Cork Campaign in 1643." For archaeologists there is "Notes on a Stone Circle in Co. Cork," with an illustration, by Captain B. T. Somerville; for bibliographers, a further supplement by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix to his "List of Books, Pamphlets, etc., printed at Cork in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries"; and for architects, "Architecture in Cork, 1859-1909," by Mr. Arthur Hill, with several fine plates of buildings. There are also continuations of two serial papers, and an illustrated note on "Castle Inch, Co. Cork."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

AT the annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA in October, Dr. Sturge in the chair, a satisfactory report was presented.—Mr. H. J. Thouless exhibited a fine series of stone implements, chiefly axes, from Peru.—Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt exhibited, on behalf of Mr. F. Russell, a fine series of Paleolithic implements found at Snarehill and Brettenham. Other exhibitions were made by Messrs. Halls and Newton and the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy.—Mr. W. G. Clarke read some notes on striated Neo-

lithic implements found by him during the past year. He said that he had made a number of simple experiments to determine how easy or how difficult it was to scratch fine chalcidonic flint, such as that on which most of the roughly parallel scratches appeared. The flint had in most cases a horn-coloured interior, with a patination resembling a bluish bloom, on which the scratches appeared white. By examining these striations under a microscope their peculiar character was at once manifest, and the ridiculousness of the suggestion that they were due to casual scratching immediately disposed of. It at once became obvious that the striations were caused by some very hard substance, under great pressure, the flint being fractured in all directions, thus allowing the light to penetrate, and giving the characteristic white appearance. In many of the scratches the bottom of the groove was fairly smooth, but the sides were so rugged and battered as to make it seem certain that the flint was ground away. When the scratches reached to the edge of the implement, there were often very extensive abrasions and batterings, and it was not improbable that some of those on the edge of Neolithic implements, hitherto considered as due to the utilization of the implements by Neolithic man, really owed their origin to the same cause as the scratches. Any conceivable form of tillage of the land seemed quite inadequate to scratch such material. On the sandy heathlands, where many of the striated implements had been found, when a stone was struck by a plough or a harrow it was simply forced aside, or further into the soil; there was nothing on which it could be kept rigid while it was scratched by the ploughshare, and local farmers ridiculed the idea. He then enumerated experiments made with a diamond, quartz, flint, and steel, on the lustrous surface of these implements, and said it was possible, by fixing the stone and grinding hard, to make a scratch, which bore absolutely no resemblance, when examined microscopically, to those on the implements. He considered as utterly inadequate to account for these striae any explanation that did not include something as hard as flint applied under great pressure. And geological knowledge apparently afforded no other possible cause of these striae than glacial action. Virtually all the striated implements were highly lustrous; some had been re-chipped subsequent to striation, and a certain number of scratches ended at places where the flint had apparently been splintered off—not artificially chipped. He added that Mr. W. H. Burrell, F.L.S., had also examined some of these scratches microscopically, and found that the deepest approximated to a depth of $\frac{1}{160}$ inch. By means of a drilling machine, with a flint fabricator as drill, and a pressure not exceeding 2 cwt., he had produced scratches very similar in appearance to those naturally caused, though not so wide and deep as some. In conclusion, Mr. Clarke referred to recent researches into the Cambridgeshire boulder clays, and to the recent Presidential address at the meeting of the British Association, as lending collateral support to Dr. Sturge's theory.

A meeting of Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY WAS

held on November 10, when the honorary secretary, Dr. Alfred Harvey, read a paper of great local interest, illustrated by many beautiful slides, on "Church Furniture and Decoration of the Later Renaissance Period in Bristol."

In moving the adoption of the report at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS on October 19, Professor Gilbert Murray said that the past year had been remarkable for the exceptional interest and important work that had been accomplished. The time had passed when literary scholars could afford to speak slightly of archæologists, and archæologists were goaded into a reciprocal contempt of scholarship. Most sensible students now realized that the whole of Greek life, thought, and language, was too vast a subject for one man to master at first hand. He knew that in his own work he could hardly move a step without referring to the work of the archæologists. The School at Athens took men every year to the soil of Greece, and let them handle the actual stones of the Parthenon and Erechtheum, and study the actual marks of a fifth-century chisel, walk over the trade roads and the battle-fields, and have the unforgettable experience of seeing the actual possessions of the ancient Greeks emerging from the earth under their eyes. There was something there which never could have been found in books.—The Director of the School, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, then gave an account of the excavations of the School during the past year. Messrs. Wace, Thompson, and Peet had excavated two prehistoric tumuli, one in the Valley of the Spercheois, and the other in the Plain of Thessaly. These tumuli were formed by the debris of primitive villages of the Neolithic Age, the remains of successive settlements being one above another. The results of these excavations went to show (1) that this prehistoric culture developed along lines quite separate from those of the Ægean civilization, with its centres at Crete and Mycenæ, and (2) that until that period North Greece was still in the Stone Age. At Rhitsona, the ancient Mykalessos in Boeotia, Professor Burrows and Mr. Ure had continued their excavations of a large archaic cemetery, and found tombs richly furnished with vases and figurines. This year had seen the completion of the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. Besides this new ground was broken by the discovery of Mycenaean remains at and near the sanctuary of Menelaos. The interest of this excavation lay chiefly in the fact that nothing of the Mycenaean Age of bronze had yet been found at the classical site of Sparta, where nothing was earlier than the beginning of the Iron Age, and therefore of the classical Greek period. And the discovery of these earlier remains suggested that here was the site of Mycenaean Sparta, the town which in its latest times saw the reign of the Homeric figures Menelaos and Helen, just before the dark age of the Dorian invasion. Artemis Orthia was the goddess who presided over all living things, animal and vegetable. In the latter capacity she was honoured by the dedication of sickles, of which numerous examples had been found. The mass of votive offerings would cast much light both on the nature of the goddess and on the still unsettled question of

the principles on which such offerings were made in Greece. It was seldom that a continuous series of relics from a popular Greek shrine extending over many centuries had been found. A series of slides, drawings, and photographs, was shown to illustrate this account of the excavations, which are fully published year by year in the annual of the School.



A country meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 9 at Gilsland, the object being to view the excavations which have been carried out there under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. G. Simpson. The site of the excavations, according to popular Arthurian legend always called the "King's Stables," is in reality that of a mile-castle, which was slightly excavated in 1886, of which a report with plan is given in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society*, vol. ix., p. 162. Mr. Simpson said the structure, the largest of its kind yet known on the line of the Wall, was 70 feet by 60 feet inside, with walls 9 feet 6 inches thick. These mile-castles, as the name given to them betokens, existed at intervals of about a mile right along the Wall, projecting from its south face. They had gates in their northern and southern faces, and thus formed guarded passage-ways through the great barrier. The pivot-holes at the sides of the massive gateways just unearthed show the position and arrangement of the doors of the various periods. These gateways, a springer stone of one of which was discovered, had been half walled up in later Roman times. Remains of buildings discovered within mile-castles have hitherto been very fragmentary, but in that at Gilsland the foundations of two structures run along almost the entire east and west sides, with walls 2 feet thick, occupying about half the area of the castle, and of the same date. Any doubt that might have existed as to whether the Wall and mile-castles were contemporaneous is put at rest by these excavations, as the two have been found to be bonded together. Placed against the great Wall which forms the north wall of the mile-castle, and to the east of the north gateway, is a flight of stone steps, or rather the remains of them; they probably led to a platform which presumably occupied the top of the great Wall, it being here 8 feet 6 inches thick; these steps, however, not being tied into the Wall, but simply built against its south face, are evidence of a period of reconstruction. The blocking of the western half of the north gateway at the time of reconstruction is interesting—the first instance in a mile-castle, though there are examples in the forts. The two buttresses, each 4 feet 9 inches wide, projecting into the interior 3 feet 10 inches, flanking this gateway, are very massive; one—on the west side—stands to the height of 7 feet 6 inches. The portion of the great barrier to the west of this gateway is about 9 feet high, consisting of fifteen courses, the three lowest forming an offset. The west side of the south gateway has been destroyed, but the east side of it remains. Objects of interest found include a small unfinished altar, two mill-stones, five coins—Faustina the Elder, Gallienus, Maximian (two), and Constantine II.—pieces of scale armour, two incised gems from rings, two fibulæ,

pieces of window-glass and pottery, including Samian ware, etc.

Members then proceeded to the vicarage garden, through which a fine stretch of the Wall runs diagonally, which, with the Vallum, was explained by Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gilsland, who also showed some stones *in situ* on the site of the Vallum, which appear to have formed a hearth, and are probably post-Roman. An old bell, and the pewter plate, the latter of the Commonwealth period, both from Over Denton Church, were also exhibited by him.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society it is added that 15 yards of the Wall, which was standing several courses high, though covered up with fallen material, have recently been demolished. This fragment was in a field on the north side of the road near the vicarage, and was a continuation of the fine piece running diagonally through the vicarage garden. A cottage has been built on the piece of land, which belonged to the Earl of Carlisle, in the sharp angle formed by the road and the Wall; and though it is understood a special condition was attached that the great barrier should not be interfered with, these remains have been entirely removed by the builder of the house, and thus he gets an additional strip of land about 3 feet wide the whole length of his yard, and more room for his out-offices! A shorter piece of about four or five courses of the Wall, still *in situ*, is in danger of falling, as it is somewhat undermined. As Lord Carlisle has taken all possible care to insure the preservation of objects of antiquity on his estate, he will doubtless be greatly perturbed by this unnecessary destruction.



On November 10 Dr. Villy lectured before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Roman Occupation of the West Riding." In the course of his address the lecturer said that there were three roads passing through the North. The first started from Chester, and, going through Northwich, ultimately reached Manchester, and thence continued into the West Riding in the direction of Huddersfield. From that point the tracing was indefinite, but there was little doubt that it passed not far from Castleshaw, probably got to Tadcaster, across the Wharfe, and communicated with York. That road would be of great importance, setting up as it would communication between Chester and York. Dr. Villy dwelt on the fort at Castleshaw, and alluding to the finds made there, he said that the pottery discovered belonged to the first century. He also dealt with the fort at Slack, where had been found tile stamps of the 4th Cohort B.R.E., the nationality of which had never been definitely fixed. The auxiliaries of the Roman army, Dr. Villy in passing remarked, formed an interesting study. The legions, 6,000 strong, were nominally Italians, but the auxiliaries were recruited in the conquered countries. They had the Sarmatian Horse, and he thought they might not be far wrong in regarding them as the predecessors of the present Cossacks. At Ilkley they got the Lingones from France, at other places there were traces of Moors, so at that time they could imagine a very strange mixture of peoples in the North, what with the legions, the auxiliaries, the hangers-on, and

the camp-followers. As to what had become of the original natives in these parts, nobody knew. It seemed exceedingly doubtful that they became civilized and assimilated like those in the South, for it was recorded that at times, in spite of the huge garrisons, the country was upset because of the people in the hilly country being ever ready to do an injury to the Romans whenever they could. From 150 to 200 A.D. the North of England was in an uproar, until the Emperor Severus took the matter properly in hand. It was a fairly well accepted fact, however, that the North of England as a whole, if conquered, was in a sullen state, and, so far from being friendly, was always ready to do the invaders an injury. The second road was from Manchester to Ilkley, and in dealing with this, the lecturer pointed out, it was not correct to assume that the Romans always made their road straight. In the plain, flat country that policy was as a rule carried out, but in hilly country the roads were laid out by landmarks, and he pointed out how in the neighbourhood of Denholme, Harden Moor, and Riddlesden, the straight lengths were of very short distance. The third road ran from Ribchester, past Elslack to Skipton, across Rumbold's Moor to Tadcaster and York, thus giving a complete line across the country from east to west. This road was kept on a low level, seldom reaching a height of 450 feet. In conclusion, the lecturer dealt with the excavations at Elslack, of which he showed a few photographs.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 10, Mr. F. Legge spoke on "Prehistoric Egypt."



The second meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 16, when Mr. John Hewitt read "Notes upon the Roman Remains exposed at Allen's Buildings, Bridge Street, Chester, 1909; compared with the Discoveries made in 1863, with an Attempt to prove the Site to be that of a Roman Basilica." The address was illustrated by photographs and drawings; and relics found upon the site were exhibited.



On November 3 Miss Russell Davies lectured to the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "Some Aspects of Town Life in the Middle Ages," giving vivid pictures of domestic and street life in London and Oxford and Lewes in the time of Edward I.



Other meetings have been the visit of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Lampeter on November 3, when the members received a civic welcome, an interesting exhibition was held, and in the afternoon several papers were read; the meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in November, when Mr. C. Crossland read the first of a series of papers on "Halifax Bibliography"; and the annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in October, which was made specially interesting by a visit to the old churches of Aughton, Bubwith, and Skipwith, in the Selby district.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF DUNSTER. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. Many plates and other illustrations. London: St. Catherine Press, Ltd., 1909. Two vols. Royal 8vo., pp. xxii, 596. Price 30s. net.

The chasm of Dunster, with its dominating castle, and its picturesque High Street, wherein the quaint old octagonal market-house at once attracts the attention of every visitor, is well known to all lovers of the West Country. At last the history of town and castle has found worthy and adequate treatment in the two handsome volumes before us. Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte has written on the subject before (in the pages of the *Archæological Journal* for 1880 and 1881), but this is the first time the history of the Dunster families, the Dunster castle, and Dunster town has been thoroughly set forth. The author has not only had recourse to the usual printed and manuscript sources, but he has had access to a large mass of documents—land-conveyances, court-rolls, and the like—preserved in thirty-eight boxes in the muniment room of the castle. The results of his researches are set forth with ample detail and abundant references in a readable and authoritative narrative. Sir Maxwell Lyte has threaded the general history of the town and castle on the family history of their successive owners, the Mohuns and the Luttrells. The story of the Mohuns covers the period from 1066 to 1404, the date of death of the Lady de Mohun, who, in 1376, had sold the reversion of the Castle and Manor of Dunster, and of other manors, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell. The latter lady, the earlier history of whose family is carefully traced, died in 1395, and so predeceased Lady de Mohun. Her son, Hugh Luttrell, shortly after the death of the latter, entered into possession of the Dunster property, and the Luttrells have held Dunster ever since. The earlier chapters of the book are somewhat dry, and closely packed with details of descent, but as the work proceeds the atmosphere enlarges. It is impossible in this brief notice to name the many points at which effective illustrative use is made of the household accounts and other Dunster muniments. These extracts contain much to interest antiquaries generally, and would in some cases bear more annotation than they here receive. Besides the chapters of which the history of the Mohuns and Luttrells forms the main thread, there are others on the civic and manorial history of the town and on its topography, on the history of several other manors comprised within the parish of Dunster, and on the castle, church, and priory. There are many curious and amusing particulars of eighteenth-century election contests. Several appendices deal with collateral family history, family arms, seals, etc., with a list of the priors of Dunster, and another of its vicars and curates. The plates consist chiefly of family portraits, and of views from photo-

graphs, capitally reproduced, of the castle, town, and neighbourhood. There is a full general index. The two substantial volumes, of which the paper and presswork are particularly good, form a valuable addition to the Somerset library, and will be valued by many antiquaries outside the bounds of that county.

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FOLK-LORE AND FOLK-STORIES OF WALES. By Marie Trevelyan. Introduction by E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Foolscap 4to. Pp. xiv, 350. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In outward guise this is one of the handsomest folk-lore volumes which we have seen for a long time past, while its contents are remarkable in large degree for their freshness and originality. Miss Trevelyan has been fortunate in having access to considerable family and other manuscript collections, and has herself collected much matter at first hand from old inhabitants, as well as from ministers and others who are in close touch with the older generation of Welsh folk, who are the chief depositories of the lore which is likely soon to die out. There are, of course, in the book, as in every folk-lore collection, a good many things which belong to the common stock of popular belief and practice; but these are a comparatively small part of Miss Trevelyan's stock-in-trade. She has a fund of anecdote, and a great many legends and traditions and folk-stories which will be new to no small extent even to students who are fairly familiar with the printed collections of Welsh folk-lore. Her book, in fact, as Mr. Hartland remarks in his brief but suggestive introduction, "fills many a gap of the previous record, and helps us materially to an insight into the mind of bygone generations." Mr. Hartland points out that the dominant note of Welsh lore, as of Celtic lore generally, is that of sombre mysticism, and there is abundant justification for the remark in these most interesting pages. Miss Trevelyan promises that if the present work finds favour, she will follow it up with a collection of the genuine fairy-lore of the Principality. We trust she will speedily be encouraged to fulfil her promise. Books on folk-lore are numerous; but collections with so much new and original material as this comely, well-printed volume contains, are comparatively rare.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book I., circa A.D. 1400-1422. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1909. Demy 8vo. Pp. xlv, 348.

This volume of the important series of Letter-Books, for the printing of which we are indebted to the City Corporation, is, to our mind, rather less interesting than some of its predecessors, inasmuch as it deals with a period when civic affairs were at rest, and national affairs became the chief interest. As the dates show the book covers the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. The entries reflect the currents of national life. A plot to seize Henry of Lancaster and to replace Richard II. on the throne, the renewed war with France, outbreaks of rebellion

in Wales and Scotland, constant appeals by the King to the city for money—both for military purposes and for such domestic matters as the outfit and escort of his second daughter, Philippa, married by proxy to the King of Denmark—and frequent attempts to put down Lollardy and heresy, are among the chief matters indicated and illustrated by the entries in Letter-Book I. With regard to Lollardy, there are interesting notices of Sir John Oldcastle's escape from the Tower, and of various instances of "handing over to the secular power" for burning in Smithfield of "heretics." The movements of Henry V. throughout his French campaigns up to 1421 can mostly be traced in the entries. The internal affairs of the city which find notice include various trade disputes, questions of ecclesiastical precedence, and disputes with the University of Cambridge regarding Sturbridge Fair. The volume ends with a record of cases of adultery in the city between 1401 and 1439, and a collection of statutes and ordinances regulating the office of King's Purveyor. Dr. Sharpe's introduction gives, as usual, a luminous conspectus of the contents of the volume and of their bearing on civic and national history.

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THE DODDERIDGES OF DEVON. By the Rev. Sidney E. Dodderidge and H. G. H. Shaddick. Illustrated. Exeter: *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. 63. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The Dodderidge Library at Barnstaple is one of the earliest examples of a free town library in England. It was founded by John Dodderidge in 1664 by the gift to the town of 112 volumes, chiefly Latin theological works in folio. A building was erected for it by the Mayor and Corporation, of which a view is given; but the collection, as augmented by other gifts, is now housed in the North Devon Athenæum in the same old town. The other early gifts were sixty-seven volumes by Joseph Ayres of Pilton and 149 by various other donors. In the eighteenth century the library was little used, and by 1824 nearly sixty of the books were lost or destroyed. It is pleasant to know that the Bibliotheca Doddridgiana is now duly cared for by the town to which it was originally presented. On pp. 42-51 of the volume before us there is a full catalogue of the books as they are at present. They consist chiefly of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century theology, with a few volumes of the fifteenth century. The Dodderidges are one of the oldest of Devonshire families. The authors of this little book give an interesting account, well referenced, of its origin and distribution, with biographical sketches of some of its leading members in days gone by. Two of these are known to all the world—Philip Doddridge (1702-1751), the famous Nonconformist minister, who for twenty-one years was pastor of the Castle Hill Independent Church at Northampton, and whose *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul* is a devotional classic; and Sir John Dodderidge, the Judge (1585-1628), whose tomb, with that of his wife, is familiar to visitors to Exeter Cathedral. The illustrations include views of the old manor-houses connected with the family, of Dr. Doddridge's chapel at Northampton, and the library building at Barnstaple, and portraits of Philip Doddridge and the Judge. That

of Sir John Dodderidge, which forms the frontispiece, is finely produced in colour from the striking portrait at the Society of Antiquaries. The book is a distinct addition to the Devonshire library, and is valuable both biographically and bibliographically.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xxiii. By J. H. Slater. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 763. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The new volume of the "Bookman's Bible" is particularly useful, and, moreover, particularly encouraging to the average or general collector. Its record deals in the main with books which interest such a collector. There is no one specially outstanding feature—beyond the very full and careful record of the Amherst sale—nor does any one class of books predominate. The books sold cover a large field of varied and general interest, and the record of their prices will be of the greatest use to the general collector. It is encouraging also, because it marks a decline in prices. Mr. Slater points out that while collectors' books of what he calls the highest grade, such, for instance, as the first edition of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, which fetched £1,085 in March, "show no tendency to decline in value, but rather the contrary . . . those books of an ordinary character, such as are met with every day and appeal to by far the greater number of buyers for obvious reasons, are to be got now at much less cost than was possible some ten or a dozen years ago." This will be a good hearing for many bookmen. Few of us, comparatively speaking, can ever hope to possess the big fish of the sea of books, and it is consoling to know that the smaller fry can be had at less outlay—that is, that more of them can be bought for the money—than was possible some years ago. The average price obtained during the season, £3 11s. 10d. per lot, was fairly high, but this was due to the great prices realized by expensive books at a few sales, such as those of the Amherst and Beaufoy libraries, and of the libraries of Lord Polwarth and Lord Dormer. The volume is as valuable a guide and as indispensable a companion as any of its predecessors.

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WINDOWS: A BOOK ABOUT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS. By Lewis F. Day. Third edition. 300 illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1909. Medium 8vo., pp. xii, 420. Price 21s. net.

Mr. Day's work on *Windows* has long occupied an honourable place in the library of the arts and crafts. This third edition, revised and enlarged, and in part re-written, with all the old illustrations freshly reproduced by the new and improved processes that have been introduced during the last few years, and with new ones added, makes the book quite indispensable. Mr. Day's point of view is that of the craftsman and artist. He traces the development of stained glass making from its earliest beginnings, with regard both to workmanship and the art of design, with a variety of supplementary chapters on Style, Jesse Windows and others, Story Windows, Windows Worth Seeing, and the like. Mr. Day has a thorough mastery of the subject from the inside practical craftsman's point of

view. An able and practical designer himself, he is well versed in both the historical and the technical aspects of design and workmanship, and being the master of a pleasant and lucid style, he is able clearly to set forth the results of many years of observation and study, of reflection and research, in pages which must be the delight of all who take an interest in the fascinating subject of painted and stained glass, whether as craftsmen or amateurs. The very numerous illustrations, which are of many countries and of all periods, are not merely for the embellishment of the book, but fulfil a most useful and necessary purpose in elucidating and explaining the text. They are admirably reproduced; the clearness of rendering of details being a marked feature. The book, which is very thoroughly indexed and handsomely produced, must long remain the standard work on its subject.

* * *

FARNHAM, ESSEX: PAST AND PRESENT. By J. G. Geare, M.A. Six illustrations and pedigree. London: *George Allen and Sons* [1909]. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 201. Price: cloth boards, 1s. 6d. net; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

The rector of Farnham, Essex, has here written a book which is an excellent example of how, on a small scale, the history of a parish should be written. The ample references show that, besides the ordinary printed materials, Mr. Geare has had recourse to manuscript and original sources for the history of the manors and the early holdings and tenures in his parish. A brief sketch of the old church, which was demolished in 1858-59, and of which there is not much in the way of account or description extant, is followed, after a description of the present church, opened in 1859, by a chronological account of church goods, from the days of The Gild of Our Lady (1515 and later) to the present time. Other chapters trace carefully the succession of the rectors and churchwardens, with much incidental matter bearing upon social conditions and local customs. Especially interesting is the account of a local attempt to solve the Labour Question in 1832 by a scheme fixing rates of wages, and attempting, apparently, "to find work for *all*, good, bad, and indifferent." "All sorts of schemes of outdoor relief," says Mr. Geare, "were afloat throughout England. In many parishes, like this, payment by scale was adopted—known as the 'Roundsmen System'—the labourers being let out among the surrounding employers. The effect was that all fared alike, whether industrious or idle, and the labouring population lost their independence, and degenerated into paupers, bound to toil, but labouring 'with the reluctance of slaves and the turbulence of demoralized freemen, for their bankrupt master, the parish.'" The Farnham scheme lasted but a very short time, its end being hastened by the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Some pages of extracts from the churchwardens' accounts abound with interesting entries, showing the variety of means of relief adopted in the early years of the last century. Among the remaining chapters three are specially good, "Social Life of the Past," "Parish Registers," and "Field-Names and Place-Names"—the last a very suggestive chapter. We have read the book, which is well written through-

out, with continued interest, and heartily congratulate Farnham on having its history written in so sensible and so pleasant a manner.

* * *

THE ROMANCE OF SYMBOLISM. By Sidney Heath. With many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1909. Square 8vo., pp. xiv, 238. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This handsome volume does not cover quite so wide a field as the title might suggest; the sub-title adds the defining words, "And its Relation to Church Ornament and Architecture." The book is intended for popular reading, and treats lightly, and in an interesting way, a host of religious and ecclesiastical symbols. Needless to say, many of the sections would bear much amplification; but within the limits Mr. Heath has set himself, he conveys pleasantly and instructively a large amount of information. We are glad to see that he throws cold water on the claims of so many parish churches to possess "Sanctuary Knockers." Most of these so-called "Knockers" are simply closing-rings. On p. 172 Mr. Heath rightly remarks that "representations of the Trinity in stained glass are extremely rare, they having nearly all been removed with other 'idolatrous images,'" and mentions examples at Trottescliffe, Kent, and at Trinity Church, York. He might have added the "Trinita" in a fragment of mediæval painted glass, which may be found in a vestry window of the little church at Rodmell, in the Ouse Valley between Lewes and Newhaven, Sussex. The illustrations consist of fourteen good plates, mostly from drawings by the author, and a large number of smaller drawings, also from Mr. Heath's clever pencil, in the text, of which they are genuinely illustrative. The book is carefully indexed, and in every way well produced.

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HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By G. M. Theal, Litt.D. In 3 vols., with maps and plates. Vol. II. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 523. Price 7s. 6d.

The first volume of this comprehensive work, which appeared two years ago, related the history of the Portuguese in South Africa from 1505 to 1700. The volume before us is concerned with a shorter span of time—1652 to 1751—but it deals with a period and with matter of the greatest importance, for it tells the story of the foundation of Cape Colony by the Dutch. A third volume, yet to come, will give an account of the Dutch, Portuguese, Hottentots, and Bantu to September, 1795, the date of the conquest of Cape Colony by the British. The story of the foundation of Dutch power in South Africa has never before been told so fully in so accessible and readable a form. Dr. Theal knows the subject as few men know it, and has produced a most interesting narrative. It is a story of difficulty and struggle with slaves and native tribes, of experiments with plants and fruits, occasionally of internal dissensions and strife, of a gradual widening of the area of civilization, and a gradual development of the luxuries of life, as well as of the arts and crafts,

industries, and pursuits indispensable to the organized existence of a small community far removed from civilized lands. The political relations between the Cape as one of the Dutch possessions and other European powers are not ignored; but the story in the main is the record of gradual race development and triumph—the record, in short, that is familiar in the history of all efforts of colonization, but which is here connected with problems and trials somewhat different from those experienced in the founding of other colonial dominions. We much miss an index; and a bibliographical appendix would have been useful.

* * *

A GUIDE TO THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MALDON. By the Rev. Leonard Hughes, B.D., Vicar. Illustrations. Maldon: *Gowers, Ltd.* London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.* [1909.] Demy 8vo., pp. 34, lxiii. Price: paper, 2s. 6s. net; cloth, 3s. 6d. net.

Many visitors to the fine old church of All Saints, Maldon, as well as the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, will thank Mr. Hughes for the preparation of this book. In three brief chapters he describes the exterior of the church, noting its various architectural points and the interior, and gives an outline from scanty materials of its history. There are no less than seventeen appendixes, largely documentary, which contain much useful matter. No. VI. contains "Church Notes," made by the Rev. Dr. Clark from the yearly accounts of the Maldon Borough Chamberlain (1458-1664). They show, especially in the seventeenth century and last quarter of its predecessor, an unusually lavish provision of wine and sugar for the preachers; but Mr. Hughes is quite wrong (on p. 31) in describing "Negus" as the favourite drink of the Puritan times in the middle of the seventeenth century. That seductive compound was not invented (by Colonel Negus) until the time of Queen Anne. And when he denounces the Puritans for their lack of toleration during the period of their ascendancy, he seems to forget that when the tables were turned, and their foes were triumphant, toleration was equally unknown. The little book is liberally illustrated by eleven plates of views of the church (exterior and interior), and by a number of cuts in the text. Mr. Hughes deserves thanks for the care with which he has prepared this useful guide to a splendid church; it is a pity that it is not printed on better paper.

* * *

Many booklets and pamphlets are on our table. Mr. F. J. Bigger, the well-known Ulster antiquary, sends a print of his paper on an almost untouched subject—*Irish Penal Crosses (1713-1781)*—i.e., the roughly-made crosses and crucifixes made and used secretly during penal times. These rough wooden relics of persistent faith, of which many well-produced illustrations are given, with their clumsily-cut devices and inscriptions and figures, have a pathos all their own. From York comes a seasonable and charming booklet, *The Christmas Waits and Minstrels of Bygone York* (York: *E. Story*, Micklegate, price 6d.), by Mr. T. P. Cooper, with seven illustrations. Mr.

Cooper tells the story of the city "Waits," from days long gone by, and has made his attractive publication of some permanent value by including therein the "Ordinances of the Minstrels' Guild of York," as they were revised and approved by the Lord Mayor and Council in 1579. We have also received the *Hull Literary Club Magazine*, vol. iii., part v., which contains abstracts of many interesting papers read before the club during the session 1908-09; *Over-thrusts at Tintagel*, by Mr. H. Dewey, a strikingly able paper on a difficult geological problem, reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society; Mr. W. H. Goodyear's *Amiens Cathedral and Mr. Bilson's Rejoinder*, a paper with many fine illustrations, dealing with that subject of architectural refinements on which Mr. Goodyear's views have roused so much controversy, extracted from the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and a booklet of interest to Freemasons on *The Ancient Constitutional Charges of the Guild Free Masons*, edited by John Yarker, with two illustrations (Belfast: William Tait, price 2s. 6d. net).

* * *

Several reviews and magazines reached us too late for notice last month. In the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, the outstanding articles are "The Appointment of Bishops in Scotland during the Mediæval Period," by Bishop Dowden; and "Brunanburh and Burnswark," by Dr. George Neilson, in which the much-disputed site of the battle is positively identified with Burnswark Hill in Dumfriesshire. The *Architectural Review*, October, contains a very interesting article by Mr. Lawrence Weaver on "Memorials of Wren," illustrated from the Wren manuscripts and drawings. The November number is specially strong in measured drawings of various architectural examples of details which should be of much value to students. The *Reliquary*, October, is the last number to be issued under Dr. Cox's editorship. We note in it, especially, "Some Notes on the Old Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Croydon," by Dr. J. M. Holson; and a paper on "Lenton Font, Notts," by Mr. C. H. Eden. These articles and the whole number are well illustrated. In a good number of the *Essex Review*, October, Mr. T. W. Huck gives an illustrated account of "Some Early Essex Maps and their Makers." Mr. J. French's "An Essex Seclusion" is an account of many interesting personal associations with the village of High Laver; and among the other contents is a paper on the "Dedham Grammar School," by the late Rev. C. A. Jones.

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We are sorry to see that with the October issue of *Fenland Notes and Queries* that useful publication is to be discontinued. The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, who has edited it for eighteen years with conspicuous zeal and ability, is retiring, on account of advancing age, from the work, and the publisher, who, much to his credit, has carried on the journal from the start entirely at his own risk, thinks it desirable, owing to various circumstances, to discontinue it. We cordially echo the hope he expresses that "at no distant date *Fenland Notes and Queries* may reappear under the auspices of some learned society or private individual."

The outstanding feature of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, is Mr. C. E. Keyser's architectural account of the church at Little Wittenham, liberally illustrated by nine good plates. At the rebuilding of this church in 1863, a chapel which was filled with monuments and brasses "was pulled down, the monuments broken up, and the brasses removed, some being thrown into the neighbouring horse-pond, from which they have recently been recovered!" *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, March, is a very belated issue. The extracts, of which a first instalment is given, from the "Farming Woods Sporting Journal," 1770-73, seem to us hardly worth the space they occupy. In *Travel and Exploration*, November, Dr. W. T. Beeby has an illustrated article of some antiquarian interest on "Mediæval Games of North Italy." The *East Anglian*, October, contains some interesting extracts from the Cambs. "Gaol Delivery Rolls," illustrating cases of sacrilege in the fifteenth century. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, October, the *American Antiquarian*, June-August, and the *Annual Report* of the United States National Museum for the year to June 30, 1908.



Correspondence.

Dr. Nelson, who is preparing a work on *Ancient Stained Glass in England, 1150-1500*, writes to say that he will be very glad to receive information from any clergy whose churches contain glass of this period. A short description of the glass, accompanied by an indication as to its position in the building and its date, would be most helpful, and would be duly acknowledged in the work when published. All communications should be addressed to Dr. Philip Nelson, Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

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